

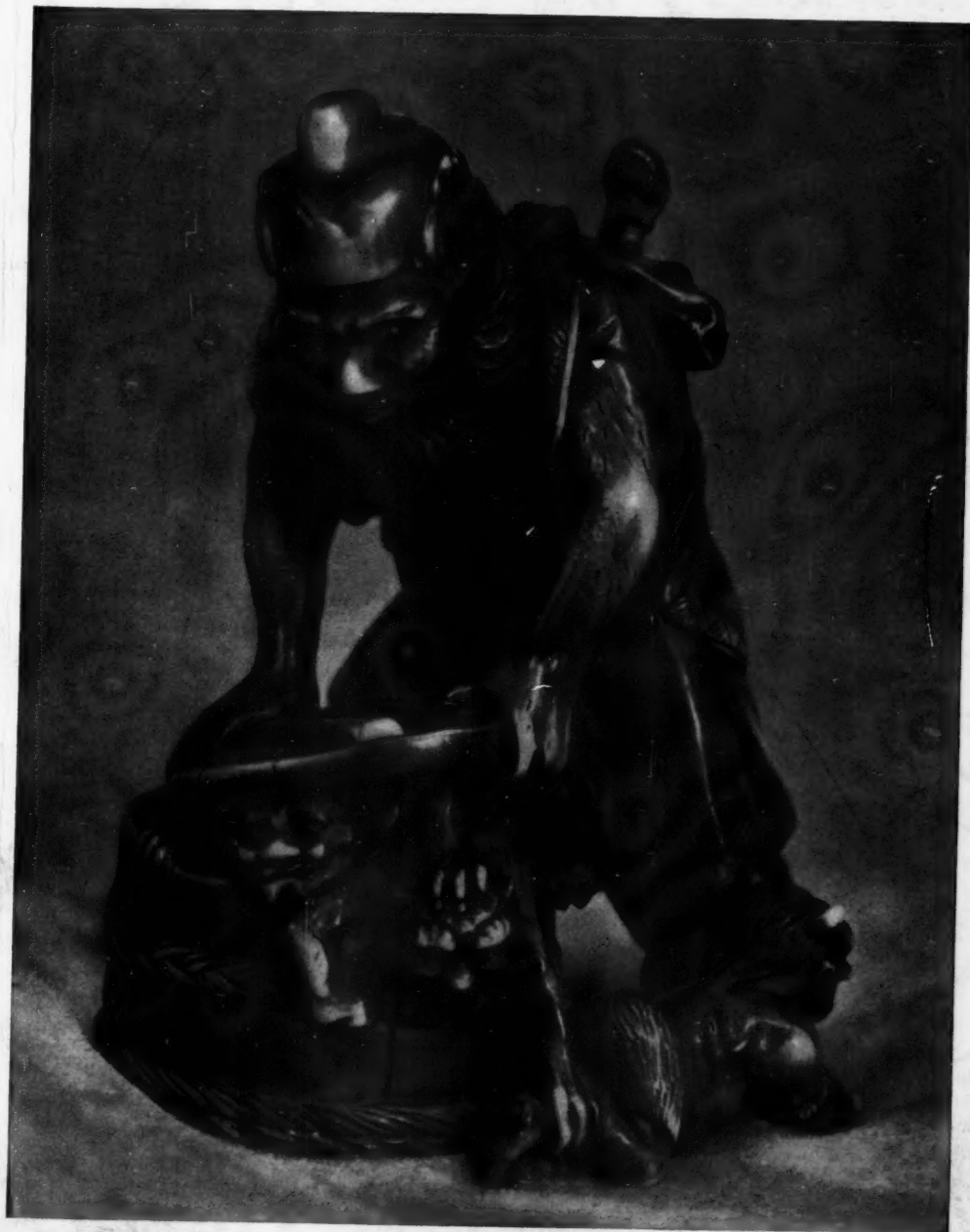
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Shoki, Queller of Demons (See pages 15, 16, 17)

THE MAGAZINE FOR COLLECTORS

Rare Coins, Medals, Curios, Paper Money, Etc.

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New Things and Old

PAGE Mr. Ripley. John H. Bowman of Lexington, Ky., writes that at Mayfield, in the western part of his state, is located probably the most unique statuary group in the world. Many years ago Henry Wooldridge conceived the idea of commemorating his relatives, friends and favored animals by erecting life-size statues of them on his lot in Maplewood cemetery. The group of statuary consists of six men, six women, a horse, a foxhound, a deerhound and a deer, all facing the east. The figures were carved in Paducah, Ky., of white granite. In the center of the lot is a vault upon which is a replica of Mr. Wooldridge's rifle. Behind the vault are two pieces of statuary, one of Wooldridge standing with his right hand resting on an open bible, the other a marble post on which is engraved his life story.

MARY A. COVERT, extension specialist in home management, advocating hobbies for personal enjoyment and development recently passed along a thought that is worth writing down on the calendar pad by those in charge of home making. "Hobbies are usually considered to be individual, but the family as a whole may become interested in some particular project and find much pleasure in developing it together."

SYMMESESITES. When time has yellowed the pages of present day records will they read as fantastically as one of 1822 recently uncovered at the Smithsonian Institution? This unusual document by Captain John Cleves Symmes, a retired army officer, advanced the argument that the earth was hollow, and that a ship might sail into the interior through a "hole" at the North Pole. Newspaper articles and circulars on the subject were distributed to institutions of learning all over the world between 1818 and 1829. Symmes wanted the United States to send out an expedition to "discover" the inside world and claim it for the American people under the patronage of "himself, his wife and her ten children." It would, he argued, be a warm, fertile, and probably inhabited world, almost as large as the outer surface of the globe. Groups of Symmesites were organized all over the United States, and several petitions were presented to Congress asking that such an expedition actually be organized. If the

movement did nothing more it aroused interest in exploration, and it may have been one of the factors which led to the Wilkes exploring expedition, which resulted in the first discovery of land below the Antarctic Circle. Further the Symmes scheme furnished the basis for Edgar Allen Poe's stirring tale, "The Adventures of Arthur Gordon Pym." Symmes even went so far as to have a map drawn up of "Symmesonia" and illustrated the "Symmes River" pouring southward into the Atlantic at about the location of Davis' Strait. This would be, Symmes reasoned, by far the greatest river in the world, since it was one of the main outlets of the oceans of the interior into the oceans of the exterior.

THIS being the month of May the flivver will head toward interesting spots. Epitaph collectors will have new finds to report. Here are three that have recently come to **HOBBIES** office. The one from Massachusetts seems apropos to record in the month of May:

"Beneath this stone, a lump of clay
Lies Uncle Peter Daniels,
Who too early in the month of May,
Took off his winter flannels."

Dr. A. B. Williams of Memphis, Tenn., attributes his epitaph collecting hobby to the one he found on the grave marker of Ezekiel Polk, grandfather of James K. Polk, near Bolivar, Tenn. It reads:

"Here lies the dust of old E. P., one instance of mortality; Pennsylvania born, Carolina bred, in Tennessee died on his bed. His youthful days he spent in pleasure, his later days in gathering treasure. From superstition he lived quite free, and practiced strict morality. He can foresee, and for foreseeing equals most men in being, that church and state will join their power, and misery on this country." (The next line has been chiseled out because it reflects unfavorably on one religious denomination)—"will be the cause of this downfall. An era not destined to see waits for poor posterity. First fruits and tithes are odious things; so are bishops, priests and kings."

Though Dr. Williams traversed 7,000 miles visiting historic cemeteries from Virginia to Massachusetts last year, he says that some of the most interesting inscriptions are to be found nearer home. At Holly Springs, Miss., he found a tablet on the grave of a fifteen-year-old boy that is one of the most unusual in his collection.

The tablet inscription is the last letter the boy wrote to his father:

"Dear Dad—You went away without leaving me any spondulix. I want to buy mother a comb and mirror, and I want it to be a surprise. I will need 10 or 20 bucks. When you send it, be sure to address it to me as I want it to be a surprise. Do not think I will spend the money foolishly as I am an old head."

AN editorial in the Minneapolis, Minn., Star uses a recent hobby show to drive home a pungent truth. It says:

"School children's hobby shows like the one staged at Patrick Henry junior high school, are a fine stimulus to young people's interest in subjects not directly linked with school work, a fine form of encouragement in those sidelines and activities wherein they show special aptitudes and skills.

"In all the talk of regimentation and standardization in education, this kind of thing furnishes an excellent rebuttal. The modern slant on teaching seems to concern not so much the problem of making the student learn as that of making him want to learn, giving him the motive that will make the learning sink in and become his own private possession forevermore.

"Hobby shows are valuable in training that want-to-do-something impulse, as opposed to imposition of the have-to-do-something duty. They lay the onus of responsibility and initiative on the student himself, who gladly responds to such an adult awareness of his own gifts. It's a habit of mind that inevitably will seep over from the hobbies to the duties."

LOVERS of Oriental art who feel the need of club contacts in their own field might profit by patterning after a group of Oriental art lovers in Los Angeles, San Francisco and other California cities. Last year in Los Angeles actuated by a desire to present and preserve this work, a group of those interested in this field, many of them Orientals, or of Oriental inheritance held an exhibit of "modern Oriental art of California."

Ten painters and one sculptor were represented in this maiden attempt. Two general tendencies were apparent in the display an account of the exhibition said. The San Francisco Orientals all paint western style, under French or American influence. The Los Angeles group, showed a tendency in the exhibit, at least, to preserve more definitely their Oriental tradition.



How to Tour the Country on "Greenies"

By J. PAUL WALMER

WHY do some people like Washington in cherry blossom time better than the Pennsylvania or Virginia hillsides covered with apple blossoms? Are the blue bonnets a 1910 style of millinery, a quaint sectional religious group or a State flower? Is mount Pocono less inspiring than Mount Hood, and how do you compare the grand canyons of the East and West? Some readers may find an answer or two in a dusty deck corner, others will find a few in some encyclopedia, still others may have learned that an old trunk often yields a few answers, but I have found all these and hundreds more in a broken old shoe box stowed away in the attic.

Some years ago when outdoor diversions were denied me I spent many interesting hours in a leisurely house cleaning among personal belongings which had accumulated during more strenuous years. Picking over the hundreds of picture post cards in this old shoe box developed a curiosity somewhat similar to the anxious moments of a picture show, and the various groups of cards brought out some interesting facts about nature and geography, but also renewed many amusing personal contacts of years ago. The more intimate side of the World War was told me by cards sent home by Joe from Pitts Grove, the first station in the recruiting line, to Harrisville, Johnstown, Pittsburgh, Columbus Barracks, the first encounter with regular Army discipline, to Louisville, frozen-up South-bound troop trains, St. Louis, Oklahoma, Texas, Mexican looking cards, photo post cards of Joe in Army dress, post cards cartooning Army camp life, and then the ace of the group, "Joe has arrived in

Europe," a post card sent from New York by the Red Cross as soon as word was flashed that the ship transporting him had successfully run the gauntlet of submarines. European city view post cards arrived now and then, but the interest was all for the censored letters.

Having gone out from a rather conservative community, I had enjoyed sending home many examples of advanced municipal ideas running all the way from towering sky-lines of big cities to the broad garden-in-the-street plan of small towns. One such small town wanted the trunk line of the railroad to go down the main street. They got it and were proud of it, and I am told that very few visitors to that town fail to send home a post card of this view. The forgotten shoe box provided entertainment for practically a week and another week of spare time with some sketch paper, paste and art corners from the five and dime, plus a discarded loose leaf catalog leather cover, placed on the library table a most interesting volume of history and geography. From so humble a birth, the idea has matured into a practical hobby, a source of interest and amusement, educational and broadening.

When a new church was planned, green postage stamps used judiciously brought to hand almost a hundred church designs, and showed that old world building lines would not give us an imposing and harmonious structure on the ground which we had available. A close relative was taking a hotel training course, and in a short time I had traded off some odds and ends or duplicates of cards

for about two hundred of the most modern hotel plants in the country. Some of these cards gave the name of the hotel manager; most all of them listed their outstanding facilities; and they disclosed the far flung units comprising the big hotel chains. In my post cards I can read my own story of A Century of Progress. Notes on the cards give me a personal record of impressions gained while there. I cannot describe the richness of growing Lancaster County tobacco and few people could paint for you the delicate pink of the cactus flower as seen in Texas, but I can show you these gems in their natural colors. The Morro Castle passenger liner fire news breaks, and within a few moments I have before me a picture of it and a description of its facilities and arrangement. If you are interested in trees I can show you that white birch is more common in Maine than in Pennsylvania, that Rocky Mountain evergreens are taller and farther apart than the pines and hemlocks of Pennsylvania, and that the royal palms of Florida have nothing in common with the redwoods of California. Here before me, are photographic illustrations showing the wide differences in architecture employed in Salt Lake City, Miami and Philadelphia. Canal packet boats drawn along by mules, were only twenty years ahead of fairly luxurious Mississippi River steamers, and in themselves, the ships using the Panama Canal are not so far advanced from the Great Lakes steamers of ten years ago. My post cards show me the State Capitols of most of the States; they give me actual photographs of every location of important battle grounds at Gettysburg where my grandfather was mortally wounded; and they give me much authentic State history that has otherwise been overlooked. While I prize certain foreign cards in my collection for sentimental reasons; I am confining my present collecting to the natural scenic beauties of any of our States, and I have no idea that the subject will become exhausted in my generation or the next one. Here, for instance, is a card from Oregon showing Scotch broom being used as a roadside decoration; here's another showing how interesting can be made a picture of just the white sands of the Mohave. Six different cards show official States' flowers. Our National and State parks reveal hundreds of gems for nature study, and who that has seen them would not cherish a natural photo record of those moonlights on Lake Lovely or the sunsets on the Great Lakes.

Bankers may collect coins, architects may prefer old prints, writers and doctors search for rare stamps and first editions, but a post card collection is often found to have been

at the bottom of these and many other hobbies of today. Changing interests do not leave the post card collector with just so much cumbersome and expensive material to liquidate, he simply follows a different branch of his post card collecting with added interest. My interest is not in post marks or stamps, but should I decide to follow these lines I would find that I already possess the base for these two additional hobbies. If you can travel, by all means keep a post card record as a back log for the leisure time ahead; if you cannot travel by motor or steamer you can always travel by post card.



Cuts Courtesy Curt-Teich & Co., Inc.

Collecting Ivories

By EDWIN C. BUXBAUM

IVORY has always been a mysterious, precious and beautiful material lending itself to the most exquisite workmanship and artistic effort. Artists of all kinds liked to work with it. Ivory has a certain translucent, lifelike quality that is given by no other material. And it can be fashioned into hundreds of various articles of beauty.

Since early times, it has been used by many peoples to incorporate their imagination, their history or their appreciation of beauty. Ivory was even known in the early prehistoric days. Many fragments of ivory have been preserved from these early days which show us pictures and crude drawings on pieces of ivory of animals with which prehistoric man was familiar. They are interesting to the ivory collector because of their great age. This is one of the characteristics of ivory.

Even in freezing temperatures and when buried in the ground for centuries, ivory does not lose its marvelous whiteness. In fact, it improves with age. And it has other properties too. The best billiard balls are made out of ivory and they cost plenty, too. The reason why ivory is used for billiard balls is that it can be fashioned into perfect spheres which have an elasticity that no other synthetic compound approaches. When billiard balls are carved, a special part of the tusk of the elephant's tusk is set aside for this use. A sphere is then roughly cut out from the tusk somewhat larger than the billiard ball will finally be. This larger, roughly cut out sphere is allowed to age for some time before the final carving is done. If you will examine a real ivory billiard ball carefully, you will notice a tiny black spot where the nerve entered what

was once the elephant's tusk.

In the middle ages, ivory was used for hundreds of different church uses. Pastoral staves, croisiers, crucifixes and large decorative panels called tryptiches were all made out of ivory. Tankards which were carved similar to the modern German beer steins were also known. Later on, mirror cases similar in many ways to the modern girl's vanity case were made and were beautifully carved. Combs were another article around which an ivory collector can build an interesting collection. If you are especially ambitious, you can make a collection of the ivories that are used to decorate furniture. Quite a lot of fancy hand carving was done on ivory which eventually found its way in furniture along with mother of pearl and other materials. There seems to be no end to the materials which were used with ivory. And, there are hundreds of different articles in which ivory found a use. A typical collection of ivory would include one example of each.

One of the most interesting uses of ivory and one which is still closely associated with that purpose today is that of chessmen. While chessmen are made out of bone and wood, the finest sets are those made out of ivory. This is a specially fruitful field for the ivory collector. If you collect ivory chessmen you will find that there is an infinite variety to the forms of the chessmen which you will acquire. The forms in which we know chessmen today were not always the same. Take the case of the knight alone. Today, the knight is represented only by the horse's head. Some centuries ago, the whole horse and his rider knight were shown and carved in ivory. The kings and queens of these earlier ivory sets

were magnificent robed and carved figures quite different than the things which we call king and queen today. Pawns were also quite different. The pawns of a modern set are all conventionalized. In the older ivory sets, each pawn was differently carved and of a different figure. Strange to say, this variety and sculptural difference did not cause confusion and made for more interest in a beautiful game. For a chess enthusiast, there is no finer hobby than collecting ivory chessmen.

Even the firearms collector should have some interest in collecting ivories. The finest gunstocks and the finest firearms have inlaid ivory. Powder flasks were also made out of ivory or decorated with it. Ivory has always been associated with luxury and beauty and for this reason, anything with ivory is usually a thing of beauty.

While many people prefer the pure white color of ivory, others have thought that colored ivory was to be desired. And, ivory can be colored in many different shades. The Japanese have been especially efficient in this field. Ivory is usually stained a brown or sometimes the dark corners and wrinkles will be filled in with some black paint. In the middle ages, gilding was also resorted to and some ivories such as in chess sets are stained red.

Of all the people who have achieved some dexterity with ivory, the Japanese take a prominent place. From the 17th century on, they have made thousands of articles of ivory of all kinds. They make little groups of figures showing the usual occupations of Japanese folk like a Japanese fisherman, a group crossing a bridge, a few children playing together or similar scenes of a genre nature. Then again they have made many curious articles such as the well known puzzle balls. These puzzle balls are a series of two to twelve intricately carved spheres one inside the other and all made out of one piece of ivory. (continued on next page)

(Continued from preceding page)

Each one of the separate balls is wonderfully pierced with a complex design and one wonders how the thing was ever done. Although it looks extremely complicated, it is not so difficult as it might seem. The carver starts out with a solid ball of ivory which he drills into so as to make several rather large size holes. By working carefully sideways from the middle, he gradually carves out the separate layers.

Perhaps the most unusual things the Japanese make out of ivory are the little ivory figures which guard his tobacco pouch. These figures which are called "netsukes" come in an infinite variety of forms as do the "inro" which are little cases of ivory used for medicines or sweetmeats. Not so dissimilar from the Japanese use of ivory for tobacco pouch decorations is the use of ivory for English "tobacco graters."

In the early days before modern cigarettes and "Copenhagen" your Johnny Bull had to make his own snuff from tobacco leaves. The would-be user of snuff would go to the tobacconist and buy some leaves of tobacco. Then he would take his ivory grater which was a long flattened and often conical piece of fancy carved ivory and rub it across the length of the tobacco leaves until a sufficient amount was grated off. This grated tobacco was then lifted with a cup-like depression in the end of the grater specially carved for that purpose. A fine collection of these beautiful tobacco ivory graters would be something unique for any collector.

There are hundreds of other uses to which ivory has been put and the enthusiastic collector can find that there is an unlimited field for him if he once gets interested. As ivory comes from elephants and the supply

is naturally limited, it is a substance which is bound to increase in value. There is no fear that his ivory objects will depreciate in value. And that is one of the reasons why the collector who spends his money for the collecting of something beautiful or fine should always feel that he is investing his money, not spending it. Collectors of these kinds of things, of old prints, of old glass, of old books and stamps can be sure that their objects will never decrease in value whether we have gold standards or wampum.

There will never be another Portland vase, another British Guiana rarity of the kind that was in the Hind collection, another Stiegel glass or another one of the thousand and one things that go to make up the collector's pride. Collect and don't be afraid to spend your money for these things. You aren't spending it at all; you're investing it!

Canes From Many Countries

By B. W. COOKE

HOW did you ever happen to start collecting canes? So many people have asked me that question, and to tell the truth, I don't know. Un-

til I started in earnest, I always thought that people who spent a good portion of their time collecting things were just a trifle "off." Well, maybe

they are, but I sure am in the same boat now.

I can honestly say that I have had as much pleasure collecting my canes as from anything I have ever done. Besides the joy of possessing a cane that came from one of the far corners of the world, or that once belonged to some famous person, there has been another very pleasant and interesting side to my collecting, and one that I never thought of when I started this hobby. It is the acquaintances I have made all over this country, and Europe as well. Most of these people I have never seen, but we carry on a fairly regular correspondence just like old friends, and in many cases we have been able to help each other in collecting.

Another thing I have discovered, is that people feel that if a person is a collector he must be a pretty good sort of a person, for I am rarely asked to pay for a cane before it is sent to me for my inspection.

When I started out to collect canes, little did I realize that there were so many different kinds and styles as you will see a little later on when I tell you of some that I have.

Canes of historical interest, canes once owned by people of note, or canes made of wood from historical places appeal most to me. As a few examples—I have a cane that belonged to Lincoln, the metal top made from the Constitution and the shaft of wood from the Monitor; another that belonged to General Jackson; one with an ivory top that came from a carriage owned by George Washington; Charlie Chaplin's first cane; native chief's cane from the Solomon





B. W. Cooke, with a few of his cane treasures.

Islands; one from Perry's Flagship, Lawrence, and another from the Niagara. There's one from the Maria Christina, sunk by Dewey; a beautifully carved ivory cane once owned by Henry Pu-Yi, now Emperor Kan Teh of Manchukuo; one from George Washington's Grist Mill; one from George Washington's birthplace; one from Robert E. Lee's birthplace; one from James Monroe's birthplace; one from the home of Sir Walter Scott, in England; one from the late President McKinley's home; one of wood from the White House. These and many others comprise the collection of historical canes, but there are many other kinds besides those with a history.

It seems as though at one time or another people carried almost everything in canes. Of course there are all sorts of canes, concealing all manners of swords and daggers with blades from six inches to forty inches in length, varying in workmanship from crudely made ones to the finest Toledo Steel blades. And there are

the gun canes, both rifle and shot gun, mostly firing but a single shot. These means of defense would be a little slow for present day activities, however. Here is what some other canes contain: bottles to carry liquor, a peep show, pipe, opium pipe, whip, jointed fishing pole (12 feet long), snuff box, taper for lighting gas lights, containers for cigars, flute, billiard cue, electric light (to find the key hole, if possible), this one should have been combined with the one that carries the bottles; measuring rule, saw, map.

Canes have been made out of many materials besides wood, such as ivory, jaw bones of whales, sharks' vertebrae, snakes' vertebrae, steer hide, hippopotamus hide, semi-precious stones, eagle claws, animal horns, paper and metal. I have two canes made of paper. One was made by a prisoner, loaded at the handle and used in a jail break. The other is made out of 13,000 postage stamps.

No cane collection could be complete without a display of fancy glass

canes. These canes, of course, are only for decorative purposes and were quite popular 50 or 60 years ago, but many beautiful specimens still remain.

It seems that the soldiers, in the War of the Revolution, enjoyed carving canes in their leisure time and many of them in prison camps had plenty of time. Many of these canes are really works of art and show many hours of work.

Men and women who are not boys and girls any longer (even though they think they are) can remember the campaign canes of the 90's, 80's, and earlier with the metal head of the "to-be" President; McKinley, Garfield, Harrison and others.

Canes are used by all races. They come from the jungles of Africa, the South Seas and the frozen north, every part of the globe, and as a friend of mine said to me after looking over my collection, "Cooke," he said, "You certainly have nothing to worry about in this life." I asked, "How's that"? He said, looking at the canes, "Because you will have plenty to 'support' you in your old age."



BITS OF HUMOR

(Collected by Orbra E. King)

Father had been giving Bobby a lecture on being a spendthrift but somehow Bobby didn't seem much impressed.

Bobby: "But father, George Washington was a spendthrift wasn't he?"

Father: "Why son, what ever gave you such an idea?"

Bobby: "Well didn't he take a perfectly good dollar and throw it across the Potomac River?"

* * *

It is said that the Chinese money is in the denominations of one, five and ten ticals, and of course the more of it a Chinaman has the more tickled he is.

* * *

Neighbor: "So the baby swallowed a penny, you thought, did the X-ray show anything?"

Father: "Yes, it showed a little change in him."

* * *

She was bidding her lover goodbye as he was starting on a trip around the world.

"Now Arthur, dear, will you promise to remain true to me and to write me from every town you visit?"

Arthur (suspiciously): "Do you really love me that well or are you only collecting foreign stamps?"

Preserving a Texas Tradition

MARION F. PETERS of Plainview,

Texas, upholds Texas traditions in his collecting proclivities. He collects drawings of cattle brands used by ranchmen of Texas. He now has more than 75 pages of individual drawings of brands. Many of these have been personally redrawn by leaders in national affairs including President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Vice-President and Mrs. Garner, James Montgomery Flagg, Will Rogers, John Masfield, Edwin Markham, governors of several of the states, famous movie actors, newspaper men, senators, congressmen, and others. According to information made available by Mr. Peters there are many interesting angles to this hobby of his.

There is no other means of identification of personal ownership of cattle or other stock that has the natural interest and curiosity to the outsider than the crooks and hooks of a cattle brand. They have proven this hundreds of times. Outlaws have been brought to justice through the correct interpretation of their marks and figures. Brands are often the basis for transactions totaling millions of dollars. Men have died in the twinkling of an eye because of an unexpected crook in an "S" or an unusual angle in the placing of a "J."

Records have preserved the shape and location of many thousands of brands but there is much in the tradition of their origin that has never been told nor put in print.

The passing cattle brand idea was the basis for the starting of a collection of brand drawings that has grown in unexpected proportions and has been unusually interesting to eminent people wherever the request to draw brands have been mailed.

Ranchmen have shown interest, too, by sending many interesting stories of how their individual brands originated. Bits of romance centering around certain brands have been told and many other interesting happenings have woven into the tapestry of this collection. Will Rogers has contributed a delightful page, as follows:

"Dear Mr. Peters: I have got mixed up with every breed of autograph hunters, but I never heard of a guy wanting

a cow's autograph before. I am surprised you didn't write to the cow. Yes, Midland had more cow brands than any place, and more cow thieves than any place. My own particular brand, even as a kid when my father started me in with a few 'dogie' calves, was the 'Dog Iron.' My father's was J4 (J4 Clem Rogers brand). We ranch and do yet, but in a mighty miniature way, at Oologah, Oklahoma, the place I was born on and a cow is worth no more than the day I was born, so the guy that said 'hold em, they got to come back,' he was just deluded. . . . Why don't you collect cattle with the brands on 'em? They are as cheap as the paper you write the brand on. . . ."

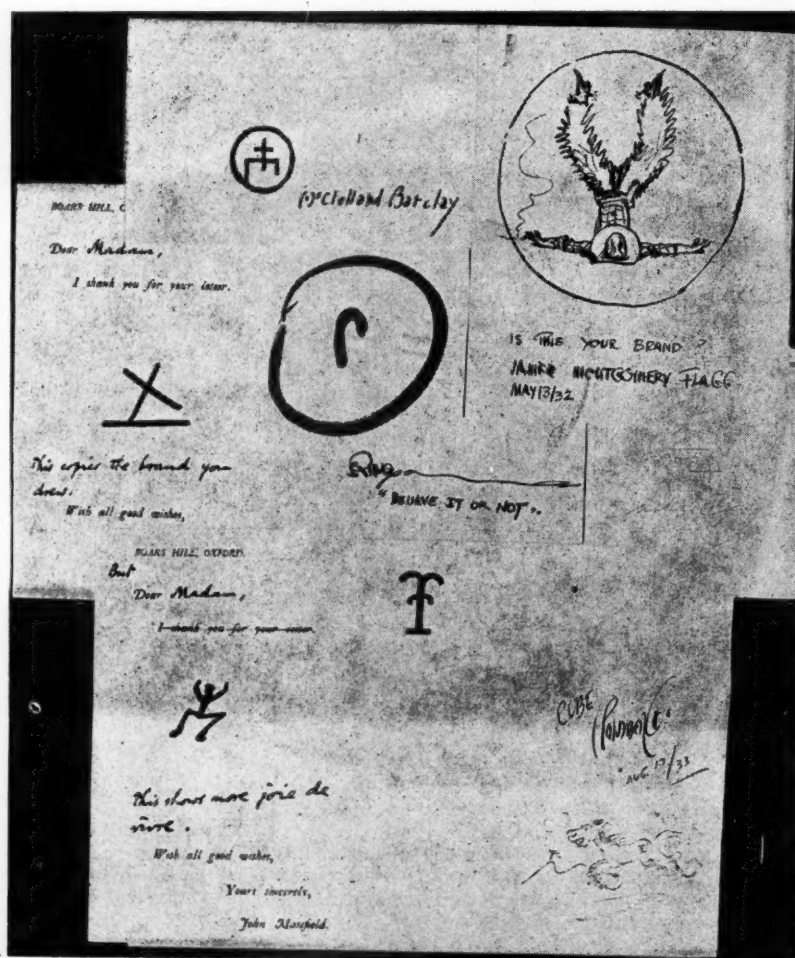
Cattle brands, in their varied shape,

size and figures, become treasured marks to their owners once they are endowed with some tradition. Ranchers who run the "Half Circle Two" brand will find much pleasure in the fact that this brand is the only one drawn by President Roosevelt, then Governor of New York.

In his letter, Mr. Roosevelt stated: "I wish that I could see some of your fine Midland cattle bearing this distinctive brand on their hides. My own herd is of Guernseys but I know that those who raise Herefords consider them second to none. Certainly they make splendid steaks."

"I am interested in cattle raising myself," wrote Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, "but along milk lines

Signatures on these brand drawings, taken at random from the Marion Peters collection, read like a world "Who's Who."



Courtesy West Texas Today

rather than beef lines. My herd consists of registered Ayreshires . . . I have copied on the bottom of this page your original drawing of the 7 H 6 (connected) brand."

The "Shepherd Hook," as drawn by Ripley — of "Believe It or Not" fame — is one of Texas' most distinctive brands. It is often chosen by ranchmen because of its traditional heritage.

From the First Lady of the Land came a drawing of the "Spear L" brand. "I have been asked to do many things, but to draw a cattle brand is a new and novel experience," wrote Mrs. Roosevelt. "However, I am glad to do it. . . . With all good wishes for your collection," etc.

Naturally, not all to whom letters were directed complied. George Bernard Shaw was skeptical when he replied, "Why? There is evidently some catch in this." A sworn statement as to the purpose of the collection and the custom of branding was addressed to him and signed by Leon Goodman, mayor; Paul Vickers, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; A. C. Francis, sheriff, and M. C. Ulmer, cashier of the First National Bank. Mr. Shaw refused to be convinced, and replied: "I am more in the dark than ever, and can only say that I regard the branding of cattle as a horrible and hellish practice." Mr. Shaw would change his mind if he ranches in certain parts of the range country. We would likely have a new cattle word similar in meaning to maverick.

It is obvious that Peters will run out of celebrities long before he has exhausted the available supply of cattle brands. Texas alone has more than 8,000 different designs on record and additional brands are being registered almost daily.

The origin of the cattle brand dates back centuries. In the southwest cattle brands were an absolute necessity in the days of the open range. With the building of fences this need was considerably lessened, but still the brand serves to place guilt upon cattle thieves. This purpose is still served and accounts for the retention of the brand by all the ranchmen.

Ingenious methods were used by cattle thieves to alter brands on stolen stock. Tom Mix, who discussed the subject when he took his show to Plainview last summer, told many interesting tales of brand changing. Turtle brands fashioned into wagon wheels, bars into pens, Y's into turkey tracks, and innumerable others. J. Frank Dobie, in writing "The Heraldry of the Range," said, "A brand is a trademark though it is also much more, and to it are attached all the sentiment and connotation once borne by a coat of arms."

Hobby News From Here and There



SENSING a community need for it the *St. Cloud, Minn., Sentinel* has inaugurated a hobby department which will report hobby news of central Minnesota.

The Public Recreation Commission of Cincinnati has recently inaugurated a series of hobby talks in co-operation with the University of Cincinnati. Included in these talks are "Ship Modeling," "Stamps," "Coins," and "Boats."

Dr. Leon Tedesche, Cincinnati, recently addressed the local branch of the American Association of University Women on "The Romance of Stamps." At the same meeting local postmaster Charles J. Bocklet, and Mrs. Bocklet, were hosts for a tour through the new postoffice.

The Hobby League of Philadelphia has recently been formed with Charles H. English, director.

Daddy Standley, proprietor of Ye Olde Curiosity Shop, Seattle, Wash., recently broke into local print again, the occasion this time being his eighty-first birthday. According to the census taker, Mr. Standley was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1854. As a schoolboy at the time of the Civil War his neatness in the classroom was rewarded with an illustrated wonder book which so aroused his interest that he entered the curio business, which he has followed for seventy-one years.

The National Poster Stamp Society, Chicago, has issued "The Story of the Poster Stamp," in pamphlet form, by Harvey Blodgett. It illustrates many of the poster stamps in vogue in America. One section of the booklet deals with the poster stamp from the collector's angle and shows the possibilities of combining advertising and collecting.

If you think there is no romance or history in collecting buttons listen to this. Louis XIV of France is said to have spent millions of francs on buttons. Some of these buttons were of solid gold set with rare pearls and diamonds. In the portraits of that period women's gowns are portrayed with many buttons but apparently there wasn't a single button hole. It wasn't until the end of the seventeenth century that some one discovered buttons could be useful as well as ornamental, and then the button hole developed. Queen Margaret of Navarre was another royal wearer of buttons. In her

jewel case were buttons of pearl fashioned like tiny daisies. In American history, for instance, who has the twelve buttons that William Penn cut from his coat and handed to the Indian chief in payment for the State of Pennsylvania? Or where are the buttons from Washington's inaugural coat of 1789?

The Madison, Wis., Hobbies Council, recently issued Volume 1, Number 1, of the "Madison Hobby News," which is the club's organ for the dissemination of local hobby news. The first issue is off to a healthy start.

Madison collectors made a creditable showing of hobbies at the local home and food show which was recently held and which attracted 10,000 persons.

Edward R. Knowles of Oyster Bay, Long Island, who had what is believed to be the largest collection of cigar bands in the world, passed away at his home recently. Besides being the world's premier cigar band collector, he was one of the builders of the Brooklyn Bridge. He was secretary of the International Cigar Band Society at the time of his death.

Mrs. C. A. Carpenter of St. Joseph, Mo., writes that her latest hobby is hands. She obtains the outline of a person's hand, then has him or her write name, address and date in the palm. Since December 9 she has received well over 150. Does any one else have this means of getting an autograph?

Olive Mourvan of Lima, Ohio, writes that she has hatched up another new hobby, which has the advantage of being inexpensive also. She uses an ordinary scrapbook for keeping a collection of ordinary business covers, and uses the black corner cards to secure them in the book. A sample which she sent to HOBBIES office shows the corner card of a firm that specializes in church furniture, school and public seating. Aside from attractive type the card depicts an illustration of a Gothic type church.

"In a very short time," says Miss Mourvan, "one is simply amazed at the variety of occupations in which the average American public is engaged."

There is another advantage in collecting corner cards (which are simply the return address end of a regular business envelope); sometimes the stamp and the postmark are worth saving.

ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT

Collecting Oriental Rugs as a Hobby

By BLANCHE D. BOUR

COLLECTING Oriental rugs without some knowledge as to the facts as they exist today, may lead one from what set out to be a joyous pastime to the sad realization of misspent time and money.

The passing of the genuine Oriental rug has been generally accepted by those who know the subject through their pursuit of the History of the Art of Weaving. It is not to those so informed that I direct my article, but to those persons who desire to own rugs but whose time in the daily routine of life has prevented them from becoming enthusiastic students of the art, before they set forth to buy Oriental rugs.

The original rug was made by hand on hand looms. Years of patient weaving were required before the rug became a finished article. The wool was the finest, the dyes were vegetable made by a secret process, handed down by lip from generation to generation. The rugs were made by individual families to become heirlooms; never with the thought of being sold. Oriental rugs first found their way into the courts of Europe as gifts. Through the travels of Mark Twain and his guide "Far-away Moses" they were first introduced into America. It soon became a mark of distinction to be the possessor of an Oriental rug. The desire for these, supported by money in the hands of the American people, gave birth to a new business that of the Oriental rug dealer.

About forty years ago it began to be difficult to find these rugs for the weavers quickly understood the value of money. So they entered business. Soon the orders and the cash on hand became greater than the source of supply. This emergency created another link in the chain of new business enterprise—the Oriental Manufacturing Company. This firm set about to make rugs to the order of European and American dealers and decorators.

The yarns are for the most part imported; the dyes are synthetic, also imported. The weavers are hired for a few cents per day. They are organized much the same as in any

American manufacturing plant. A foreman supervises them to see that they follow the given design supplied by the seller through an order number.

After the rug is finished, it can be given any of several treatments of the trade to give it sheen that perfect quality and age gives the genuine rug. The most common treatment is the chemical bath and ironing, with

a surface polish of glycerine and paraffin, to make excessive sheen. It is no secret to any dealer that this sheen disappears within a short time if exposed to the light.

Thus began the decadence of an art centuries old. The deterioration of the rarest of all collectors' objects.

Most of the oldest specimens remaining date from 1375 to about 1650 when the art of weaving reached the acme of excellence. Examples of this period—the woven records of a great civilization—are to be found in museums. Other very old rugs are in the hands of private collectors. But there are rugs still made after

This Bergama rug dates from the dawn of the eighteenth century. It received the first prize at many exhibitions in Europe for twenty-three years, among which were Munich, Brussels, Antwerp, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Marseilles and Lyon. The large square with the octagonal medallions in the center field is proof conclusive that this is a rare example of the old Bergama School with its old reds and blues characteristic of Bergama weavers. It is known in Europe as the Bergama with horses—a rarity indeed, as the religion of the Turkish weaver prohibited the image of any living thing. Therefore, it must have been created by a Persian weaver transplanted.



all the old time traditions and of durable quality to be found, but not easily, by the average buyer. To be able to distinguish between the genuine old rug and the new, to know how to apply the simple rules when examining a rug with a view to buying, followed by a search in much the same manner that one pursues in his quest for old furniture, are requisites of successful collecting.

How can you tell a genuine rug? A genuine rug must be clear cut both in color and design. There are irregularities on both sides. It must not be regular on the back. The color and design must be exactly the same on the back as on the front if folded half over and compared.

The design of modern rugs is widely spaced because of the cost for the weaver's time in making a fine design. Profits are figured on a production basis.

In making the original rug, time was no object. The weaver created his own design following the law and order of composition. Pride controlled his output. With the exception of some Nomadic pieces modern rugs are thick, harsh and board-like to the touch.

A Russian concern that does considerable advertising of "Bokhara" rugs produces a product by Regimentation of labor that they are able

to place upon our market for as little as \$7.50.

If knowledge guided the shopper, these rugs could not be given away. It is not generally known by the person in the lure of a bargain that the raw red dye in practically all of these reproductions, after a period of use, will begin to bleed and drop their red color, drip by drip, up and down the entire rug. This is due to the lime bath given to age the rug.

Those people who would add Bokharas to their collection should fortify themselves with facts about these new specimens if they wish to find joy after their selection from the examples so conveniently placed at their disposal. Properly speaking, these rugs are Turkomans and not Bokharas. However, the name of the rug does not guarantee quality.

The Persian government realizes that definite steps must be taken to preserve the rug industry, and is preparing to do so. A recent trade journal carries the following announcement:

"The government is seriously considering the export monopoly of rugs by means of which they hope to remedy the many ills of this art. The members of the government realize that the dealers in Europe and America have made this art and

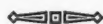
industry a ball for themselves to play with. They have realized that through the unfair practices of some of the importers and department stores, the American public is losing confidence in the superiority of our rugs. Hence the government is trying to discover a method where the American housewife will be able to purchase a Persian rug with confidence and the knowledge her interests will be protected. In short, the government is attempting to formulate a plan to revive this great art of Persia and to protect the honest weaver and dealer, as well as to eliminate the ills of the industry to the best of its ability."

The signs of the rival of this great art can only materialize through the sanction of the American people, and the only solution is knowledge. Intelligence regarding the subject makes discriminators of the buyers which will, in turn, inspire the artist to recover the glories of the genuine rug. Appreciation and production go hand in hand.

It is only by ideals that we lift ourselves from one plane to another in self development.

Democracy has a star, an ideal, and the ideal of the collector of Oriental rugs must be knowledge, which will prove a final essential to a revival of an art the world cannot afford to lose.

The Netsuke of Japan



Extracts from an article by Herbert P. Whitlock, curator of the Department of Minerals and Gems, American Museum, New York, in Natural History Magazine. Copyright, 1935, by the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Reprinted by special permission.

THE Japanese carver in ivory practices an art which is in many respects essentially different from that of his brother craftsman, the Chinese lapidary who works in harder mediums. His is a handicraft allied in material and technique with that of the wood carver, and, indeed, he often resorts to wood and handles it with the same facility with which he uses ivory.

Unlike the Chinese carver of jade, whose tools are few and simple, the Japanese ivory carver produces his small, realistic works of art with the aid of a multitude of knives, burins, gravers, chisels, drills, files, and saws. A full set of these implements contains upward of fifty pieces, including right-handed and left-handed burins, whose purpose would be obvious to a golfer who uses a left-handed club when the golf ball lies close to the right side of an obstacle, such as a tree root.

Such an array of carving paraphernalias has rendered possible a

perfection in the representation of detail which in many cases is little short of microscopic. So meticulous indeed is the work of the Japanese ivory carver, that it often includes a completeness of rendition undreamed of by an Occidental artist. One of the pieces in the Drummond collection, for instance, depicts a huddle of twenty mice which not only are reproduced to the last hair on the exposed or upper side, but whose feet and claws, not to mention the articulations of the tails, also are faithfully shown on the under side, which is usually hidden from view.

Ingenuity as well as skill is shown by these clever craftsmen, as when they represent a monkey that is capable of running in and out of a hollow log, or an ivory toy representing a street actor that is actually capable of changing his masks by means of the flick of one's finger.

Much of the finest ivory carving in miniature pieces takes the form of netsuke, the buttons or bobs that

terminate the cords to which the various girdle appendages are attached, and prevent these cords, when passed through the girdle, from slipping out again. These netsuke, although varying somewhat in size, are, from the nature of their use, small and compact, and are of almost infinite variety in design. There is hardly a legend or folk story known as Japanese legendary lore which has not at some time or other inspired the design of one or more of these clever little carvings. They are dramatic, they are philosophic, and very often they are highly humorous, because the pursuit of realism in art leads to the grotesque and the abnormal.

It may seem odd to us that the total absence of pockets in Japanese attire has so enriched an art, to say nothing of having produced a devoted band of netsuke collectors. Among these latter were the late Dr. I. Wyman Drummond and his father, James F. Drummond, and it is from Doctor Drummond's collection, now in the Drummond Memorial Hall of the American Museum, that the illustrations for this article are taken. In making a selection from the wealth of material contained in this famous collection, which includes more than 500 carefully selected netsuke, the writer has been at pains to choose those whose high artistic worth transcends their mere interest. But, since the ivory artists of Japan never

The subject of this beautifully carved ivory netsuke group is none other than Emma, the august Regent of Hell. He is represented as taking a oath while two attendant oni faithfully scrub him. It would be interesting to know whether the liquid is melted sulphur or boiling oil.



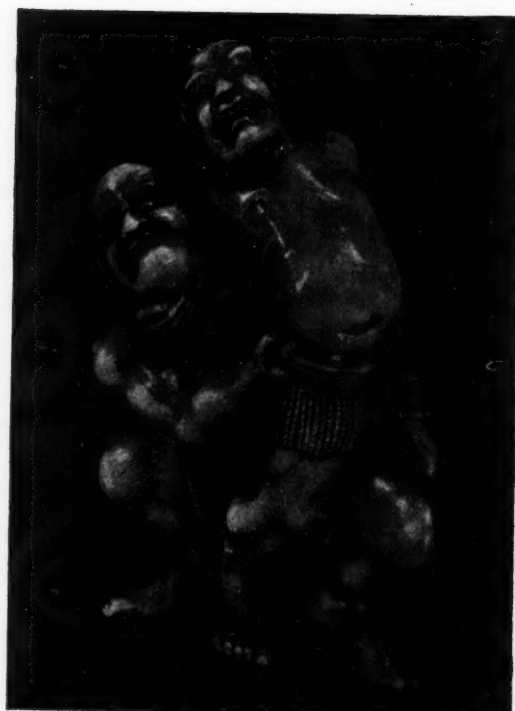
produce an unworthy work, choose as we may, these charming little carvings always appeal to our sense of beauty and fitness.

Even the grotesque ugliness of Tanaga or one of the attendants of Riugin has its enigmatic charm no less than has the captivating serenity of Wang Mu (pictured in "Jade, Amber, and Ivory," *Natural History*, September, 1934), or the infectious joviality of Hotei. We come to feel that these fabulous worthies have a reality akin to Peter Pan or Long John Silver, and as we all are well aware, that reality constitutes the acme of art.

A question that is often asked and that is somewhat hard to answer is "How old is the oldest ivory netsuke?" One does not hear of any antedating the Eighteenth Century; in fact, it is said that ivory netsuke carving began with the work of Yoshimura Shuzan of Osaka, who lived and worked early in that century. The eighteenth century ivory netsuke, however, supplanted similar work in wood, which latter dated from the Ashikaga period (1394-1573 A.D.)

All of the best ivory carvings of Japan are signed by the artists who made them. Tiny characters, usually filled in with red, appear in inconspicuous places on even the smallest carvings, and announce to the discerning eye of the expert that Masatoshi or Tomotane of Kyoto created

Wrestling is as popular in Japan as dancing. This ivory netsuke represents a throw invented by a celebrated wrestler who overcame his opponent when lifted by the loin cloth. This is known as Kawasu's throw.



the particular masterpiece.

Even in the matter of subject it is possible to recognize the work of a certain artist specializing in the portrayal of warriors, as contrasted with the work of one whose forte is the carving of demons or masks. And, as in all Japanese art, throughout this handicraft runs the touch of realism like the golden thread of Truth.

A story that the late Doctor Drummond delighted to tell (I have heard it many times from him), runs something like this:

A wealthy Japanese nobleman once said to a craftsman in bronze, who belonged to his entourage:

"I wish you to make for me a sword guard that shall depict a crane flying across the disk of the full moon."

"Very well, Master," replied the artist.

Many months elapsed before the nobleman again summoned the sword guard maker.

"And have you yet made for me the flying crane and the moon disk?" said he.

"Not yet, Master," was the reply.

Years passed and finally the noble patron said to his servant:

"Why have you not fulfilled my wish and executed in bronze a crane flying by moonlight?"

"Master," replied this supreme realist, "every moonlit night have I watched the face of the moon these many years, but never have I had the fortune to see a crane flying across its silvery disk."

And so well did this master sympathize with the high ideals of his art that the matter was dropped and the sword guard was never made.

Joint Purchasers

The well known George Eumorfopoulos collection of Oriental art has been bought by the British Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum so that the collection will remain in that country.

When announcing plans for the purchase Sir George Hill, Keeper of the British Museum, and Sir Eric MacLagan, Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum stated:

"The metal-work includes (among many important bronzes) a number of famous pieces of the first millennium, B. C., as well as a splendid series of mirrors, remarkable for their beauty and rarity, and an unrivalled collection of gold and silver ornaments—all classes of objects up till now barely represented in the national collections. The same is true of the magnificent series of jades.

"As regards the ceramics, probably the most impressive portion of the

collection, it is hardly possible to indicate to those who have not seen it the imposing effect of the pottery of the T'ang dynasty and the Sung porcelain, in many respects quite unequalled elsewhere.

"Over a thousand specimens of the finest quality and greatest rarity will pass into the ceramic collections of the nation.

"The series of paintings, though less important than other parts of the collection, contain a number of admirable and well-known works. (It will be remembered that the British Museum already owes its remarkable series of Chinese frescoes to the generosity of Mr. Eumorfopoulos.)

"The range and magnitude of the collection are so vast that even after the elimination of duplicates there will be available many objects which it is proposed to offer on loan to certain leading provincial museums.

"The term of such a loan will only be defined by the establishment of that Central Museum of Asiatic Art, combining all the public collections in London, which has of recent years been much discussed and will, it may hoped, come into being in the not too distant future."

Mr. Eumorfopoulos is a Londoner of Greek descent. He sold the collection for 100,000 pounds.

Cover

The cover on this issue is an enlarged photograph of a netsuke, the subject being, "Shoki, Queller of Demons," shown through the courtesy of Natural History Magazine.

Intimately associated with the demonology of Japanese myth is Shoki, the Demon Queller. This mythical being, who has furnished the subject of many netsuke, was known in China as early as the Tang dynasty, and was the sworn foe of all the oni or devils. In this netsuke he is depicted as hunting down and capturing several oni in a covered tub.

A Chinese Porcelain Vase

Three years ago a Chinese porcelain vase was sold at auction in London for \$90,000. Naturally it was extremely delicate and of incomparable rarity. A vase of the same period and almost a counterpart was recently exhibited at the Kansas City, Mo., Art Gallery from the collection of C. T. Loo of Paris and New York. Armed guards were stationed in the galleries to watch over the treasures while on exhibit. The vase is of Ming yellow porcelain made in the sixteenth century, the Wan Li period.

Epitaph of a Parricide

By ORBRA E. KING

IN the quiet churchyard at Galway, Ireland is a monument bearing an epitaph that surely would intrigue any epitaph collector. On the monument is a skull and crossbones with this legend: "Remember Deathe. Vaniti of Vanitis and All Is Vaniti."

It is the grave of old James Lynch who, half a thousand years ago, hanged his own son and inaugurated that system of summary justice known as Lynch Law. Judge Lynch was Mayor of Galway and a very stern and strict officer who meted out to offenders the full punishment of the law for their crimes. The story behind the execution of his own son shows his obstinacy in his sense of duty.

James Lynch had two children, a boy named Walter and a daughter, Agnes. The daughter fell in love with a noble Spaniard and the father approved of the match. But Walter did not. He was insanely jealous of his sister's love and besides hated his sister's suitor. The boy remonstrated to his father against the match but to no avail, and the young couple were married. Walter tried to provoke his brother-in-law to a duel but failed to do so. Finally one night Walter met the young Spaniard in a dark dismal corridor of the castle, forgetting all honor and chivalry in his anger he took his poniard and ran it through the body of his brother-in-law, killing him instantly. Walter then fled to his own room.

When the stern old Mayor found the body of his son-in-law he was grieved and angered and swore vengeance on the murderer. But no trace of the culprit could be found. Finally Walter, whose conscience had been hurting him, confessed to the deed. After a brief trial the stern old Mayor proclaimed that his son was guilty and must pay the penalty. With his own hands the father placed the rope around the neck of his son and sprung the trap that plunged the boy to death. Justice was avenged, but at what a price? The old man's heart was broken and he died shortly afterward. Years later the monument with the motto mentioned above was erected over his grave.

"Oh vanity, of vanities and all is vanity."

IDENTIFY YOURSELF
Mention HOBBIES when replying to advertisements.

- Autographs -

A Confession Story

By VIRGIL Y. RUSSELL

PERMIT me to introduce myself.

I am Virgil Y. Russell, head of the Social Science Department of the Casper, Wyo., High School, and a collector of autographed photographs and autographs. Yes, I'll confess I belong to that vast society known as autograph hunters, one of the greatest pests ever inflicted upon a free and defenseless people. We collectors think autographs and dream signatures. Every time we see a man's picture we think, "Ah, I must get his autograph." We hear him over the radio and think "Where can I get in touch with him?" We see him on the screen and wonder what his address is.

I often feel ashamed of myself when I think of the thousands of requests I have sent out in my fifteen years of collecting and the annoyance it must have caused many people. I sometimes believe there should be a law to protect people against autograph collectors! But, I love the game and try to still my conscience by thinking that I am really doing something worthwhile and that I am not just an idle collector. I try to make myself believe that the collecting and preserving of this material will be of educational value to future scholars of history.

Yes, I may as well admit it. I am a "he" school marm, and I have a history collection of over two thousand items — letters, autographed photographs, autographs, drawings, and documents. I believe I have one of the best autographed photograph collections in the country. It consists of men and women who have been prominent factors in the making of our history and also leading people in all lines of endeavor.

The best portion of the collection is my World War division. It consists of over a hundred photographs of the great leaders on both sides. Next, I might mention my presidential division. I have material from all of our presidents with the exception of John Adams, Taylor, Polk, and Lincoln. It has cost a lot of money but I feel it is worth all I have paid and more, too. Then, there are my groups of kings, dictators, generals, soldiers, aviators, war aces,

inventors, authors, musicians, cabinet members, athletes, actors, movie stars, pioneers, and politicians.

You might ask how I secured this collection. The sources are varied. I owe a lot to my students who bring me odds and ends from time to time. I have received many things, from a newspaper containing the death of Washington to a campaign button. Students are very obliging and are always willing to help.

I travel during my summer vacation since I am blessed with a lot of relatives and what good are relatives, may I ask, unless you use them? Well, on these trips, I pick up photographs at old second hand books stores. Last summer I got a magnificent autographed photograph of General Sheridan from a Mr. Leaworthy. I found an old etching signed by John Brown in a book store in Boston. I purchased an old faded autographed photograph of Robert E. Lee in New Orleans. It is great sport and I love it—shopping in these antique shops.

I also purchased a few from autograph houses, but the prices are so high, one cannot afford to acquire many in this way.

I get some of my material by writing direct to the people, and whenever possible, send them a photograph to sign. This is very slow work. If you receive one photograph for every ten requests sent out, you should be well satisfied.

My advice to beginners is don't start! But if you do, remember it will take all of your spare time and money. It runs into money. I have never counted the cost but I am sure I have spent at least \$1,000 on my collection. Stamps, photographs, mailers, and writing material all run into money. If you do start, don't bite off as big a piece as I have. Narrow it down to one field and try to make it complete. I made a mistake by trying to cover too much territory. Very few of my groups can ever be complete. The presidents is about the only one that can ever be called complete and that is only temporary for each four years will probably mean a new name. It is a good idea to have a number of very expensive cards printed with the words, "This is the autograph of" on the card. Place it in a stamped, self-addressed envelope, enclose that in another envelope and send it to

the party whose autograph you desire. Many will sign your card and return.

Then, when you get some signatures, or if you have some other articles, advertise in HOBBIES "Swap Column." You will find many people who will trade. You will find Conway Barker of 814 East 15th Street, Galveston, Texas, a very fine fellow to trade signatures with. He has hundreds of signatures and is a square shooter and a fine fellow to deal with. Mr. James Rooney of 101-25 115th Street, Richmond Hill, Long Island, New York, is a splendid fellow to trade with or buy from. Mr. Forest Sweet of Battle Creek, Michigan, has a gold mine of material. His prices are also very reasonable.

Don't be afraid to spend a little money! Don't expect to get something for nothing!

If any teachers happen to read this, I might suggest that they will find these old letters, signatures and pictures a good "buy." They are splendid teaching aides as they help to create an interest in your work. They make wonderful displays, and if you buy now at these depression prices, you can undoubtedly resell in the future at a very nice profit. In fact, that goes for all—now is the time to buy, not to sell.

Personally, I love to trade and exchange, and the few ads I have placed in HOBBIES have paid me big in satisfaction and pleasure. These "Swap and Sell" ads do get results.

You may wonder what I am going to do with my collection. I am in hopes that I can find some university which will take and frame all of my photographs and dedicate a room to them. In this manner, the collection, which I believe to be one of the best in the country, will be preserved for future generations. Naturally, I do not want to part with it at present but expect to keep building it up. When I am through, and I think that will be several years yet as I am not quite a 100 years old yet, I hope to have a real collection. One that any university will be very proud to preserve and display.

I have often been asked which photograph I value most. It is impossible to say. I think a great deal of my American presidents—Garfield, Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, and Roosevelt. Then I can mention a group photograph of Lindbergh, Byrd, and Chamberlain — all three have signed. I have one of Lenin of Russia which is very rare. I have one of Pershing and Joffre, both have signed. I have a number of Civil War photographs. I sell or trade them whenever possible and use the money to build up my modern his-

tory collection. In this collection, I have a splendid lithograph in oil colors of Lincoln with lithograph signature, a very large autographed photograph of Gen. Phil Sheridan, an old autographed engraving of Lincoln, an autographed photograph of Lee and one of Beauregard. I had a hard time getting an autograph of Francisco Villa of Mexico, Diamond Dick, and Pawnee Bill. I value my Mussolini, Von Hindenberg, Kaiser, and Mustaphe Kemal Pasha very highly. So as you can see it is impossible to say which I value most.

So fellow collectors, we continue to write, accept our good luck and bad luck as it comes and above all, let us be courteous to the people we write to and appreciate anything they do for us. We must realize it is their privilege to refuse or to grant our request.

"A LETTER TO HENRY CLAY"

(From the collection of Orbra E. King, Philpot, Ky.)

The following letter, written to Henry Clay when Clay was a candidate for president in 1828, throws some interesting light on the campaign between the fiery Kentucky orator and the Tennessee general, Andrew Jackson. It refers to the publication of some material relating to one of Jackson's land deals of which the Whigs hoped to make political capital. The "Hero" so ironically referred to is, of course, Andrew Jackson. The letter was written by Senator James Pleasants of Virginia, one of the noted early governors and congressman from that state — and, incidentally ardent Clay supporter. The letter is postmarked Richmond, Va., and franked with Senator Pleasants' franking privilege. It is addressed to "Hon. H. Clay, Washington City." The letter follows:

Richmond, 29 Apr. 1828

D. Sir,

During my absence in Washington some nos. of the Ky. Reporter came to hand & were lost — and among them particularly the no. of the "Tennessean", investigating that precious land speculation of the "Hero". I wish to publish those nos — that one at least, and if possible, I shall hold myself much obliged if you can furnish it to me either in the Reporter, or any other paper. To my surprise, I have not seen it republished except in one paper, & the name of it I have forgotten.

Have you read A Freeman in the Whig? It is not dazzling, but is exceedingly cognant & clear. Professor Tucker is the Author. I really do not despair of Va. if we can distribute from this city such intelligence & in such proportion as the Central Committee desire, we might I believe in

my conscience, carry the State. But our means are limited and the times Difficult in Va. beyond all former Experience. As it is, we shall Show a very different result from what the vaunting of our Foe has led the World to expect. In haste,

Yr. Obt. Serv. J. Pleasants

FROM A PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER

The following letter was written to an autograph collector in answer to a request for an autograph. Betty Taylor Dandridge was a daughter of President Zachary Taylor. The letter was postmarked Winchester, Va., June 14, 1883.

Winchester, Va. June 13th, 1883
Dear Sir:

Received your letter of the 6th a few days ago asking for a letter or an autograph of my father, Gen. Taylor. I am truly sorry that I have none left to add to your collection. But I have already given away all that I had. J ——— had a few private letters but all his papers were destroyed when my brother's house was burned during the late war. Regretting that I cannot comply with your request, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
Betty Taylor Dandridge

Priscilla Dean, well known movie actress a few years ago, now the wife of an air corps officer of the United States Army, used to carry a hand case bearing the autographs of prominent motion picture directors and producers — the autographs had been etched in precious metal.

Autograph hunters in London were "stumped" recently. The latest claimant to honors in the London University was Thalasinghampillai Sithambarapillai Nagenthiram, from Kandy, Ceylon. The claimant was good timber for an autograph, but apparently the autograph hunters did not care to wait until he had signed his name.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT AND SOLD

W. J. Bryan, L.S. -----	\$2.00	Thomas Melvill, last survivor of Boston Tea Party, D.S. -----	\$ 3.00
Gen. A. E. Burnside, A.L.S. -----	1.00	FOR EXTRA ILLUSTRATING	
Gen. John A. Dix, A.L.S. -----	1.00	Civil War Songs, Broad-sides -----	\$.50
Gen. D. C. Buell, A.L.S. -----	2.00	Civil War Photographs -----	.50 up
Admiral Dewey, L.S. -----	2.00	California Overland Manuscript, 1850, signed -----	125.00
P. B. Du Chaillu, A.L.S. -----	3.00		
Cyrus W. Field, Checks -----	2.00		
Calvin Coolidge, W.H.C.S. -----	2.00		
W. G. Harding, W.H.C.S. -----	2.00		

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jax

Autograph Shorts

Wellesley College has a collection containing 284 letters from Robert Browning and 287 from Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

James Keddie, Jr., sends this from the February number of *Reader's Digest*.

"At a lodge in Philadelphia, a score or more years ago, a group of very old veterans were telling stories about Lincoln. 'My wife collected autographs,' said one. 'She wrote Lincoln for a sentiment and she got in reply a note which ran: 'Dear Madam: When you ask from a stranger that which is of interest only to yourself always enclose a stamp. There's your sentiment, and here's your autograph. A. Lincoln.' —Washington Star."

"St. Louis, Mo.—Why was \$20.25 paid at a stamp auction here the other day for a penny postcard signed 'Slim'? You're right. The signature 'Slim' was written by Charles A. Lindbergh on January 26, 1924 more than three years before the unknown mail pilot made his epochal 33 hour solo flight from New York to Paris." —*The Boys' & Girls' Newspaper*.

WANTED

WANTED — AUTOGRAPHS of Presidents, Statesmen and Celebrities, Cash. —Hoag Book Co., Box No. 9, Pratt Sta., Brooklyn, N. Y. my304

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AUTOGRAPHS OF FAMOUS PEOPLE Collections and single pieces, Documents, correspondence, Diaries, Journals wanted for cash. —American Autograph Shop, Ridley Park, Pa. d12252

SIGNATURES ON CARDS — President Herbert Hoover, \$1.00; Calvin Coolidge, \$2.00; Thomas A. Edison, \$2.00. Guaranteed genuine. —Harold J. Bush, 92 Quitman St., Newark, N. J. my1001

ROCKS AND MINERALS

The Mineral Case

By WM. C. MCKINLEY

Native Copper - - Michigan

Geologists and mineralogists are well-acquainted with the mode of formation of native copper - - from whence it came, how formed, etc. But to the layman, it just "grew that way." The birth of a native copper specimen has a story, as all minerals do. To begin, native copper is most always, if not totally, a secondary metal - - it has accumulated by the action of earth-waters on copper-bearing rocks and minerals. In the northern Michigan copper region, typical deposits of its occur. Here the circulating waters have deposited huge amounts of copper in a rock mostly called "porphyry," in masses weighing from almost nothing up to tons. A sizable hand specimen often presents a wire-appearance; this has been caused by a cavity in the rock being filled with copper - - the wire affects are the results of connecting cracks and veins being deposited with copper also; thus, when the rock decays, or is broken from the specimen, we have a rough, cinder-like specimen - - really, a "mold" of the cavity in which it was formed. When conditions permit, only a part of a cavity is filled, and then definite crystals have space to form, often arranging themselves in branches, with a common center.

Agate Nodule - - Oregon

An inquisitive, little boy once asked his mother if a certain object lying on the table was a "nut" - - his mother replied that, although the object wasn't a nut, the person who had collected it was! Of course all mineral collectors (and others) are not classed as such, though some fathers of inquisitive boys are. But likened to the subject of this anecdote, agate nodules from a certain locality in Oregon do resemble a nut, and upon cracking open, or sawing one into halves and polishing one surface, the collector will notice a decided change for the better - - upon the exterior particular Oregon agates present a rugged- nut-brown hued appearance - - the ruggedness is most noticeable; but after polishing a section, a true agate interior is

shown, by the diversified markings and colorings. One such section owned by the writer possesses an interior of Onyx - - agate layers arranged parallel, in colors of gray, blue, white, and some pink. These agate nodules are also known as "rhyolite" bombs; the origin of the name is due to the origin of the agates themselves, because they are found in a rock called rhyolite, and igneous product, with high silica content. The agates being merely fillings in the cavities of this rhyolite - - now, however, they are found in great quantities loose around the rhyolite, having weathered out from the mother rock. This is one instance when a "bomb" is filled with something one would enjoy seeing.

Calcite and Sphalerite on Chert - - Joplin, Missouri

Among the largest producers of lead and zinc ore in the world, are the Joplin, Mo., tri-state miners; here thousands of tons of ore are uncovered every month. And, also among the most beautiful and interesting mineral specimens found on this earth, the Joplin locality furnishes some of the best. This particular specimen is a flat mass of cherty-limestone, over whose surface is dotted pure white scalenohedrons of calcite, with rich reddish-brown crystals. This striation phenomenon is due to the shifting of planes during the formation of the crystal. The same reason may also be applied to the "roundness" of the calcite edges, only the shifting of the crystal planes of growth, in this case, was so much smoother, and uninterrupted, than in the former mineral. Both mineral crystals are of secondary origin - - the calcite re-crystallized from the cherty limestone, and the sphalerite from the high zinc sulphide content of the matrix, all through the solvent waters acting upon the main mass. When the action of the waters is continued extremely long, much larger crystals might develop, ranging in size sometimes from one inch to variable larger sizes; the size of the small natural tapers in this herein described specimen is about the thick-

ness of a match, from one-fourth to one-half an inch long. Perfect crystals may be formed in either microscopic or gigantic sizes.

Green Prehnite - - Paterson, N. J.

A young lady came upon her first sight of a green prehnite specimen, in a museum, and exclaimed: "What an unusual green stalacite!" Although her quick description was correct, she was speaking in geological rather than mineralogical terms - - stalactites are formed in caves, which are classed among geological formations; while botryoidal (the form of this prehnite) formations are found lining smaller cavities, which are on a much smaller scale than caverns, though the principle is the same. This particular specimen in question, however, is a "paramorph" - - it was formed around the crystals of some pre-existing mineral crystals (any-drite probably in this case); the pre-existing crystal, in time, was dissolved away, thus leaving the prehnite tube-like structure. In many instances, brown magnesite (breunnerite) redeposits in these hollow tubes. Prehnite from Paterson, New Jersey, is always a show-piece in any collection. Prehnite finds usage as an uncommon gem, for when cut and polished in cabochon style, presents a lovely green sheen, with a restful luster to it. This green gem mineral was named after a Dutch Colonel Prehn, who brought the mineral back from the Cape of Good Hope, in 1790. Distinct crystals of its are uncommon, so the usual shape of it is in rounded masses, some specimens being in the form of wrinkled prunes.

Pyrite in Talc - - Vermont

A single- brass-colored pyrite crystal in a mass of smooth, soapy green talc, presents a pretty specimen; and the story of its formation is as interesting as its beauty! Yellow and green are good color combinations, but the mineral combinations, though common enough in this case, are not usual, because talc is not a mineral to be found with metallic minerals, as a rule (magnetite and chromite being the only other two ores found thusly - - the high iron-content of some magnesium rocks, from which talc is formed, accounts for these occurrences). There are two iron sulphides, known as twin chemical

combinations, only with different crystal forms - - - pyrite (isometric), and marcasite (orthorhombic); in the first instance, the crystal axis are all equal lengths, but in the latter, none are equal. Marcasite is formed from cold to warm acid waters; pyrite is formed at higher temperatures from alkaline solutions. Thus we come upon the answer to - - - "How was this pyrite crystal formed?" The talc was most likely a contact-metamorphic product, as it was formed from silica rocks rich in magnesium compounds; and in this particular mass iron sulphide was present in suitable quantities, thus crystallizing out as pyrite. All this action was caused by, perhaps, a huge faulting within the rocks, because of masses slipping out of place, or such. Pyrite was due to the great heat from such action. The history of geological formations is traced by such deduction - - - thus, a mineral specimen often "speaks for itself" to the geologist.

Calcite in Quartz Geode - - Hamilton, Illinois

Horned-toeds are forever being announced as jumping from long-closed places, such as old cemented foundations, etc. But toeds are not the only stored-up curiosities. This mineral specimen presents as mysterious a phenomenon. To explain, a quartz geode is a hollow rock, which upon being broken open, is found to be lined with sparkling crystals of quartz (often-time chalcedony, agate or jasper may take its place); Hamilton, Illinois and Warsaw, two Mississippi River towns of western Illinois have long been famous for these specimens. In one specimen (about three inches by six inches by three inches in size), however, when cracked open, a large creamy-colored calcite crystal was found attached to the interior - - - not another speck of calcite is to be found within this geode. The terminations of the calcite crystals are good; the whole crystal is filled with cracks, internally, along the cleavage planes, and the quartz lining is of drusy crystals, appearing more like rock-canary than rock. How did the calcite crystals get in the geode? The geologist would tell you, either through secondary infiltration and afterwards crystallization of calcium carbonate solution, or, by the existence of excellent conditions at the time of the first crystallization in both silica and calcium carbonate solutions. Could you give a better answer?

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ROCKS and MINERALS

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THIRTY DIFFERENT named minerals, nice, all \$1.25; 5 different nice fossils, history, all 20c; polished opal set, pretty, 20c; Australian opal, beauty, fine colors, 35c. Catalogue Free. Postage extra on above. — Lemley Curio Store, Northbranch, Kansas. cmay27

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BEAUTIFUL water color reproductions of your favorite mineral specimens. 11x14 inches. Artistically mounted. \$2.00 each postpaid. — Arthur A. Grott, 236 Ninth Ave., New York, N. Y. jly12006

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FINE GEODES, 1/4 to 4 lbs.—50c per pound, postage extra.—J. G. Wainwright, 216 Franklin St., Waukegan, Ill. je3403



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Some Old Notes on Palladium

By THEODORE RHINEAR

THE early history of experiments with metals is sometimes as interesting as the history of a people or a nation. In this article we will give some data on the "new metal" known as palladium. In the Philosophical Transactions of 1803, we find an article entitled "Inquiries concerning the Nature of a Metallic Substance, lately sold in London as a New Metal, under the Title of Palladium." This article was from the pen of Richard Chenevix, Esq. F.R.S and M.R.I.A.

This article was brought about by an advertisement circulated in London, in the spring of 1803, describing the chemical properties of a "new noble metal," called "palladium," or "new silver." Specimens of it were exposed for sale but no account was given of the manner in which they had been procured, or from what place they had been obtained. All the specimens exhibited had gone through the operation of the flattening mill, and were formed into thin laminae. Nothing like an unwrought specimen, a bit of ore, or a portion of its matrix, was either described or exhibited. No person of scientific authority came forward to vouch for the account given of the singular properties which this substance was said to possess; and those properties were only unfolded as an advertisement of an article of commerce. All these circumstances contributed to involve the authenticity of the specimens in a great degree of suspicion, and to render it extremely probable that the substance exposed for sale as a new metal, was only a compound or other modification of known minerals, effected by artificial means. With a view to the determination of this point, Mr. Chenevix undertook the course of experiments which formed the subject of his paper in the Philosophical Transactions. He very soon discovered, in the samples which he examined, properties extremely different from those of the known metals. He extended his inquiries and procured all the specimens offered for sale.

He found that the specific gravity of the specimens varied from 10.972 to 11.482; a heat much greater than that of melting gold was required to fuse them; and the specific gravity of the button was increased to 11.871. Sulphur made it melt at a low temperature, and formed with it a very brittle sulphurate. Charcoal appeared to have no sort of affinity with

palladium. The substance, when polished, resembled platina very nearly; when melted, it assumed the appearance of crystallization, and was extremely malleable. The alloy of palladium with equal parts of silver, had a much greater specific gravity; the alloys with lead and bismuth bore a striking resemblance to each other. The alkalies acted weakly on palladium, with the assistance of atmospheric air. The mineral acids acted much more violently, particularly the nitric and muriatic, and most of all the nitro-muriatic acid. With all these solvents it formed a red liquor from which it was precipitated in the form of an orange-colored powder, by alkalies, earth, and all the metals except gold, silver, and platina. Some other tests applied by Chenevix rendered it equally improbable that either lead, copper, or mercury had been used in the formation of this singular body. The final decision of Chenevix was that the new metal was a platinum amalgam.

The mystery of the metal was, however, cleared up by Wollaston in the Philosophical Transaction of 1804. Wollaston had isolated palladium in 1802, but did not publish his discovery in the usual way but placed specimens on sale in London. It was these that Chenevix analyzed and no doubt Wollaston watched the outcome of these experiments with amusement. Wollaston named the metal from the newly discovered planet Pallas.

Palladium is always present to some extent in platinum ores, which sometimes consist almost wholly of this metal; it is occasionally, but rarely, found in small amounts in osmiridium and sometimes occurs in small quantities combined with gold in the Harz Mountains. For the chemical characteristics of this metal the interested reader is referred to the Encyclopaedia Britannica where an interesting article will be found under the heading: "Palladium." This article being the contribution of F. E. Matthews, Ph. D., F.I.C., Former Professor of Chemistry at the Royal India Engineering College.

A new hobby club is reported from Chariton, Ia.

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Amateur Geologists Association

This association has changed the dates of the Platteville Field Trip to May 25-26. This was done in order that there would be no conflict with the Illinois Geological Survey Health History Field Conference scheduled for May 11.

These trips, which are held in various parts of the State each year, are planned and conducted in such a way as to supply authoritative information on the geology, geologic history, physiography, and mineral resources of local areas throughout the State. No fees are charged for participation. Those attending are asked to provide their own transportation, to bring packed lunches, and to present themselves at the meeting point at the scheduled time.

Briefs

Galena mineral, it is said, will pass electric current in one direction but not in the opposite direction.

Boy (at art gallery): "Hurry, papa, look at Custer's Last Charge!"

Papa: "Oi, did he do a credit pizziness?—Modern Woodmen."

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BRITISH WEST AFRICA

CURIOS

Some Interesting Facts About Shells

By MRS. C. MELLOR

MY interest in shells and shell collecting goes back to my childhood when I gave up making sand castles to search for colored shells cast up by the tide. As I grew up, my keenness increased and so did my collection. From various sources I have acquired shells and data about shells and collecting them.

In these few notes I shall not jot down the habits of the mollusk that lived in such fascinating homes, but for the most part shall give a few of the uses these shells have been put to by man.

Certain beautiful forms have earned themselves appropriate and fantastic names; for example members of the Spondylus family are sometimes known as the chrysanthemum shells or Thorny Oysters, owing to their petal-like surface bristles. Another spiny shell is the Murex tenuispina, often called Venus Comb or Mermaid's Comb. Most of us are familiar with the graceful curves of the lovely white Pholas costata, aptly named Angel's Wings. Two rarer specimens are the Ovulum longistatum and the Aspergillum radix, which rather formidable names have been transcribed into the Weaver's Shuttle and the Watering Pot Shell. The Bishop's Mitre and its two clerical friends—the Popish Mitre and the Cardinal Mitre—are to be found in many collections.

In poetry very little mention has been made of shells, which is surprising, and their beauty of coloring and form should prove inspiring. However, the fragile, loveliness of the Paper Nautilus (Argonauta argo) attracted attention of poets, and has been one of the very few molluscan favorites of the Muses.

In passing, I should mention that the foregoing named shells are merely ornamental, without the special uses assigned to the varieties I am about to describe.

The Sepia group is well known as providing the "cuttlebone" given to caged birds to whet their beaks.

Apart from the treasured pearl, which is a product of the mollusk inside, a large quantity of pearl oyster shells are used annually in the but-

ton industry. The iridescent linings of the Meleagrina margaritifera and others provide buttons which adorn the festival costumes of "Pearly Kings" and "Queens" among the London costers.

Others shells utilized for adornment are the Cassis or Helmet Shells. Their different toned strata produce light figures on a darker ground and are much in demand for making cameos. Numerous varieties are sought after by the native tribes of South Sea islands for necklaces, head-dresses and household ornaments.

The Triton Trumpet shell serves as a means of calling from one village to another, and among the inhabitants of the Polynesian Archipelago, this large shell is used as a kettle, being hung over the fire. The operculum (horny door to opening of shells) forms the lid and a spout is made by boring a hole in the sharp end of the shell.

The Giant Clam made a keen and handy tool for the Indians to hoe their corn. The tropical variety (Tridacna family) has been used as a baptismal font. This is the largest of all bi-valves, and specimens have been found weighing over 500 pounds. Such a one was given to Frances I, and its two valves now stand as holy water vessels in the Church of St. Surplice, Paris.

Another bi-valve, the brightly colored Pecten, is sometimes called the St. James' Shell, as it was worn by the pilgrims to the Holy Land, and became a badge of knighthood. These scalloped shells, the lower valve of which is convex, serve also as individual platters for fish and au-gratin dishes.

Several species, notably the Pinna (Pen shell) group, anchor themselves to rocks, jetties, etc., by means of a strong thread-like substance known as byssus. This is sometimes mixed with silk, spun, and woven into gloves by Italian spinning mills.

Those acquainted with the shores of Florida will know that many fine shells are to be found there. The Fulgurs or Channelled Whelks as they are sometimes called, supplied coast dwelling Indians with drinking cups, and were also cut into wampum and tools for skinning animals.

Many collectors will be familiar with the long, turret-shaped shell nicknamed the Marlinspike (Terebra). The natives of Polynesia are said to use its sharp point as a chisel in building their canoes.

The Turbo genus comprises many handsome shells, much prized by conchologists. The natives of the Australasian isles use the bigger "turbans" as goblets, and the opercula

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FORTY DIFFERENT California sea shells classified, \$1. Buyer paying postage. Price list, other marine life.—Tom Burch, 4031 Oakwood St., Inglewood, California. my1501

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MISCELLANEOUS

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Half average size
Genuine TIGER (Man-Eater) SHARK'S tooth. Suitable for Jabot or Ascot Scarf watch charm, pendant, tie-pin, hat or dress ornament. STERLING SILVER, 25 cents each. Large, selected tooth, 50 cents. Natural white color. jsp

MARINE NOVELTY MFG. CO.
NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

are much in demand to provide eyes for their idols.

One of the best known members of the Cowrie group is the *Cypraea moneta*, found in the Indian Ocean. This is the species popular as the Money Cowrie, used as small change by inhabitants of territories surrounding the Niger River in Africa. These little shells are also used as counters for cards.

The large *Strombus gigas*—Wing Shell—from the Bahamas, has an important use besides being decorative. Thousands of barrels of these shells are shipped to Europe, where they are ground to powder and employed in the making of fine porcelain.

"Mother-of-pearl" inlaid work, used so much on cabinets and sewing boxes in our grandmothers' day, is made with pieces of Abalone (*Haliotis*) shell.

Fossil Cradles

Some curious bits of stone in the Smithsonian Institution collection have just been identified, tentatively at least, as the fossil "cradles" of insects that gathered pollen from the flowers 30,000,000 years ago.

They have been a mystery to paleontologists since they were first collected by Dr. C. W. Gilmore, of the Smithsonian staff, in Wyoming four years ago, and speculation as to their nature has suggested a number of possible identifications, among them cracked snake eggs and date seeds. Dr. Roland W. Brown, U. S. Geological Survey paleontologist, has accumulated evidence showing that they originally were the larval chambers of some Eocene variety of mining bees, probably dug in clay, and serving as moulds that were filled with lime deposited from waters which came in contact with them. Thus was preserved, for the reading of far-distant ages, the riddle of an ancient tragedy.

The larvae, as the story unfolds itself, were sealed into these tiny subterranean chambers to undergo their metamorphosis. For some reason or other this never took place, perhaps owing to the presence of some parasite, and the cradles of the insects became their coffins. But in a few years all organic remains, representing the creatures imprisoned inside, disappeared through natural processes. The burrows remained, awaiting the preservative action of the waters laden with calcium carbonate which eventually came in contact with them.

In some cases the tiny, cylindrical objects are entirely of calcite. In others the interior is a mixture of calcite and a greenish clay. Brown followed various clues in the plant

and animal kingdoms before he finally hit upon an analogy between these objects and the cylindrical larval chambers of some of the species of mining bees living today.

Obviously the ancient larvae never came forth, because the chambers are sealed. "If my identification is correct," Brown says in his report of the investigation, "the unbroken specimens suggest tragic incidents in the insect world of 30,000,000 years ago.

Then, as now, on account of parasitism and other causes, many bee larvae never matured to break the seals of their earthen chambers and to emerge as adults. These fossil moulds are the only records of their frustrated lives."

The preservation of such fossils, Brown points out, must have been due to a peculiar series of geologic accidents which it is now perhaps impossible to reconstruct completely.

Cards From a Collector's Angle

By GORDON K. MACEDWARD

THERE is real interest and actual beauty in a collection of playing cards properly classified and artistically arranged.

Some are strong broad masses of vivid colors, others consist of delicate traceries of involved design. Futuristic, modern, old-fashioned, ancient—the familiar red and blue Bicycle cards in countless patterns, advertisements, souvenirs, coats of arms of colleges, states and clubs, involved designs like Oriental rugs, photographs of ladies with hour-glass figures, silhouettes of Scotties and wire-haired terriers, lithographed reproductions of famous paintings, conventional designs, queer arrangements of circles and angles, conventionalized flowers, beautiful women, prancing horses, landscapes—in from one to a dozen colors, reproduced in various shapes and sizes by many different processes—hundreds of subjects, thousands and thousands of designs from every civilized nation in the world.

The gathering and preservation of complete decks of cards—particularly decks of considerable antiquity—has for many years been followed to a restricted extent as evidence by some well-known collections in this country and in Europe. Widespread popularity, however, has been prevented by the limited number of suitable decks available, the expense involved and the difficulty of handling and displaying the complete pack.

The growth in use of playing cards coincident with the world-wide sweep of the bridge craze has affected the production of playing cards in several ways.

It has resulted in a vast increase in the number of designs issued each year and a shortening of the life of these designs through the recurrent demand for new and different decks. Designs are far more attractive and of much greater variety than formerly. The trend is away from orna-

mental patterns towards modern illustration. Reproduction by printing and lithographic processes has improved along with the artistic designs.

The collection of single specimens of these various designs is more than a satisfaction of the acquisitive instinct which is the basis of so many hobbies. It provides an education in the decorative arts, their trends and development. It induces a knowledge of the processes of graphic reproduction. Interesting sidelights on the history of card games and on the characteristics of various nationalities also develop.

The ease with which the cards may be mounted and displayed is an advantage. One method is to mount them eight to a page on letter-size sheets of gray cover stock punched to fit an ordinary three-ring binder. The cards are grouped according to age, method of reproduction, number of colors, subject, nation of origin, etc., to make harmonious pages.

The fact that no expense is involved is an attractive feature. Cards are easy to secure through the efforts of the collector and his friends. They may be obtained from the jokers and extra blank cards which come with new packs or any of the fifty-two cards in a discarded deck.

Trading among collectors is growing and will probably result in the formation of some agency to facilitate exchange, particularly between collectors in different cities.

One collector in Detroit has accumulated more than seven thousand designs. Many of these are from foreign countries. Some are fifty, sixty and eighty years old, and probably could not now be duplicated.

For anyone with a leaning toward the artistic, card collecting provides a delightful diversion and a possible source of future profit.

Collecting rare porcelain banks is the hobby of Jeanne Gordon, American contralto.



"The Cruikshank of America"

David C. Johnson, known in his day as "the Cruikshank of America," was born in Philadelphia in 1789, but lived most of his life in Boston. He died in Dorchester in 1865. He was contemporaneous with Cruikshank, the English artist.

Several of Johnson's drawings and water colors depict scenes incident to drinking of rum in public houses. One in a collection of 300 Johnson works now in the possession of the Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass., shows a crude looking bar with a beer keg and above it the caption "Lager beer." Men are seated at tables drinking from odd shaped glasses. In the foreground is a soldier, attired in parade uniform.

Another shows the morbidity of drunkenness. A sot reclines on the ground, his back propped against a bag of what seems to be meal. A host of miniature devils swarming over him have sawed off the man's head and another group is shoveling his brains into a wheel barrow. The collection owned by the Worcester museum was a gift of Charles H. Taylor of Boston who made the assembly.

Exhibitions

A humorous and satirical collection of drawings and prints was exhibited in New York City last month by the New York Junior League. The show included examples of political and social caricature in America, England and France, covering the last three centuries.

Prints in Auction

A rare colored aquatint of New Haven, Conn., showing Yale College, published by Illman & Pilbrow of 4 Wall Street in 1830, was sold for \$1,000 by the American Art Associa-

tion-Anderson Galleries, in a sale covering the collections of Charles T. Hindley and the late A. E. Norden of New York City, and the estate of the late Charles H. Fish of Boston, Mass. The sale totaled \$9,032.

A colored lithograph, "A View of West Point and the Clermont," went to R. A. Louer for \$440. W. A. Corbett gave \$420 for a set of four colored lithographs of "The Action Between H. M. S. Shannon and the American Frigate Chesapeake on the First of June, 1813."

Mr. Trotty also paid \$400 for a pair of rare American game bird prints. Charles Sessler obtained for \$250 a colored aquatint of "Baltimore in 1752."

Originally a Cartoon

"The Spirit of '76" was a cartoon originally. A. M. Willard, the artist of the famous painting, drew a cartoon of the subject originally to create a laugh at the players who with fife and drum used to prance in Fourth of July parades. The picture was placed on exhibit in the window of a photographer, where it attracted serious attention. It was then that Willard decided to make a painting on the subject.

Audubon's "The Birds of America"

Of the approximately 170 complete sets of (Audubon's) "The Birds of America" published in the original double elephant folio, not more than 120 are believed to be in existence today. A number of sets belonging to subscribers living in southern states were destroyed in the Civil War; others have been lost in fires and earthquakes, and some have been broken up and individual plates sold to art collectors and dealers.

Of the existing sets about seventy are in the United States and Canada, with the remaining fifty scattered over the world. . . . But what is more important than the geographical dis-

tribution of these rare books is the fact that ninety of the existing sets are now permanently located in the great libraries and scientific museums of the world where they will be amply protected against fire and always available for examination and study.—From "Audacious Audubon," by Edward A. Muschamp.

Way Back When

A letter from Will S. Tate of Houston, Texas, gives some of the sidelights on the distribution of prints in the "Sixties." He writes:

"When I was a boy in Atlanta, Mo., in 1869, a deaf and dumb man came to our house selling prints made by Kellog. My father bought one each for my sister and I. My sister's had for its subject a cat and kittens. Mine showed the picture of a brother and sister.

"My father died the following year and I went to live with my grandfather who conducted a general store and ran the postoffice in Merceyville, Mo. My grandfather received a notice from a medical institute located at Charleston, Ill., stating that if he would have some literature distributed for them advertising the institute, he would receive a Currier & Ives print. So I distributed the hand bills and received the picture entitled, "The Cares of a Family." Later when I was without a home tramping around the country with a few personal belongings, I carried those old prints around with me in a wooden suit case which was covered with big brass tacks. I recall that I walked twenty-five miles to Kirksville, sixteen miles to Love Lake, thirty-five miles to Moberly, Mo., and fifteen miles out in the country looking for work. At Moberly I had them framed. The colors are as fresh as the day I received them and that was a long time ago as I am now seventy-six years old."

Paul Voorhees, Reading, Pa., has issued a comprehensive sales list of 683 different Currier & Ives, within a price range of \$1.50 to \$225.

And a Second Class Joke

King Arthur—How much wilt thou take for that suit of armor, Lance?

Sir Lancelot—Three cents an ounce, Sire. It's first class mail.—*Family Circle.*

Wants More

Alexandria, Va.—Have had several copies of HOBBIES through friends, but that isn't regular enough, so am sending one dollar for year's subscription.—Mrs. Frank Purvis.

PRINTS

WANTED TO BUY

Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6. (Cash in advance.)

WANTED — RAILROAD PRINTS Advertisements of locomotive works picturing early engines.

American town views prior to 1875. Early views of American colleges. Trotting horse prints by Currier & Ives. American engravings by Doolittle, Tiebout, Bennett, Revere, Tanner, Savage, Hill, Burges, Peale, and their contemporaries.

Advice us about all Currier & Ives. **THE OLD PRINT SHOP, INC.**, 150 Lexington Avenue, New York. tfc801

WANT OLD HORSE RACING PRINTS. Only those showing business advertisements of any kind.—Mrs. L. H. Dobson, 1548 East 61st St., Chicago. my12462

WANTED—Drawing books and prints of A. B. Frost and Frederic Remington.—Kenneth D. Hall, 6830 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn, N. Y. jal248

EARLY AMERICAN MINIATURES and portraits, oil, watercolor, pastel, purchased. Send full particulars.—F. Sherman, Box 524, Westport, Conn. mh12612

WANTED — Currier Prints and other old prints, especially Sporting, Hunting, Fishing, Pioneer, Winter, Railroads, Ships, Early West, Early History or City Views, Early Railroad Posters, Autograph Letters and Documents, Hand Bills, etc. State full title, publisher, date, size, exact condition and price.—J. E. Nevill, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my1284c

OLD PRINTS by Currier & Ives and others. Large and small folios. Clipper ships, rural scenes, temperance, sporting and historical subjects, especially presidents. Please describe fully, size, condition, title and complete wording and quote prices.—Dwight D. Moore, 200 South Terrace, Boonton, N. J. au12005

WANTED TO BUY—Large and small Currier prints of rare subjects and also Views of Cities, by W. J. Bennett, H. I. Megarey, Louis Clover and others. Also old prints by any publisher, either colored or uncolored. Highest current prices paid.—James J. O. Hanlon, 1920 Holland Ave., Utica, N. Y. my3691

WANTED—CURRIER & IVES PRINTS. Also mechanical coin banks.—T. M. Townsend, 11 Avon Road, Schenectady, New York. my386

GEORGE WASHINGTON PRINT by Valentine Green, Israel Putnam, by Wilkinson. American engravings of any kind before 1813. Anything of Connecticut interest.—Whitlock's, Inc., 15 Broadway, New Haven, Conn. my3211

SELLERS, DEALERS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times. (Cash in advance.)

BAXTER'S, CURRIERS and other old prints. Send stamp for lists.—Sturtevant's Antique and Curio Shop, 9320 Waters, Seattle, Wash. s12544

ANTIQUE LITHOGRAPHS, \$1.00; Large Colored Folios, by Kurz and Allison: War of 1812 and Civil War Naval and Army scenes, fine condition; American Antiques.—1219 Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N. J. o12276

REPRODUCTIONS — Russell Western Prints, 35c each; three for \$1.00, postpaid, in following titles: Planning Attack, Wake of Buffalo Hunt, Buffalo Hunt, Signal Fire, Queens War Hounds, Sun Worshippers, Wagon Boss, Trouble Hunters, Close Quarters, The Bolter, Ignorance Is Bliss, Cowboy Life, In Without Knocking, Disputed Trail, Ambushed.—Darvill, 54 McAllister, San Francisco, Calif. n120231

INTERESTING LIST of early U. S. A. and English engravings, lithographs and maps, sent on request. State wants.—Hughes, Peterborough, England. n12405

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS San Francisco Fair, 8 x 10, buildings, statuary, 15c each; 8 for \$1.00, postpaid.—Darvill, 54 McAllister, San Francisco, Calif. n12825

CURRIER & IVES PRINTS — Large illustrated price list, 15 cents in stamps. 683 items.—Paul Voorhees, 432 Elm St., Reading, Pa. je6002

KENNETH D. HALL, 6830 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Print colorist: engravings, steel and wood, lithographs; gravures; etc. All sizes and subjects. Curriers a specialty. Prices reasonable. jly6684

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES, old engravings, pioneer, historical, scenic, bird, animal, flower, color prints, 1790 to date. Art, Rare Books. Art List 10c.—Universal Art Bureau, 1945 Montrose Ave., Chicago, Ill. d12636

CURRIER & IVES PRINTS—Four seasons. Original frames. —"P," Box 1375, Providence, R. I. my156

GEORGE WASHINGTON over 100 old paintings, lithographs, engravings, prints, etc., all framed, inventoried at \$2042, offered for \$750. Completely cover four walls of large room. A rare life-time collection especially desirable for College, School or Hotel.—Chamberlain Antique Rooms (founded 1835), New Haven, Conn. je3054

PORTFOLIO 68, 19 1/4" x 24 1/4". Beauties and curiosities of engraving. Selected and edited by John Williamson Palmer. What am I offered?—A. B. H., 536 Chestnut St., Coatesville, Pa. my1031

Acquires Important Madonna

Dr. Frank Jewett Mather, director of the Princeton University Museum of Historic Art, announced recently the purchase by the museum of a small painting of the Madonna and Child executed by one of Leonardo da Vinci's pupils on a design of his master which he termed "perhaps the first Madonna to approach da Vinci's high Renaissance style." The identity of the pupil is not known. The painting is said to have been made early in Leonardo's first Milanese period, "and as such," Dr. Mather declared, "gives us a new point in Leonardo's chronology." It measures 25 inches by 20 inches. It depicts a youthful, auburn-haired Madonna, with white headdress and clad in a dark red dress and flowing green mantle, about to nurse the Christ Child, whom she holds in her arms. It can be dated before 1490 and perhaps as early as 1485, by certain characteristics of style.

By Children

An exhibition of drawings and paintings by children in elementary schools of New York State opened recently at the Brooklyn, N. Y. Museum. The schools of Brooklyn, Manhattan, Yonkers, Pelham, Rochester, Scarsdale, Schenectady, and Woodstock are represented. The pictures are arranged according to the age of the children, in nine groups, beginning with the work of five year olds and ending with the work of thirteen year olds. Most of the work shown is by children who are rated as normal or average by their teachers. On separate panels a few pieces of work by those rated as subnormal or especially gifted are shown for comparison. The ratings in every case are by the child's own teachers, though the exhibition was assembled and arranged by the Educational Department of the Museum.

The children's pictures make a decorative and interesting show, even for the casual visitor, with their vivid color, simple effective designs and the evident pleasure of the children in the subjects of their work. There are winter sports, little girls, dolls, ships and aeroplanes and bridges, imaginary birds, scenes in foreign countries that the children have been studying, buildings, Indians, rural scenes, and increasingly as the age level advances groups of figures in action.

For teachers and parents, the exhibition tells an interesting story of the changing interests and abilities of the children at different ages, the influence of teachers and the imaginative use of information newly acquired. The work necessarily illustrates the work of the teachers just as surely as it illustrates conclusively the work of their pupils. The grading in terms of normal, subnormal and especially gifted naturally permits the visitor to the gallery to grade the teachers on their judgment of the children. Frequently the work of children rated as average is far more impressive than any by children rated as especially gifted. Often the work of those said to be subnormal is more appealing than that of others.

It should be remembered in this connection that the rating is based not alone on art work but on general school work. It has been found that children who are unable to cope with other studies are often quite competent at manual work, including drawing and painting, and that opportunities to draw and paint frequently cause favorable developments in other work by the same child.

∴ Paintings ∴

Fulfilling an Ambition

Boston.—Exhibitions, large and small, of paintings by independent artists of the 19th century have become frequent occurrences in galleries and museums throughout the country. Except for the notable Exhibition of French Paintings held at the Fogg Art Museum in 1929, Boston has been able to see no sizeable group of work by these men. All the more conspicuous, therefore, was the exhibition placed at the disposal of the public at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts of French paintings and prints extending to April 28 and including distinguished examples sent by generous lenders from far and near.

Boston conservatism makes a convenient scapegoat for the apparent delayed hospitality to this notable group of artists but George Harold Edgell, Director, points to a more logical reason in the Foreword to the Catalogue of the Exhibition: "In November, 1934," he says, "the Museum opened to the public for the first time the new galleries which were intended primarily for transient exhibitions. . . With the new galleries it is now possible to arrange a series of exhibitions which will supplement the permanent collection. . . At the same time, the Museum will fulfill its ambition to bring to the Boston public great works of art not only from other museums but from private collections and from dealers." The present exhibition, he says, is a notable beginning of this new policy.

The exhibition is one of fine proportion and character, presenting "Independent Painters of Nineteenth Century Paris" in fresh combination. They portray the Parisian scene, and take the visitor to the ballet, the music-hall, to the cafes, along the boulevards, and to the race course where the artists found life charged with an energy matching their own.

The painters represented fall into two broad classes—illustrators and non-illustrators. In the first group stand Daumier, Chéret, Forain, Guys, Raffaelli, Léandre, Lunois, Steinlen, and Toulouse-Lautrec. "These artists drew for the illustrated journals and each week set Paris by the ears with their withering jibes at corrupt politics, at knavery cloaked behind officialdom and the professions. Their wit played lightly on the most pre-

cious foibles of city life. They indulged in penetrating social satire. They designed posters for street hoardings which made life gayer for a while, and they glorified the outward glamor of the old music-hall long before the late Mr. Ziegfeld thought of glorifying the theatre's young misses," says the Introduction to the Catalogue, written by Henry P. Rossiter, Curator of Prints, and Charles C. Cunningham, Assistant Curator of Paintings who arranged the exhibition.

Daumier, senior member of the illustrator group, leads the way with a series of lithographs, a group exhibit of bronzes and prints, and several notable canvases among them "The Three Lawyers" from the Phillips Memorial Gallery, Washington, and "The Laundress" lent by the Museum of Modern Art, New York. Daumier "rolls up his sleeves and proceeds to evolve romance and life from the ordinary, commonplace people in ordinary, commonplace settings," continues the Introduction. "And when he is not breaking a lance to help the victims of injustice, or tilting at political fakirs, he is always the mellow, seasoned philosopher."

"Lautrec, the sardonic illustrator of Parisian cafes, music-halls and dancing establishments, would have been completely lost in other surroundings. He lived about eighteen years of his short life secluded in Montmartre, working furiously night after night, characterizing the life of those humans whose strange faces we see portrayed so realistically in his canvases, his lithographs, and posters . . . with an amazing dexterity of observation he has recorded the essence of their whole existence."

The exhibition offers no less than thirteen paintings and fifty-eight prints by him, among them "Monsieur Boileau au Cafe" lent by the Cleveland Museum, "May Belfort," also from Cleveland through the courtesy of Mr. Frank H. Ginn, and "Au Cirque Fernando, the Ringmaster, M. Loyal" lent by the Chicago Art Institute. Forain, Lautrec's contemporary, lacked the cynicism of Lautrec but possessed a derisive wit and humor which is happily tempered in his brilliant canvas, "George Moore Leaving the Opera" from the Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge.

Among the non-illustrators, Manet was easily the dominant figure in the

19th century, and he is among those best represented. Miss Gertrude Whittemore of Naugatuck, Connecticut, has lent "Racing in the Bois de Boulogne." Mr. Horace Havemeyer, New York, has sent "The Railroad," a painting which created endless discussion when first exhibited in 1874. The model was Victorine Meurent, whose portrait by Manet is lent by Robert Treat Paine, 2nd.

Degas is even more adequately illustrated by twelve oils, two pastels, and twenty-three drawings, prints, and bronzes. All phases of his genius here represented, bring out the clarity and purity of his perceptions and his powerful sense of movement and gesture.

Renoir in his various periods is similarly shown in canvases depicting the more intimate side of Parisian life. His self-portrait lent by Mr. Josef Stransky through courtesy of the Worcester Art Museum, his "La Place de la Trinite" shown through kindness of former Governor Alvan T. Fuller, and "Les Filles de Catulle Mendès" add measurably to the exhibition. No less notable are Vuillard's "Portraits of Lugué-Poe" lent by Miss Mabel Choate of New York, and "Le Salon Hessel, Rue de Rivoli" also from the Josef Stransky Collection.

Drawings lent mainly by Mr. Paul J. Sachs of Cambridge, the Mrs. Cornelius J. Sullivan collection of Degas bronzes, and several notable caricatures by Daumier lent by S. Weyhe of New York with the paintings and prints contribute toward a lively impression of many-sided Paris in the 19th century.—A. W. K.

Rembrandt Used Self As Model

One of the interesting biographical sketches in the life of Rembrandt covers the story about how by looking in a looking glass he could model himself without cost. This was an advantage since his father was not a wealthy man. Again and again he painted his own portrait. Since a person changes year by year naturally the work would not be so monotonous as it would seem. During the years between 18 and 25, Rembrandt also made use of his parents, brothers, sisters, and neighbors as models. When beggars came to Leyden, his home in Holland, he would hire them to pose to depict certain scenes in the Bible that he wished to portray.

PRESERVE FOR OIL PAINTINGS. Cleans, prevents cracking and preserves original varnish. Send 50 cents in stamps for trial bottle.—M. Grieve Co., Inc., 234 East 59th St., New York City. f12696

Circusiana

By CHARLES BERNARD

DURING the period of permanently located museums in the larger cities, there was a demand for human beings and animals that were in some way abnormal creations of nature. The museum managers were alert for the discovery of any person or animal that was entirely different from all others. Such objects of nature's gift were secured by contract, and placed on exhibition in the large museums, given great publicity until established in the public mind as a new attraction that must be seen to realize fully their greatness.

P. T. Barnum through his American Museum in New York City, introduced Tom Thumb, and a succession of strange and curious human and animal freaks of nature to his patrons prior to and after the war between the states. Then, when he began to operate traveling circuses he featured his museum attractions with the traveling organization, giving them that extraordinary publicity which was the means of creating a desire to see any Barnum exhibit. Other museums and circuses pursued the same policy. During the last half of the 19th Century, the prominent circus organizations of the United States specialized in offering to their patrons one or more of nature's strange creations, as featured attractions in their menagerie or the side show.

Prominent among the featured attractions during the winter months in museums, and with the large circuses in summer, from about 1880 through two or more decades, the Seven Sutherland Sisters were before the public as one of the refined and highly interesting attractions that found favor wherever the group chanced to appear. The gift of nature to these seven sisters was a growth of hair that reached from their heads to their feet, when standing. They were ladies of slender figure and rather tall and, it was a remarkable sight to see them standing or sitting in a group, with that beautiful hair hanging loosely over their shoulders and reaching to the floor. The names of the sisters were Sarah, Victoria, Isabella, Grace, Naomi, Dora and Mary. They had business qualifications, were musicians, and knew the value of being courteous to the patrons where they were on exhibition.

In April 1882, prior to the opening

of the circus season, they were featured by the World Museum Company, at Odd Fellows Hall, Washington, D. C. as "The Seven long haired musical Sutherland Sisters." They went from Washington to the Herzog Museum in Baltimore, where during a week's engagement the sisters were seen by over 36,000 visitors, and the management publicly announced them as Seven Wonders and actually the greatest drawing attraction ever engaged for their museum. That in addition to their wonderful hair, they were musical and vocal artists, capable of entertaining on any stage. For the circus season of 1883 the Sutherland Sisters were engaged by W. W. Cole as the outstanding attraction for his mammoth side-show. The season opening was at St. Louis, Mo., and the business was phenomenal, both for the circus and the side-shows. The famous long haired sisters were constantly surrounded by crowds of visitors who kept them busy answering questions, and autographing their photographs; and they proved a magnet for the side-show that brought added financial returns and valuable publicity.

Richards & Roltair's Dime Museum, Columbus, Ohio, in April 1884 headed their list of twelve popular attractions with "The Sutherland Sisters, Seven Wonders of the World"; along with them on the list, was Mrs. Tom Thumb. At the close of their Columbus engagement, on April 19, they joined the Adam Forepaugh Circus to be featured with that famous aggregation during the 1884 season. It was the period of spirited contest between the owners of all the large railroad shows to excel in number

and drawing value of their exhibits in parade, menagerie, ring performance and in their side-show.

After winter engagements in the leading museums of the Drew, and other circuits, the Sutherland long-haired sisters carried off the honors at Drew's Providence, R. I., museum for the week ending April 18, 1885, and went direct to the Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson Circus, opening its traveling season at Brooklyn, N. Y. on April 20. There they were featured in the Museum Annex as one of the outstanding side-show attractions for the 1885 season. It was the last season for the famous JUMBO with the "Greatest Show on Earth," as he was killed at St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, on September 15. It was a season of enormous business for the Barnum show, and the Seven Sutherland Sisters shared in the success and publicity which brought them in contact with the millions who flocked to see JUMBO, and the many attractions presented by the popular showmen.

During the period in which the Sutherland Sisters were in demand for museums or circus side-shows there were other strange and curious happenings of nature before the public. Charles B. Tripp the "Armless Wonder" was one who created intense interest wherever he was exhibited. Without arms, he acquired such skill with the use of his feet that he not only used knife and fork to serve himself with food, but to dress himself, shave, write letters, sign photographs and cards for autograph hunters, and actually carved and

(Continued on page 126)

BEFORE THE DAYS OF WINDBLOWN AND BOYISH BOBS

Picture of the Seven Sutherland Sisters (Sarah, Victoria, Isabella, Grace, Naomi, Dora, Mary) in the circusiana collection of Charles Bernard, Savannah, Ga.



STAMP COLLECTORS' DEPARTMENT

Jottings of the Month

* * * They say there is a man in Ishpeming, Michigan, by the name of Phil A. Telly. One columnist suggests that he capitalize on his name and become a stamp dealer.

* * * The article in the last issue of hobbies about one woman's hobby of china and porcelain elephant collecting has brought forth a comment from a stamp collecting enthusiast who says that there is lots of fun collecting stamps with elephants designs. He says it is just as interesting to bag them this way as it is by china or porcelain, and certainly a lot quicker than if one went to India or Africa to bag them.

* * * The Arcade Stamp and Coin Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has just released a combination "Wholesale Price List of Stamps and Coins." U. S. only is listed.

* * * New uses for stamps are always cropping out. Police Lieut. Michael Naughton, head of Chicago's "Scotland Yard," known among his intimate associates as "Camera Eye," says that because he collects stamps he has been able to break up a "stamp collectors' racket." The racket that he quelled was this:

"The crook would go to the post-office and give the name of some reputable stamp dealer who receives consignments of valuable stamps frequently.

"To postoffice officials he would say he was going away for a time and wanted all his mail put in a certain general delivery box.

"The crook would then collect the mail from the box as it came. The racket cost stamp dealers large sums."

Lieutenant Naughton said that the variety of strange stamps on mail from foreign police departments caused him to take up his hobby.

* * * "The Stamp Collector's Guide to Profit Producing Results in Modern Stamp Collecting," is the name of a new publication by Clifton J. Lamb, of the Lamb Mailing Co.,

Meriden, Conn. We quote briefly from the foreword:

"This is a practical treatise designed solely to help you make money out of stamp collecting. The information herein is practical, helpful and profitable to every stamp collector—whether a beginner or an established dealer. No words are wasted. Short, practical suggestions are presented. If you follow them, you will make some money."

The edition sells for 30 cents.

* * * The *Herald News* of Fall River, Mass., has inaugurated a new daily stamp feature.

* * * The *Atchison, Kans., Globe*, says: "We like the stamp collectors because they have rare enthusiasm, yet do not have cheer leaders."

* * * G. Cameron Rapkin of the firm of G. F. Rapkin, London, manufacturers of philatelic accessories, is making an extensive tour of the United States and Canada, introducing new lines of this concern. Correspondence may be addressed to Mr. Rapkin at Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, from June 21 to July 5, the latter date being his departure for England. He is stopping in the larger of the U. S. cities beginning in May.

* * * As this goes to press the Connecticut centennial stamp is making its appearance. It is of large size and horizontal in arrangement, violet color border, and with the famous Charter Oak for its center design on a background of green.

* * * Hugo Meyer, Mount Rainier, Md., expresses joy via letter in a recent acquisition procured through auction. It is a stampless cover franked "FREE" used by Oliver Wolcott, first controller of the U. S. Treasury. It was mailed to a revenue collector in New England in 1794 during the term of George Washington as president.

* * * Up until March 31 the total receipts at the agency for the Farley un gummed and imperforate

stamps was \$842,164. Orders at the rate of 1,000 per day were being received at the Philatelic Agency as of April 6.

* * * The annual invoice of stamps outstanding in post offices throughout the country for the first quarter is now under way; reports were due in Washington, D. C., as soon after April 1 as possible.

* * * A three-cent postage stamps to advertise the San Diego, Calif., exposition when it opens May 29 is to be issued by the Post Office Department on May 29, says a report from Washington, D. C., as of April 13.

* * * Among the new publications to be received at HOBBIES recently is the Year Book of the S. P. A. containing a complete list of members and Society data.

Books Received

The Blue Book of Philately (1935). H. L. Lindquist, Publisher, 100 Sixth Ave., New York, N. Y. \$3.50

The first edition of the Blue Book of Philately, compiled by H. L. Lindquist, has made its appearance, and it is the plan of the publisher to keep the list alive by issuing a new and revised "Blue Book" annually hereafter. The table of contents shows a listing of "Stamp Collectors in the United States," "Stamp Collectors in the United States Possessions," "Stamp Collectors Outside the United States," "Additional Collectors and Dealers Not Included in the Listings," and "Pages for Notes and Additions."

Thieves Jailed

Charged with having stolen rare stamps worth \$1,000, three men were held in Bay Ridge Court, New York, recently, for a hearing. They called themselves Herman Worth, 58 of Plainfield, N. J.; Irving Kob, 20, of Brooklyn, and Frank Marquis, 49, of Manhattan. Marquis was held in \$1,000, the others were detained without bail. Police charged they stole the stamps from a shop at 56 Court St., Brooklyn, February 27. The stamps belonged to Arnold Blankman, of the Arbern Stamp Co.

Market News and Notes

By THOMAS ELVIN

SPRING . . . and Summer practically upon us, with the usual annual slump in stamp trade setting in. Prices remain about the same, except for mint Airmails and British which are constantly advancing.

The wholesale issuance of imperforates by our government has now become a thing of the past. About a half-million dollars were spent on these issues, much to the delight of the post-office department. To my mind it seems that this was just what the post office department wanted; the supposed "friendship" sheets being merely a decoy to induce the collectors to storm Washington with protests. Never-the-less the harm has been done, and will go down in philatelic history as one of the greatest "black marks" which our government has experienced.

In time collectors will realize that they did not necessarily win a victory over the P.O.D. Our "genial Mr. Farley" is a good business man, and knows how to make the collectors pay. It was only by arousing agitation from collectors that he could cause the abundant flood of reprints; the collectors of this country asked for it - - - and they got it!

Our correspondent in Washington stated that he personally knew of one person who purchased \$15,000 worth of the "imps" at one time; several other larger sales running between one and two thousand dollars.

As this is written the air routes will extend to the west on the new Pacific air-line. Permits have been issued for the construction of airports at Guam, Wake and Midway Islands. When this is completed in the course of a year or more, the U. S. will have more than a controlling

interest in the territory of the Pacific. Covers for these new flights are now being solicited by several dealers in California.

In reply to requests: The three leading kinds of stamp-collecting (from the stand-point of investment) are Mint Air-Stamps, Mint and Used British Colonials, and U. S. Mint and Used. You can't go wrong on any of these if you buy right.

Continuing our exposé of leading stamp swindlers who are preying upon American stamp collectors: All of these have been absolutely proven, as having, at one time (lately), been guilty of selling counterfeit and bogus stamps, via approval or otherwise.

Ismael Lamas of Peru; Ricardo Romelez of Bolivia; Louis Graveno of Panama Canal Zone, Guatemala and Mexico City; C. M. Colvilla Sz., of Chile. And in Europe: J. D. Ryke, of Holland; M. Canfarona of Spain; Rud. Werenback of Klosterneuberg bei Wien, Austria. This last person has been more than active in America of late; especially infamous for counterfeit surcharged airmail stamps.

I have received many commendations for originating this service in HOBBIES, and trust that it meets with your approval. All names have been checked and rechecked, and are as stated. Let me again caution you against buying from unknown European dealers. Some of these small unscrupulous dealers in Europe seem to be of the opinion that they can sell anything to an American. To some extent they are right; but by united action we can easily boycott these illicit peddlers through knowledge. Europe furnishes most of the counterfeits and "doctored" stamps, therefore it is well to patronize recognized and reputable firms.

The Southern European portion of the Hind collection was auctioned at London on January 28th and 29th. I have listed here a few of the outstanding prices attained for some of the stamps, as sent me by my agent in that city:

Austria 1851 Newspaper #454 \$500.00; Two Sicilies (Naples) 1858 #7 \$65.00; Ditto 1860 #8 \$1050.00; Bulgaria #13a \$62.50; Portuguese Guinea #12- sheet of 28 (with error) \$1800.00; Roumania #1 \$1000.00, #4 \$1925.00 (the #1 was unused, the #4 was used).

Collectors should avoid purchasing large "mixed" packets of Liberia and South Africa from a company in So. Africa. The stamps are genuine, but

are far from mixed, and cannot be returned.

In the March issue I mentioned that early Massachusetts towns were designated by numbers; this should have been modified to include only towns in the Boston Postal District.

Although I may be considered a "wet blanket" for bringing the matter up, but the recent Farley Folly Imperfs are of a shade-different color from the original "courtesy" sheets. Therefore: The autographed sheets will still be valuable to those that go in for "lurid" investments, and fortunately (or unfortunately) there are a large number of this type of collector, especially among the older collectors.

Of late there has been such a large increase in the collecting of Merchant Marine (ship) covers, that this branch of our hobby is fully recognized by all as ranking among the other specialty branches. And by all means it should be, for it is one of the most intimate and interesting types of cover collecting in full swing today.

Now for answers to questions submitted by readers: To A. C. F., Minneapolis.—The first English letters written in America are said to be those of Ralph Lane, the commander of Raleigh's first colony, written August 12th, 1585. To G. W. T., Salt Lake City.—You may be able to buy Japanese stamps from the Japan Philatelic Agency at: Bureau Central des Postes, Tokio. To F. D., New York City.—The P. O. seal now being used, was first placed in use in 1837. To H. L. M., New Orleans.—Tongan stamps overprinted G.F.B. designate that the stamps were to be used for Official mail only. To G. K. L., Portland, Me.—The first time a philatelic convention was honored by a special mail cancellations, was the one held at Springfield, Mass. in 1922. To T. Y. S., Kansas City, Kansas.—A general catalogue of all types of U.S. postmarks is now in preparation, and will be issued by Geo. Linn of Columbus, Ohio in the near future. To all others:—Send in your questions, in care of this magazine. If you desire a personal answer, please enclose return postage.

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1st 2 (No. 31, 32a, ea. \$3.50), \$6.95; 2d 2 (36, \$4.85; 51, \$2.95), \$7.75; next 5 (65, 150, 616, ea. \$1.40), \$7.00; next 5 (76, 148, 224, 232, 619, ea. \$2.25), \$11.25; next 6 (158, 211, 218, ea. \$2.25; 3 a.s. 399-400a, 70c), \$14.40. All 26, \$51. Want lists mailed. JAGS

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What the Clubs Are Doing

Are you looking for new ideas in stamp club work, or new ideas in programs? Then see what the others are doing in these club notes.

New Series. The WESG Stamp Club of Elmira, N. Y. broadcast its first program of a radio series recently. These programs are conducted by the Junior Stamp Collectors of the Elmira Free Academy and the senior members of the Southern Tier Stamp Society. Eight boys participated in the first broadcast. The broadcasts give the latest stamp news from the Philatelic Agency in Washington, and conduct a question box on stamps.

Club Debate. A club debate will settle an argument for you. An impromptu debate was held at the Muscatine, Iowa, Philatelic Society recently with the affirmative winning "Resolved that straight edges should not be saved."

Want a Tip? Do you need ideas for adding variety to your monthly meeting? Then read what a monthly schedule of the Rubber City Stamp Club of Akron, Ohio recently included. First weekly meeting night—Business meeting, after which D. Blake Battles conducted an auction of U. S. and covers. Refreshments after sale. Second night—Prof. Phil A. Tellic had some stamp words to unscramble, and other games to add fun to the meeting. Third Night—Honoring Canton, Ohio, collectors. Canton philatelists showed their collections and furnished the entertainment. Fourth night—regular club auction night. As a novelty, ten "blind" lots were scheduled for the block.

Penn Yan, N. Y., stamp collectors assembled and organized a stamp club. Howard Davenport was elected president and Francis Orcutt, secretary. A junior branch was considered at the organization meeting also.

Noted Speaker. The Hon. James Rosenthal of Chicago, Ill., one of the foremost speakers on Lincolniana, was scheduled to speak at the 5th Annual Hobby and Stamp Show of the Lincoln's Home Collectors' Club of Springfield, Ill., held the latter part of April.

Entertains Juniors. The Marathon County Philatelic Society of Wausau, Wis., entertained the Junior High Collectors at a recent meeting.

For the Fun of it. Banding themselves together "with solemn obligation" fifteen stamp collectors of Wisconsin, officers and leaders of the

Wisconsin Federation of Stamp Clubs and its affiliates organized the Footloose Filatelists of Wisconsin at a meeting in connection with the annual convention of the federation at Green Bay on April 6 and 7.

Charter members are men who have traveled widely and labored diligently in the interests of organized philately in Wisconsin and who can be counted to be among those present whenever there are philatelic "doings" anywhere in the state, and membership is limited to 25 men of this type who will join in the pledges of continued activity after election to the society.

While the members have a serious purpose the shouts of laughter which came from the room at the Hotel Northland where the first class was being initiated at midnight Saturday, April 6, indicate that the F. F. of W. will be the "playground of the Wisconsin federation," which all its members are pledged to support.

Officers of the Wisconsin "pane" are Verne P. Kaub, Fond du Lac, chief hinge licker; Fred W. Noske, Milwaukee, assistant chief hinge licker; Philo A. Foote, Fond du Lac, grand official overprinter; Charles A. Achtenberg, Madison, general collector; Russell J. Broderick, Fond du Lac, keeper of the mint; C. E. Smith, Wausau, major variety; Attorney S. L. Spengler, Menasha, grand chairman of surcharge, and Alton R. Hanson, Waupaca, private perforation.—Reported by Verne Kaub.

Seriously. Green Bay, Wis., philatelists lived up to the Wisconsin tradition of providing a lively and enthusiastic setting for the Wisconsin conclave.

Judges of the show were Harry Lindquist, New York, editor of Stamps; Olaf Nagel, Chicago, and Albert W. Draves, Milwaukee.

Mr. Lindquist was the principal speaker at the banquet, attended by 125 Wisconsin and Upper Michigan collectors. Verne P. Kaub, president of the Roosevelt branch, presented the major awards for the association and host club.

At the business meeting the name of the association was changed to Wisconsin Federation of Stamp Clubs to conform to the name of the national federation with which the association is affiliated, and C. A. Achtenberg, Madison, was re-elected

president. Attorney Silas Spengler, Menasha, nominated for the position by Roosevelt branch, was elected vice-president, and other officers named are Verne C. Davies, Madison, secretary-treasurer; O. A. Olson, Green Bay, northern regional vice-president, and Sidney Frost, Racine, southern regional vice-president.

Wholesale Exchange. The Y. M. C. A. Stamp Collectors Club of Lima, Ohio, engaged in a wholesale exchange at a recent meeting. To lend innovation and fun fifteen stamps valued at one cent each were mounted and sealed by each member, and these lots were exchanged in the stamp grab bag so that each received stamps prepared by one of his mates.

First. The Yorktowne Philatelic Society of York, Pa., is among those to record this month that has just held its first annual exhibit.

Poster Stamp. The Hawthorne Stamp Club of Chicago, issued an attractively printed poster for their annual show which was held this year during the latter part of April.

The largest U. S. stamp is a revenue stamp, No. 3979.

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Airmail

It Isn't As Bad As It Seems

According to an Associated Press report of March 27, air plane accidents are not as numerous as it might seem. For instance with only one accident to every 654,610 miles flown, American-operated air passenger lines established in the last year a new safety record on a mileage-per-accident basis.

Analysis of figures just compiled by the Bureau of Air Commerce reveals there were seventy-three accidents in 47,786,551 miles of flying, forty-six occurring in the last six months of the year and twenty-seven in the first six months. Ten of the seventy-three accidents were fatal, resulting in the death of thirty-one persons—twenty-one passengers and ten pilots.

World leadership of American lines in the field of safety, as well as other phases of commercial air transport, is indicated by the statistics on fatalities per passenger-mile flown. A passenger-mile is the equivalent of one passenger flown one mile.

The thirty-one fatalities on United States airliners occurred in the flying of 225,267,559 passenger-miles. British airlines, highly regarded for their devotion to safety, had twenty-three passenger fatalities in 50,500,000 passenger miles of flight.

The average speed of American transport planes is said to be considerably greater than that of European liners. The Federal Aviation Commission reported that approximately 56 per cent of the transport service in the United States was being rendered with planes cruising at 160 miles an hour or more, while only thirty-three machines out of a total of 616 owned by all European transport were capable of cruising at better than 125 miles an hour.

The best record for freedom from fatalities was made by the American airlines in 1933, when sixteen persons, eight passengers and eight pilots, were killed. The phenomenal showing in passenger safety was made during the first six months of that year, when only two lost their lives in 25,862,000 miles of flying.

The forty-six accidents in the last half of 1934 involved 178 persons. Of these, 144 suffered no injury whatever, while thirteen were injured slightly, twelve severely and nine fatally. American airlines extending to foreign countries had no accidents during the last half of the year. In that period they flew 4,037,162 miles.

In 1929 there were 137 accidents in 25,141,499 miles of flying by scheduled air services, or one accident to every 183,514 miles flown, a mishap to mileage ratio three times greater than that of last year. Fatal accidents in 1929 totaled twenty-four and the number of persons killed was thirty-nine.

Service

There may be airmail collectors reading this who will want to take advantage of an invitation extended by the Northern Stamp Co., 24 Hunter Street, Newcastle, N. S. W., Australia. A recent issue of this concern's house organ says:

"To those collectors of air mail covers outside Australia, who are sometimes faced with the desire to forward covers by first flights to Australia but who do not know any person who would take delivery and return, we invite you to use our address enclosing a reply coupon or stamps to cover cost of return postage. To those collectors or dealers who do use our address and who should forward us for ourselves, one or more covers we will forward to them a similar number of covers by the return flight."

England-Australia

Commenting upon the commencement of the England-Australia Air Mail service, the Northern Stamp Company, of Newcastle, N. S. W., makes an interesting prediction. It says:

"Many philatelists are under the impression that with the commencement of the England-Australia Air-mail Service, air mail cover collectors have secured all the first flight covers obtainable and that this branch of philately will now be passed into the discard.

"It is true that very few additional covers will be obtained on the present route but we cannot bring ourselves to believe this service the "Alpha and Omega" of air mails.

"At the present time mail boats of every nation regularly carry mail to and from Australia, and it is only reasonable to believe that as Great Britain is adopting the plane for the carriage of mail to and from Australia, so will other nations and we believe that, in the not far distant future, planes from every country in the world, carrying mail from their respective countries will be arriving and departing almost, if not daily.

"It is repeatedly reported that the K. L. M. Dutch lines amongst others will shortly be regular visitors.

"Britain is obviously determined to build up a large fleet of air mail

lines; but so is every other nationality.

"Latest reports state that the United States of America is testing giant seaplanes to be used on a regular air mail service to and from the Philippines via Honolulu. It is only reasonable to expect an extension to Australia, irrespective of the fact that an Australian Company is at present engaged considering plans for the opening of a service to America.

"Although one is able, by utilizing the service of two or more existing services to despatch a letter by air mail to Holland, Germany, etc., this service is only temporary. Direct service to these countries will be in existence in the not far distant future and covers carried on the opening flight of these "Direct Services" must be the covers that will be classified as 'First Flights.'

"Many new air mail services are commencing in Great Britain with the object of saving hours in the carriage of mails. Australia has room for many new services which will save days, not hours, as in Great Britain, and we are confident the postal authorities in Australia fully realise the necessity for improving our internal air mail services."

Air Briefs

The Graf Zeppelin, on its first trip carried 101,683 pieces of mail back to Germany, for which the German postal administration was credited with \$75,713 by the American Postal Service. The mail, weighing about one ton, consisted of 49,745 letters and 51,938 post cards, most of which were dispatched from the New York Post Office.

The steamer North Haven sailed out of the San Francisco harbor recently with men and equipment to rear settlements on lonely islands of the Pacific destined to become way stations for transpacific planes.

According to Emil Bruechig, New York air mail stamp authority, 482 airmails were issued during 1934, establishing a precedent in this field. He also cites the dearth of auctions and sales during 1934 for air mail collections, the only large collection broken up being the Ortega group.

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Overnight air mail service between Chicago and New Orleans was inaugurated on April 2. The first mail by the new service was delivered in Chicago at 6 A. M. on April 2, having left New Orleans at 8 P. M. the previous evening.

34,998 Passengers in February

Cloyce C. Hamilton, aviation editor of the *Chicago Daily News* says that scheduled air lines operating in continental United States carried 34,998 passengers in February, 1935, according to reports to the bureau of air commerce from the twenty-one companies operating during that month. This is 6,076 more than were carried in January of this year and 7,374 more than were flown in February, 1934.

The scheduled air lines flew 3,348,624 miles, carried 171,818 pounds of express, flew 16,232,291 passenger miles and 114,864,954 express pound miles during February. (A passenger mile is the equivalent of one passenger flown one mile; and express pound mile equals one pound of express flown one mile.)

Airmail Notes From Greece By P. J. Drossos, Athens

New Greek Airmail Label (the 16th label)

A new air label has been issued, by the Greek Posts. It resembles the 15th label, only that the design is slightly different, as well as the color, which is a darker blue.

The issue amounts to 149,000 and this label is also printed in sheets of 50.

It is not possible to identify the first day of use of this label, as it appeared during the troubled period, at the beginning of March, when an insurrection and military rising occurred in Crete and elsewhere. The air lines flying through Greece, stopped passing through the country for some days and a lot of mail posted, to be sent by airmail, was forwarded on by usual route. Any further information will be duly sent on.

Military Cards by Airmail

These cards could be sent by airmail, if the air fee were paid in air stamps. It is doubtful if any, however, were sent by air, as the Internal Greek Air service—which is suspended for the winter months—and has not yet commenced, and the Athens-Corfu stretch and vice-versa is only flown once a week by the "Air France."

More About Railroad Stamps

Drayton Plains, Mich.

The subject of 'railroad' stamps in the April issue, by the gentleman from Alabama, was the best I have ever read. I have a list myself and also have a list by Mr. Corwin, an excellent writer; however, the list by Mr. Lance is far more complete than any I have ever run across. Though I know of many railroad stamps that appear in the catalog, I did not add them to my list printed in February as I did not have a copy of the stamp. Only stamps of countries that I have one or more stamps from appear on my list.

I understand that ALL the Belgium parcel post stamps are railroad ones; that 'Railroad' appears on each one, in most cases in two languages—'Spoorwegen' and 'Chemins de Fer.' Siberia has two stamps of this class, regular issue, and ten surcharged. That from 1895 to 1935 there has been a railroad stamp issued by some country every year. The railroad stamps of 1935 are—Persia, I rl., showing a train on a bridge over the Karoun River. The other three stamps of this set show, a sanatorium at Sakhtessar, cement plant at Teheran and the battle cruiser Palang. The Russian subway sets are all 'electric' and according to Mr. Batron of the Detroit News stamp page, fifty thousand complete sets were issued. I have just added this set to my collection. Recently a friend in Brazil, who takes care of my wants there, sent me a block of four of the new issue showing the huge statue of Christ. The top two in the block were right side up but the bottom two were upside down. As I collect only railroad stamps I sent them to a friend who gives me stamps of the railroad class. (Master Jack Clemmons, Birmingham, Mich.) This friend called them t-b and was tickled to death.

As for railroad bridges, the world's largest 'arch' (Australia) has a capacity of 80 electric trains per hour in each direction. The large 'cantilever' (Canada) took the lives of 85 persons during construction. Strange things appear on stamps, the set of stamps surcharged for the Los Altos Electric Ry., by Guatemala, shows a steam locomotive instead of electric. The border of a railroad stamp of Saar, shows railroad switch lamps. The section motor car is on the stamp of Nicaragua. Guatemala has an engine on a stamp that has the coat of arms of four different

countries. The Empire Express on a U. S. stamp was the first train shown in moving pictures. Photographed in 1896, when first shown on the screen, women screamed and men shouted as it came towards them. Engine No. 999, that hauled this train at one time and, made 112½ miles per hour for a measured mile, was a failure and placed in branch line service. Yes, railroad stamps are interesting and, as Mr. Lance stated, they are not expensive except, that darn Empire Express, an inverted copy costing \$2,700. Still only three of the 1934 Switzerland "St. Gotthard" are railroad stamps.—R. E. White.

Junior Stamp Exhibition—1936

The Second National Junior Stamp Exhibition (NAJEX-1935) sponsored by Stamps, Jr. has been scheduled for the first week in June in New York City.

The purpose of the NAJEX is to encourage better collecting among the Junior collectors through progressive competition, first by local exhibits, then by National competition. Exhibits are to be limited to one album page for each exhibitor in each group, and classified according to the following:

- Class 1—Juniors 8 to 13 years inclusive.
- Class 2—Juniors 14 to 18 years inclusive.
- Group 1—United States and Possessions.
- Class 2—Juniors 14 to 18 years in than Group 3).
- Group 3—British Colonies, French Colonies, Post War Europe, or special groupings of countries.
- Group 4—Type and subject exhibits (art, airmails, ships, maps, etc).
- Group 5—Covers, cancellations, postmarks, precancels, seals, etc.

The winning exhibit will be presented a loving cup engraved with the name of the club which the winner represents.

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FREE! 30 different, beautiful genuine Commemoratives, with 6 months' subscription to the newswy, illustrated, 44-page "Marconi's Monthly Stamp News," for only 15c. Marconi Publishing Co., 73rd Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. ja63

The Charter Oak Stamp

By PENNINGTON PENN

THE Connecticut tercentenary commemorative stamp issue shows the famous "Charter Oak." It is the same size as the present special delivery stamp. The design showing the "Charter Oak" has been approved, it is said, by "the entire Connecticut congressional delegation."

The choice of the "Charter Oak" for the illustration seems a good one. The "Charter Oak" was a living reminder of an important event in the traditions of Connecticut. It endured for many years after the days of stress in which it figured. In a sense it was a symbol of the staunch hearts of the early settlers, so it is most fitting that it should be shown upon the stamps.

An idea of the history of the settlement of Connecticut is necessary to enable the reader to understand the importance of the "Charter Oak." It is briefly sketched in the following paragraphs.

The first permanent settlement in the Connecticut Valley was made at Hartford by emigrants from Massachusetts in 1635. The first church was built there in the same year, and the first Court, or legislative assembly, convened at Hartford in 1936. John Winthrop, son of the governor of the Plymouth Colony, became governor of the colony in the Connecticut Valley in 1636, with instructions to build a fort and plant a colony at the mouth of the Connecticut river. In 1638, a settlement was begun on the site of New Haven, and a sort of theocratic government for it was established. A constitution for the government of the Valley colony was approved by a general vote of the peo-

ple on January 14, 1639. It was a remarkable document, and formed the basis of a charter afterwards obtained from King Charles I.

On the restoration of monarchy in England, the Connecticut colonists had fears regarding their political future, for they had been staunch supporters of the Commonwealth. The General Assembly therefore resolved to make a formal acknowledgement of their allegiance to the King, and petition for a charter. The petition was signed in May 1661, and Governor Winthrop bore it to the monarch. He was at first coolly received, but by the gift to the King of a precious memento of the sovereign's dead father, the heart of Charles was touched, and, turning to Lord Clarendon, who was present, he said, "Do you advise me to grant a charter to this good man and his people?" "I do, sire," replied Clarendon. "It shall be done," said Charles.

A charter was issued May 1, 1662 (N. S.). It confirmed the popular constitution, and contained more liberal provisions than any that had yet been issued by royal hands. It defined the boundaries, so as to include the New Haven Colony and a part of Rhode Island on the east, and westward to the Pacific Ocean. The New Haven Colony reluctantly gave its consent to the union in 1665, but Rhode Island refused.

The charter engrossed on parchment and decorated with a finely decorated miniature of Charles II., done in India ink by Samuel Cooper, was brought from England in a handsome mahogany box. This charter was of so general a character, and conferred such large powers, that when Connecticut became an independent State it was considered a good fundamental law for the commonwealth, and was not changed until 1818.

King James II., determined to hold absolute rule over New England, made Sir Edmund Andros a sort of a viceroy, with instructions to take away the colonial charters. On October 31, 1687, Andros visited Hartford. Tradition tells us that at the conference held that evening, the charter was brought in and laid upon a table. Suddenly the lights were extinguished, and when they were rekindled, the charter had disappeared. Captain Wadsworth had taken it away, and secreted in the hollow trunk of a tree which stood nearby, on the grounds of Samuel Wyllys, a magistrate. The public records however make no note of the incident but merely contains a list of the Magis-

trates and Deputies present, with the words:

"His Excellency Sid Edmund Andros, Knight, Captain-General and Governor of his Majesty's Territory and Dominion in New England, by order from his Majesty, James the Second, King of England, Scotland, and Ireland, the 31st of October, 1687, took into his hands the government of this Colony of Connecticut, it being by his Majesty annexed to the Massachusetts and other Colonies under his Excellency's government. FINIS."

Andros has been accused of adding the bold "FINIS" to the record of the colony but good authorities claim that was the sad work of the secretary, Allyn.

The "Charter Oak" stood on the northern slope of Wyllys Hill, in Hartford, a beautiful elevation on the south side of Charter Oak street, a few rods east from Main street. The trunk was 25 feet in circumference near the roots. A large cavity about two feet from the ground, was the place of concealment of the charter of Connecticut from the summer of 1687 until the spring of 1689, when it was brought forth, and under it Connecticut resumed its charter government.

The story of the "Charter Oak" is told in Dr. Trumbull's "History of Connecticut." Trumbull had the story from George Wyllys, secretary of the Colony. George was the son of Hezekiah, also colonial secretary and the son of Samuel, an assistant before and after the Andros government assumed power. As the oak stood on the Wyllys homestead. Both from their official station, and from the scene of the alleged transaction, the Wyllys should have been well informed concerning the story.

It derives some confirmation from a proceeding of the General Court many years afterwards. In May, 1715, the Court granted "the sum of twenty shillings" to Captain Joseph Wadsworth of Hartford "upon consideration of faithful and good service . . . especially in securing the duplicate charter, in a very troublesome season, when our constitution was struck at, and in safely keeping and preserving the same ever since until this day." (MS Conn. Records).

On the other hand neither the Council Records, nor Bulkeley in his "Will and Doom," nor Andros in his report of November 28, to the Lords of the Committee have any reference to the missing charter. It is known however, that there were duplicates of the charter at Hartford; and it is supposed that one of these copies was turned over to Andros and he did not know that anything was missing.

According to Dr. Stiles (MS Itin-

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306...	2.00 .40	531...	2.50 .60
309...	9.00 2.00	577...	.60 .15
353...	1.20	578...	15.00 3.00
368...	2.50 .60	579...	9.00 1.50
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395...	.55	1300...	2.50 .50
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erary, in Yale Library), Governor Roger Wolcott, when 87 years old, gave him, in 1764, another version of the story. Wolcott told him that "Nathaniel Stanley . . . took one of the Connecticut charters, and Mr. Talcot, the late Governor Talcot's father, took the other (the duplicate) from Sir Edmund Andros, in Hartford meeting house, — the lamps blown out." These duplicates are confusing but it all depends upon the angle in which we view the case, the King must have had an original as well as the original brought over by Winthrop. Made by skilled copyists these two charters would be much alike. The other duplicates were probably good copies of the original (Winthrop's) and would not bear the Cooper miniature.

In 1800 a daughter of Secretary Wylls, writing to Dr. Holmes, the annalist said of the "Charter Oak": "The first inhabitant of that name (Wylls) found it standing in the height of its glory. Age seems to have curtailed its branches, yet it is not exceeded in the height of its coloring or the richness of its foliage. The cavity which was the asylum of our charter was near the roots, and large enough to admit a child. Within the space of eight years the cavity has closed, as if it had fulfilled the divine purpose for which it had been reared."

Palfrey in "The History of New England" (1865) tells us: "One of the duplicates is now in the office of the Secretary of State of Connecticut. A part of the other is in the Hartford Historical Society's collection, having been obtained from a tailor, to whom it had been given or sold, after having been for perhaps three generations in the possession of the Wylls family."

The tree was blown down by a heavy gale on August 21, 1856. (Palfrey gives it as August 30). Old Wylls Hill was in time made into terrace, called Charter Oak Place, fronting on old Charter Oak street, running east from Main street, and now called Charter Oak avenue. On the terrace, a few feet from the entrance to Charter Oak Place, a white-marble slab marks the exact spot where the famous tree stood.

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Sixteen Clubs Represented. The Chicago Stamp Club and the Garden Stamp Club held a joint meeting in the auditorium of the Marshall Field Garden Apartments on April 15. Seventy present representing sixteen clubs in and near Chicago. Walter Emmerson pinch hit for Ralph Kimble on the speaker's program due to the latter's illness. H. R. Raymond performed some sleight-of-hand to the enjoyment of all also.

Ladies' Night. A Ladies' Night was chalked up by the Roosevelt Philatelic Society, Chicago, for May 7. The men also took advantage of this occasion to show off their stamps on a large scale. Each member was requested to bring a frame and let the ladies help in the judging.

Treasure Hunting. The LaSalle County (Ill.) Stamp Club, has scheduled a talk on "Treasure Hunting," by Captain A. C. Townsend of Chicago for May 8 at the Christ Episcopal Church Parish House, Ottawa, Ill. Neighboring stamp clubs are invited, also post office employees of postoffices in that county. A display will also feature the meeting.

One Hundred Fifty. The Syracuse, N. Y., Stamp Club, has chosen May 18th as the date for its annual exhibition and banquet and expects to have 150 reservations.

Election of Officers. The annual meeting of the Tampa, Fla., Stamp Club, was held at the Tampa Terrace Hotel April 11, and the following officers elected: Geo. H. Birkebæk, President; Wm. C. Kennett, Jr., Vice-President; E. W. Monroe, Jr., Secretary and E. H. Wackerman, Treasurer.

* * * If every collector who procured a set of those imperforates did as Judge Benjamin E. DeBoice of the Probate Court of Sangamon County, Springfield, Ill., the Postmaster General, will have writer's cramp. Likewise a repeat of the occasion will never occur again.

Here is what Judge DeBoice wrote in substance:

"I have just received my set of imperforate stamps issued on March 15. I would like very much to have these stamps autographed with your familiar green inked pen. I know you are a busy man and I hate to impose upon you, but the issuance of this set of imperforates cost me plenty to keep my collection up to date, so I am trying to get even by imposing upon you."

With this letter the Judge enclosed eighteen blocks of stamps, and he says that they were returned, each one being autographed.

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SPAIN: 1930, #418-432 and 659, all mint and complete, 16 stamps 1.85

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News From the Nation's Capitol

By MILTON H. CULLEN

New House Bill H. R. 7441 Introduced

Representative C. M. Dobbins, of Champaign, Ill., has just introduced another bill to be known as H. R. 7441 to permit the illustrations of United States postage stamps for collectors. This is along the same line as the Montague bill that has been before Congress for some time. Representative Dobbins is a former postoffice employee and one of the New Deal Democrats and his bill seems to be looked upon very favorably by the administration. A number of clubs have already endorsed his bill in Washington and we would like very much to hear from any and all philatelists, clubs and societies and individuals as well, as all the sup-

port we can possibly get for this bill will be needed. Address your inquiries to Wm. S. Stuart, c-o Washington Post or Representative Dobbins, or to your own Senator Representative requesting the passage of this bill. This is vitally important to every philatelist. Below is a reprint from the Bill as submitted:

74TH CONGRESS

1ST SESSION

H. R. 7441

in the House of Representatives

April 11, 1935

Mr. Dobbins introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To permit and regulate the pictorial representation of postage stamps for philatelic purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pictorial representation for philatelic purposes of postage stamps issued under authority of the United States or any foreign government shall not be unlawful if such pictorial representation is in compliance with such rules and regulations in respect thereto as may hereafter be prescribed by the Postmaster General.

Washingtonians Honored

Frederick R. Rice, president of the Collector's Club, Branch 5 of Washington has been elected Washington representative of the New National Plate Block Society.

J. B. Merritt of 115 "C" St. S. E. was recently elected Skipper of the Admiral R. E. Byrd Chapter, No. 11, U. S. C. S.

No Presidential Issue

Postmaster General James A. Farley made a statement recently to the press conference, that there would be no Presidential issue this year.

The Connecticut Stamp

The Connecticut three cent Tercentenary Stamp is our first commemorative stamp for 1935. It was placed on first-day sale at Hartford, Conn., April 26, and was available at the Agency and various post offices throughout the country April 27.

The central design is a reproduction of the old historic Charter Oak, which is inseparably connected with the early history of the state. The new stamp is rectangular in shape and in size conforms with the current Special Delivery Stamp, 84/100 inches by 1 44/100 inches. The stamp is enclosed in a single line border and its color is a rich lilac. In the upper left-hand corner is the year "1635" while in the opposite corner the year "1935" appears. In a vertical line at the left of the stamp is the word "Connecticut" in dark Roman lettering while on the opposite side of the stamp, also arranged vertically, is the word "Tercentenary."

In the lower corners the figure "3c" in dark lettering while below to the right of the central motif are the words "The Charter Oak" in dark Gothic lettering. Inclosed in a narrow panel at the base of the stamp is the inscription "United States Postage" in white Gothic.

New Information—Farley Imperforates

It will be of interest to collectors and dealers who have been criticizing this issue as to shades to know the absolute truth concerning the printing of these sheets.

A few days ago the writer had a conversation with one of the post office officials and in answer to a direct question this is the information that he gave: "These uncut sheets were taken from reserve stock out of the vault from the unfinished stamp stock where they are stored until they are needed. Not so long ago an order was given for 33,000,000 of the National Parks to be printed, and when an order is placed for a large quantity of stamps, they are often stored away without gum and perforations until they are needed for distribution. The Mother's Day, Wisconsin and 16c Airmail Special Delivery and the five souvenir sheets were also taken from reserve stock."

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George Washington Memorial Paper Co.

Perry Burke, George Washington Memorial Paper Company, Hot Springs, Arkansas, (formerly of Poughkeepsie, New York) was indicted at Little Rock on March 27, 1935, for fraudulent use of the mails in connection with case No. 3421-F. He entered a plea of guilty to the indictment on April 5, 1935, at Little Rock and was sentenced to two years in the Federal Reformatory.

The Little America Perf. and the Proclamation of Peace Stamps were the only two which were especially printed for the Farley Issue.

It is perfectly natural for inks to change color over a certain period of time and when a re-printing occurs, the inks are mixed to conform with the original printing as near as possible. The mixing of inks at various times (especially green and purple, which are combination colors) makes it hard to match exactly any previous run. There has never been an issue of green or purple stamps that has been uniform and exact of color, there is always some slight variation. Another cause for difference of shades is not wholly due to the mixing of inks, but also condition of press plays a large part; should the press be entirely clean there will be a lighter shade, or should it be dirty or gummy, a dark shade will be the result.

Philatelic Agency News

The new "Electric Eye" stamp went on sale March 28 at the Agency. This is the experimental stamp that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been trying out with the "Electric Eye" machine to give perfect centering, and after several months of experiment it has been so successful that the first perforated stamps assisted by this machine were offered to the public March 28, although these stamps have been sent to various postoffices for some months past. The first stamp to be offered from this machine is the two cent issue of 1922, regular postage, color is rose carmine. Plate numbers are 21249-21150-21367-21368.

The plate numbers are found over the third row of stamps, sheets are of 100 subjects and on the left margin a series of carmine dashes are to be found.

The extra force of help at the Agency is still busy filling orders for the Farley Imperforate Issue and sales reached \$851,235 up to April 15. This issue will probably be on sale for the next thirty or sixty days. No announcement has been made as to another printing of these sheets. Mr. Farley is quoted as saying at Nyack (N. Y.) Hobby Show, that no more of the Imperforate Ungummed sheets would be printed.

The following Mint stamps are still available at the Agency; Rotary Press—Perf. 11 x 10½.

- 653—½c Sepia, Hale
- 632—1c, green, Franklin
- 684—1½c brown, Harding
- 634—2c carmine, Washington
- 720—3c purple, Washington
- 685—4c brown, Taft

- 637—5c blue, Roosevelt
- 638—6c, orange, Garfield
- 639—7c black, McKinley
- 640—8c olive, Grant
- 641—9c orange, Jefferson
- 642—10c yellow, Monroe

Air Mail Society Supports New Bill

The Washington Air Mail Society at a recent meeting went on record as condemning the action of the Post Office Department in issuing the ungummed and imperforate sheets of March 15 but declared that the shades of the stamps were entirely satisfactory.

Louis J. Heath, president of the society, presided and a large number of members were present. The society voted against the issuance of a commemorative stamp to Commodore Barry as well as one for the Great Lakes celebration in 1936. The Boy Scout stamp was also opposed. Upon the proposition that branch Philatelic Agencies be established in key cities throughout the country the vote was favorable. All of these questions were submitted by the National Federation of Stamp Clubs.

The society voted to request the Federation to support the House bill (H. R. 7441) of Representative Dobbins of Illinois to permit the pictorial illustration of postage stamps for philatelic purposes. This bill has just been introduced and is along the same line as the Montague bill that has been before Congress for some years.

Francis B. Leech, president of the American Air Mail Society, spoke on the convention to be held in Washington August 15, 16 and 17 and several of the committees in charge of proposed activities made progressive records. An auction will be held August 16 conducted by Donald A. Dickason of Wooster, Ohio, and the annual banquet will be on August 17.

R. W. Richardson, a member of the Cleveland Air Mail Society and the Akron Philatelic Club was present.

The Topeka, Kans., Stamp Club is arranging a program on stamp collecting to be broadcast over WIBW of Topeka. The series is to commence in April and will consist of four broadcasts of fifteen minutes duration each Sunday afternoon.

A Short Story

Burgettstown, Pa.—I borrowed just one copy of my friend's HOBBIES, and "Boy" I surely know a wonderful magazine when I see one. To make a story short I am enclosing my order for a year's subscription.—Hugh L. Polton.

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Charles F. Anderson's Own Story at Little America



Charles F. Anderson, cancellation expert of the Postoffice Department, and member of the Byrd Expedition, addressed an extremely large audience at the Collector's Club, of Washington April 16. He was introduced by Robert E. Fellers, Superintendent Division of Stamps. Mr. Anderson has been with the P. O. Dept. more than forty-three years and has traveled more than any P. O. employee.

MR. President, members of the Collector's Club of Washington, ladies and gentlemen; I am pleased to be with you this evening and to have the opportunity of telling you something of my experiences with the Byrd Expedition in Little America and of the handling of the philatelic mail which you collectors in all parts of the world entrusted to our care.

Although most of the mail handled at Little America came from the United States, there also was mail from China, Japan, Belgium, Africa, Great Britain, France, Germany,

Turkey and many other countries. Some of this mail went down with the expedition, which left Norfolk, Virginia, in October, 1933, arriving at Little America in December of that year. The greater part of the mail, however, was carried down by me during the past winter, arriving in Little America in January of this year. I am glad to be able to report to you that every bit of this mail, regardless of when dispatched, reached Little America and every piece of it was cancelled on the ice there. When returned to the United States, it was all back-cancelled in San Francisco to show the time of arrival in this country and then was dispatched to you.

By order of the Postmaster General, I left the United States aboard the Steamship Monterey, sailing from San Francisco early last November. I carried a large quantity of your mail, a cancelling machine and other equipment necessary to give you the best possible cancellation of your mail in an ice-bound country many hundreds of miles removed from civilization.

After a pleasant and uneventful trip, we arrived in Honolulu. We were greeted two miles off shore by native swimmers, who came alongside the ship, calling for coins. Nickels and dimes, thrown to them, were retrieved by them on the way to the bottom. The keenness of their sight as they dove, often very deep, after these small coins was amazing. Nearing the shore, we were welcomed by the music of the Royal Hawaiian Band and the singing of a native chorus, providing a romantic introduction to the famous land of flowers.

After a day spent there, the boat left in the evening, the passengers wearing about their necks the traditional Aloha leis. The band played Aloha Oe, "Farewell to Thee," as we pulled away from the wharf. As the water widened between steamer and shore a woman passenger, an utter stranger to me, snatched the lei from my neck, crying that if I did not throw it overboard and permit it to float to shore, I would never return; as I hesitated, she threw it overboard herself.

Brief stops were made at several of the South Sea Islands, of which interesting stories could be told. Upon arrival at Auckland, New Zealand, I disembarked the mail and

loaded it on a government railroad car for Dunedin, 1,800 miles to the south, the last point of civilization this side of the Antarctic.

The mail was loaded aboard the Bear of Oakland, flagship of the Byrd Expedition No. II. We shoved off into the broad Pacific, heading for the notorious "Roaring Sixties", which fully lived up to their reputation for rough, nasty weather. It was a thoroughly uncomfortable trip until we reached Scott Island. Here was a brief lull in the storm, of which we took advantage to row in a small boat close to the shore and look over this lonely spot in the far South Pacific. The surf was too rough for a landing.

The first sight of Antarctica was lofty Mount Sabine, 10,000 feet high, guarding the entrance to the Ross Sea. The storm stayed with us until within a few miles of Coulman Island, where deep-packed floe ice prevented us steaming inside the island as we had expected to do. This was our first real sight of the ice which was to be with us from now on. Leaving Coulman Island and its guardian ice, we ran into rough seas again until Franklin Island was sighted at four o'clock in the morning. We now were in the realm of constant daylight, with the sun circling the horizon and never setting.

Heading for McMurdo Sound, we again ran into the packed floe ice and we were forced to give up any idea of entering the sound. We turned for the ice barrier which stretched 490 miles across the Ross Sea to Little America. As we steamed toward the barrier we saw towering Mount Erebus, 13,200 feet high, spouting fire and smoke. Although this is an active volcano and apparently was very hot, we could not see, through our glasses, any evidence that it had melted the ice and snow around it.

The barrier, which we surveyed for its full length to the Bay of Whales, was a sight never to be forgotten. The sea at its foot was glassy calm and the beauty of sea, ice and sky was almost enough to compensate for all the hardships of the stormy trip from Dunedin. An active imagination could trace all manner of forms in the snow which had packed into the unbroken wall of the barrier ice. One cluster of

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320, 2c, 1903	.30	343, 1c, 1908	.08
344, 2c, 1908	.12	345, 3c, 1908	.35
346, 4c, 1908	.35	347, 5c, 1908	.50
353, 1c, 1910	.05	384, 2c, 1910	.06
408, 1c, 1912	.05	409, 2c, 1912	.06
481, 1c, 1916	.03	482, 2c, 1916	.07
483, 3c, 1916	.10	532, 2c, offset	.15
535, 3c, offset	.20	575, 1c, 1922	.35
576, 1½c, 1922	.08	577, 2c, 1922	.10
612, 2c Harding..	.15	681, 1½c, mint	.07

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snow spots formed the semblance of a herd of woolly sheep, with the shepherd and dogs guarding them. In another point a frozen snow dog stood with foot raised over an icy partridge. There were miles of the most delicate draperies of snow and ice hung along the face of this amazing ice wall. At one time a huge section of the barrier ice broke off before our gaze and as it dropped into the sea to become an iceberg, the water was forced up through the break in a mist as fine as a cloud of steam.

On arrival at Discovery Inlet, we stopped to take aboard three members of the ice party, who had spent the best part of 14 months on the ice. We took them off the floes, together with their dogs and sledges, loaded with seal meat. I never will forget the skill with which Capt. Johansen, ice pilot on the Bear of Oakland, maneuvered the floe ice to close the sea gaps and make an unbroken ice bridge over which the dog party could reach the ship. This also was the first place where I saw seals in the Antarctic. They lay peacefully on the floe ice, monarchs of a world of ice into which man had intruded only for the briefest moment in the long march of time. Here too, I saw my first penguins, clad in their comical full dress uniforms, complete with boiled shirt front and black coat. The sun glistened from their coats as though they had been varnished and polished in honor of the visit of the postal representative who had been sent so far to handle your mail.

We turned into the Bay of Whales and landed against the barrier to unload the mail and equipment, which was loaded into dog sleighs for the trip across the rolling barrier ice 10 miles into Little America. Here I was met by a penguin reception committee (Penguin story). There was a scene of scurrying and bustle as the 56 men of the ice party brought out the wonderful collection of scientific data to gather which they had spent 14 months of danger, cold and loneliness on the farthest outpost of the world. Great piles of records, specimens and instruments already had been gathered on the barrier when we landed and hundreds of tons yet remained to be moved from the sunken ice city which is Little America for transfer to the ships.

Because of ice conditions, no one knew how long I could stay in Little America before I too would have to join the rest of the expedition in its rush to pack up and leave. This uncertainty caused me the greatest anxiety to get my work started so that I could fulfill my trust to you collectors and to the Department to actually cancel the mail on the ice in Little

America. It was the firmest desire of the Post Office Department that it should live up to its obligation to you collectors in taking care of this mail in Little America, as it had been promised should be done. I felt that the reputation of the postal service for never failing in the face of difficulties must be upheld no matter what the cost.

The mail was unloaded from the sledges and carried down an ice tunnel into the science hall of the camp, a crowded, little room about 12 by 16 feet in size, 20 feet beneath the surface of the barrier ice. Here, with the greatest difficulty, the canceling machine was carried, unpacked, and assembled.

As I saw the primitive conditions in which I had to work after the expedition had been settled there for a year, I marveled at the hardships which must have faced the men of this party when they first arrived, with all the preparations for settling down yet to be made. It was a remarkable thing any mail came through on the first dispatch. The work of setting up living quarters, unloading and transferring tons of supplies and mail miles and miles across the rough barrier ice, created a problem which taxed to the utmost the energy and ability of every man in the party. It was a fight for life and safety. You who may have watched the handling of first day cover mail in the comparative comfort of a big post office station in a large city, with all of its conveniences and equipment, can have little conception of the conditions under which it was necessary to carry out this task in the Antarctic.

The science hall, nothing more than a burrow in the everlasting ice, was congested in the extreme. Six other men had to carry on their work there while I was trying to get out your mail. The ceiling leaked in 15 places when I sought to get enough heat to keep the ink warm enough to flow. To carry off the water, which threatened to damage the mail, I had to stop work long enough to construct a main trunk line storm sewer of oiled paper.

With these necessary preliminaries out of the way, I turned to work on the mail, starting on a Sunday morning. I worked on and on and finally remarked to the executive officer that I must be growing old, my legs felt queer.

"That's no wonder," he said. "This is Tuesday afternoon. You have been working constantly since Sunday morning. It's about time you got some rest."

There was little rest, however, with time pressing and mountains of mail to be handled. During my whole stay on the ice I did not average more than one hour's sleep out of the twenty-four. I was determined to finish the cancellation before I ever came out of the ice hole, if it was humanly possible.

As rapidly as the mail was canceled, we tied it up in packages in waterproofed paper and packed these packages in cartons, which also were securely tied. These cartons were placed in double mail sacks of the strongest construction to give the mail the greatest possible protection under the hazardous conditions which it had to encounter. This meant a vast amount of extra work but that it was worth while effort is shown by the good condition of the mail when it finally got back home.

I felt that I had been justified in going without sleep to get the work finished when I was notified, less than four hours after the last piece of mail had been tied up and packed in its pouch, that the time had come when the mail must start toward the barrier. The Bear of Oakland, I was told, would be waiting for me by the time I could get to the edge of the ice, 8 miles away.

To get the mail to the boat with the least possible delay, we decided to abandon the dog teams, honored by years of Arctic exploration, and to make up the first power-driven mail train in the history of polar exploration. A train of dog sleds was made, piled high with sacks of mail, an ice tractor hitched to the front end, and off we went across the ice

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MILTON H. CULLEN

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Washington, D. C.

at the magnificent speed of 15 miles per hour, headed for home, warmth, food, comfort, the end of a difficult, dangerous assignment.

But bitter disappointment awaited me at the barrier. As we neared the open sea we could see the Bear of Oakland but she was not tied up to the barrier, she was fighting drifting floe ice, broken off from the crumbling ice barrier. During the few days I was in Little America nearly five miles of ice had broken off the edge of the barrier and through this broken ice the gallant Bear was attempting to push its way to the solid ice on which I stood.

The tractor train was unloaded and the mail piled up on the ice. The tractor party started back to camp for another load and there I was left alone on the barrier with my little mountain of mail and equipment. Time and again the Bear would attempt to get through to me but each time would be forced back by the loose ice. Several times she got within a few yards and my hopes would rise high, only to be plunged to the lowest depths as she would turn tail and head for open water.

Occasionally the smoke from the funnel of the Sister Ship Jacob Ruppert, off over a hill of ice, would seem to be coming closer and I would say to myself, "Here she comes," but a

moment later she would be fading away in the distance again. Hours went by and I still waited anxiously on the barrier. At the end of a full 24 hours I still was there, without food or water. That was one of the hardest trials of the whole trip. You can have no idea how insignificant and utterly helpless a man can feel until you have gone through an experience like that. There I sat on the edge of the ice barrier, nothing under me but the depth of the Ross Sea and the ice upon which I depended for life was crumbling and breaking away. Finally, after 26 hours of waiting, the Bear pushed her blunt wooden nose through to the barrier. With the greatest feeling of thankfulness I have experienced for many a year, I got the mail aboard and we headed out through the floe ice to the open sea.

Ten miles out we came alongside the Ruppert and the mail was transferred to the big steel ship for the cruise back to Dunedin, the first leg of the 16,000 mile journey back home.

I have served in the Post Office Department 43 years, 29 of which have been spent as a traveling mechanician in the Bureau of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. Since the issue of the Edison Stamp, I have assisted the Division of Stamps at post offices where first-day sales have been conducted. My experiences traveling throughout the United States, have been varied and in lots of cases my work performed under difficulties and adverse conditions, but I can truthfully say, my assignment to handle the mail at Little America, was the most difficult in my long experience.

Now that I have successfully gone to Little America and returned with all the mail, I am thankful to Hon. James A. Farley, Postmaster General; Hon. Clinton B. Eilenberger, Third Assistant Postmaster General; and Hon. Smith W. Purdum, Fourth

Assistant Postmaster General for having selected me for this assignment.

—Reported by Milton H. Cullen
Washington, D. C.

The Map Stamp Album

By JOHN A. MUSCALUS

Recent stamp clubs have appeared throughout the various public schools and have created some educational interest. However, many geography teachers seem dissatisfied with the amount of learning that children acquire as a by product of their hobby. It seems that some children have as many as twenty stamps of a country that is not commonly mentioned, yet this does not always suffice for giving knowledge. Some teachers have attempted to counteract this by placing stamps on maps. A leading stamp dealer has also approached the right idea by issuing a catalog whose cover contains the map of a continent with illustrations of stamps on it. This is a step in the right direction. What would be helpful would be a map stamp album.

A beginner's map stamp album can be easily constructed. An album containing a map of each continent and the Pacific islands would be suitable. Each country could contain one or more blocks, preferably near the capital of the country, where the stamp could be placed. The reverse side of the sheet or even extra maps can be arranged for extra stamps. Maps in colors would be specially attractive to young people.

Even advanced collectors albums can be arranged in the same manner. The collector would thus have an album that would really be an historical atlas which would add immensely to the hobby by definitely localizing the origins of the stamps and by showing the political trends and changes occurring in the world.

An album of the map type would add decidedly to the educational values of stamp collecting and should be welcome as an activity for school children. It would enable many ingenious arrangements of stamps to be made of which a zoogeographic collection is an example. In this collection the child could show all animals that are common to the various countries. Similar arrangements could be made for rulers, historical, sites, etc.

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Vol. III No. 25

Yes sir! That's the title of this edition. It's the third birthday of **HOBBIES** Naval Department under yours truly's editorship.

In calling this fact to the writer's attention, some of **HOBBIES** readers state that they think it is one of the oldest in number of continuous years. That we cannot affirm, but that **HOBBIES** Naval Department is becoming a veteran we can't deny.

It is the hope of the writer that in these three years this feature has not been in vain, and that it truly has assisted many collectors. It was and is so designed to meet the appeal of, first directly the dyed-in-the-wool navalist, and second be interesting in a general way to all other readers of **HOBBIES** regardless of their particular hobbies. This we believe has been accomplished in part, anyhow, for response in the form of letters points this out.

The past few years have undoubtedly been the greatest years in history for naval cover collectors. This hobby in that time has shown a very definite upturn and proof that it was born not to become a passing fad as many I think and know consider it, but as a lasting interesting hobby sideline of philately. A prediction made in this department many moons ago is coming true. Naval collecting is apparently catching up and outdistancing the cachet hobby. That, as every follower of the naval hobby knows, is self evident.

No longer is the question is naval collecting staying, but rather where will it stop growing, and find its level? On every turn there is evidence of its continued growth, but surely at some point it shall have to settle down. However, its future looks too bright to bring this period of the hobby in view as yet. As long as naval collecting doesn't overshoot its correct niche in the hobby world there is nothing to worry about. All there is to be said is roll on "ol" hobby of the salty brine and grow as you may, for your backers are many and loyal.

New Naval Society

Friend Marshall Hall, one of the ace navalists, wishes to inform all serious followers of the hobby that The American Naval Cancellation Society, with members in a dozen states was recently organized. Its aims are not to be directed in opposition of the old Universal Ship Cancellation Society (the first naval society ever formed) but rather to bring together a common group of collectors of naval, marine and seapost following.

Ten chapters already have been formed. Membership into the American Naval Cancellation Society will be by invitation only. Dues for the new society are \$1.50 a year, which will include among cachets and covers also a twice-a-month bulletin of six to eight pages which is to be sent all members via first class postage. Complete details may be had from Camille Lacombe, 1800 W. Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.

At this writing there is a bill pending vote in Congress which if passed will mean that that great old vessel, the *Constellation*, which is two months older than the historic *Old Ironsides*, may once more take to the traveling seas instead of rotting away at anchor. The bill provides that the vessel be turned into a floating museum and travel to seaports the country over much on the order of the *Constitution* travels. The writer does not know if provisions for postal service aboard will be considered if this bill passes.

However, it would seem that if this old vessel did begin touring the United States that it could very easily handle mail just as *Old Ironsides*, and providing covers, not to mention the profit into the U. S. Treasury that results from such affairs. Personal suggestion to the Navy Department, Washington, D. C.: Put Louis J. Gulliver (past skipper of the *Constitution*) in command of the U.S.F. *Constellation* and make provisions for a postal service aboard with the greatest of Navy Mail Clerks in charge, Harry Moore (also late of the *Constitution*).

What? Oct. 27th Already!

Nevertheless, 'tis so, for Sam Stein, 1450 40th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., announces, that on Navy Day of this year he will sponsor a special cachet to be mailed from six different ships in Chinese waters, each also to have odd cancels of freak nature for the event. A flat charge of five cents per cover is asked which will include mailing, printed envelope, and forwarding, in fact, everything. Just send remittance, no covers.

The reason for the advance notice on this event is of course due to the fact that it takes so many weeks to contact the United States vessels in China, and also it is interesting to note that covers from this announcement will not be received here until just before Christmas. Some looking ahead, eh?

USS McFarland

This old destroyer is slated for de-

commissioning on June 1, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, Seattle, Wash. Official orders state that she is being decommissioned for recommissioning later, but this is none too sure for she is over age and it is very likely that one of the newer vessels being constructed now will replace her. For that reason Last Day covers will be doubly desirable. Send covers to the Mail Clerk and ask that they be held.

Pacific Maneuvers

Announcement was given on this in past issues, but again a word on it may be in place. No doubt all of you who intend to cover this event, the greatest feat on the waters of the world, have already gotten in your covers to either your favorite ships or all of the 177 or so vessels that are scheduled to take part. Those who have not as yet sent out their covers may yet be able to catch some of the events if they hurry.

Of course, very few will attempt to cover this event fully for each ship will have ten different cancels each; for same and that would mean roughly some 1,770 covers, which no one is likely to secure. What will be done, as in past years, is covering just individual's personal choices insofar as favorite ships go and let the rest ride. However, some will want at least one or two covers from every vessel that takes part and that can be done without too much strain on the pocketbook by many.

As in the past, this writer has always advocated, suit your own desires and follow them; only facts and possibilities are pointed out for you in this department, not what to do.

For those who missed previous announcements. The War Games on the Navy are to be held this year in the Pacific, between Alaska and the Midway Islands. All fine positions for location cancels!

USS MacDonough

Another mixup with this ship when she was commissioned March 15 for as many others she too did not have her canceller in time to give actual first day commission cancels. But even though the official canceller had not arrived the mail clerk rigged up an odd provisional one which he used. It was a bold type cancel with an inch and a half sized circle reading USS at the top, and MacDonough at the bottom, with the time and date in the center. The killer was made of three bars widely spaced with wording between reading "First Day

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in Commission." A very fine cover, and one worth having. All readers saw announcements for this in this department months ago and P. I. Ickeringill, along with the Old Ironsides Chapter of the U.S.C.S. handled covers with a very nice cachet.

More Odd Cancels

Again John C. Gillespie announces that he has located a new batch of odd cancels and will handle readers' covers with forwarding postage for ten different ones. All readers who have previously received any covers handled by Gillespie know of their splendor and will not have to be urged to send in this lot. I'd advise all to keep an extra supply with him for future use. Always, of course, send forwarding postage per cover. Address is 512 Market St., Freeport, Pa.

May's Brief Ship-O-Graph USS Chicago

The first U.S.S. Chicago was put into commission in 1889 as a pioneer unit of the U. S. Navy. She was named of course after the City of Chicago or the "wild onion place" as the Indians referred to the place where Chicago now stands. A 4500 ton cruiser, 325 feet long and carrying twenty-seven different sized guns. She served in the World War, as well as practically all over the globe. In the Spanish War was Flagship of the White Squadron, and since 1921 she has been stationed at Pearl Harbor, T. H., as barracks hulk. In 1928 she was renamed the Alton. The present U.S.S. Chicago is a 600 foot, 12,658 ton cruiser and Flagship of the Cruiser Division No. 5. It will be recalled that this vessel was rammed by the British Tanker, Silver Palm off the California, in 1933 with the loss of three lives.

The old U.S.S. Chicago used type 1z cancel and the new and present ship uses three, type 8, 5hks, and F.

France's Sea Stamp

Apparently France thinks quite a bit of her sea going vessels, and while not wholly naval insofar as the Navy is concerned it is interesting to note that in April France issued a special stamp in honor of her new merchant marine vessel the S.S. Normandie, Flagship of the French Line. Previously no such type stamp had ever been issued, and while it may be worthy enough, stamp collectors are all hoping that

the idea isn't taken up seriously by such big stamp issuers as Italy, Russia, or other countries that seem always to be looking for something to issue a stamp for. Imagine what a flock of stamps there could be issued if every country that launched a new ship issued a stamp in commemoration of the event?

Election Results

The Universal Ship Cancellation Society's last election put into office a string of leading navalists that included a big share of the Who's Who in Navalism. Friend D. C. Bartley got the president's chair; Byrd L. Powell holds down the first vice-president's seat. Others were Emil A. Thurman, second vice-president; Alfred E. Newman, secretary-treasurer; York Briddell, bulletin manager; and directors—Messrs. Briddell, chairman, with B. L. Powell, M. B. Owens, Lieut. A. D. Hunter and P. J. Ickeringill.

Good sailing to you all from HOBBIES Naval Department and may the U.S.C.S. both advance and prosper under your leadership.

Navals the Top Again

Just one more evidence of the leadership of the naval hobby over all other cachet sidelines was again shown by a naval cachet walking off with top honor of "King of 1934 Cachets" in the annual contest. Also out of the first ten awards navals brought down three other places of honor. Not bad!

We Repeat

From the recent flow of the mail from HOBBIES readers it seems as though we were gaining many new followers for the naval hobby, and as most of the requests are for information on the how of the subject a few brief remarks right here would serve a noble purpose. Seasoned navalists please skip to next item.

To secure naval covers you go about it this way: Prepare your envelopes (called covers by veterans) self-addressed with a return stamp on it. Then write a brief note to the Mail Clerk aboard the ship you wish your cover or covers cancelled from stating your wishes (don't ask for the mast with which to cancel the cover, or request that he dip it in the salt water. Oh, don't laugh too loud, for you'd be surprised what requests some make for anything radical or out of reason). If you wish your covers all mailed on the same day they arrive say so, or if you wish them held for mailing on some special day such as a holiday, say so too. Make it brief and to the point. Then mail your covers with the note addressed to the Navy Mail Clerk, U.S.S. ----, c/o Postmaster, New York City, N. Y. And be sure that the postage is fully paid for if not the Navy Mail Clerk will refuse it. In due course you will receive your covers back through the regular mail channels. The New York City Postmaster is the general clearing station of mail for all vessels of the U. S. Navy so whenever you do not know for certain a ship's present station always address it care of New York. Also, to answer a much asked question; only regular rate postage need be placed on all covers mailed from Uncle Sam's Naval vessels. No matter if a U. S. Naval Ship is stationed in Hawaii, China, or Panama, it still is a U. S. Postoffice

and therefore only U. S. Postage is required.

Really the going about starting a naval hobby is very simple and should confuse no one, but the editor of this department will gladly assist any and all readers of HOBBIES by answering their questions pertaining to the hobby. BUT, please send return postage, — you know that rare stamp!

Thank You

This to all the many hundreds who have assisted me in the past with this department. Your co-operation has been very greatly appreciated, and has aided in no small measure in making this department so successful. Because it is impossible to list each and every co-operator's name in the department do not think for a moment that your help has not been appreciated or verbally thanked even though you do not know personally of it.

And to the many who have been remembering me with so many fine complimentary covers, I wish to extend my very sincere gratitude, and inform you that your fine covers form an honored part of my collection. What I should like to do is retaliate by sending to you covers in return, but I receive so many such nice covers that were I to repay compliments to each and all I soon would not be able to continue my personal collection.

Again thanks.

Thru the Porthole

NAVAL SHORTS: At the Naval Hospital in Philadelphia, Pa., the mail clerk, D. E. Hensen, advises that he now is using a new cancel and he will gladly oblige collectors by handling their covers for same. . . would advise that a supply of covers always be kept with that fine cacheter, Dick Dumonte, Box 132, Station A, Los Angeles, Calif., for he no doubt will, as he has in the past, get you in on some nifty sleepers. . . The U.S.S. Alywin at this writing is slated to be commissioned before you read these lines, so would advise that you get a few covers aboard her for she may be moving around a bit from now on. Incidentally, notice appeared here for this event months ago, as you all know. . . These ships leaving in May will visit the Aleutian Islands this summer: U.S.S. Quail, Tanager, Oglala, Sandpiper, Kingfisher and Gannet (just a flock of "naval birds"). If you are looking for some good out of the way cancels, here's your chance. . . Of interest to Old Ironsides collectors: Many of you have your covers autographed by Mr. Joseph Webster who was a member of the last crew of the U.S.F. Constitution on her last real voyage (that is other than an exhibition ship) in 1881. On March 13 Mr. Webster passed away in Seattle, Wash. . . Only 67 or so covers were mailed on the U.S.S. Pennsylvania

FROG FEATHERS

Superb plate blocks of the Park stamps are just about as scarce, but I have everything in stock but the 6c, and will supply them at fifty percent over face.

A. C. TOWNSEND

6229 Eddy Street

Chicago, Ill.

in connection with the Macon crash on February 13, so judge for yourself their scarceness.

In connection again with the six ships that are to visit the Aleutian Islands: Rush as many covers as you wish to Milton Wigod, c/o General Delivery, Steinway Station, Long Island City, N. Y., enclosing 1c forwarding postage each. Rush these immediately. . . . For the fleet visit to the Hawaiian Islands this summer the Cachet Cover Club of Clayton, Mo., is to have a fine bi-colored cachet, so send as many as you wish with forwarding postage and specify the number of ships you wish them mailed from. . . . The U.S.S. Shark (a sub) at this writing is scheduled for launching the first of May. All readers who wisely keep a supply of covers with Mr. Alex Hesse, Jr., will get in on this with a nice cachet he is sponsoring. No doubt he will also have a commissioning one too. Address, 449 Troutman St., Brooklyn, N. Y., and send forwarding postage. . . . A newly organized "Collectors Club" is endeavoring to start a department for naval collectors, and all interested may obtain particulars from A. V. Deltura, head of this organization whose address is 55-64 61st, Maspeth, N. Y. . . . Louis R. Diesing, 3627 N. E. 73rd Ave., Portland, Ore., will have a Memorial Day cachet that will be mailed from the U.S.S. Lamberton. Two covers to a person and forwarding postage. Deadline for this May 20.

Another Memorial Day cachet to be mailed from various ships is to be sponsored by two Pittsburghers who will handle all covers you care to send with forwarding postage. Address, F. C. Kenworthy, Lane Hotel, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa. . . . When the U.S.S. Aylwin was commissioned on the first of March her canceller had not yet arrived so no one will ever have a true commission day cancel from her for no provisional one was made up. However, her official canceller did arrive nearly a month later, and all covers held for first day cancelling read, "March 22, 1935, F.D.P.O.S. Comm. 8-135." . . . Many fine covers continue as usual to come through from our friend J. N. Lawrence for the U.S.S. Monocacy in China. The latest being very fine colored cachets for Washington and Lincoln's birthdays and were mailed from Ichang, China. . . . A thought well worth the while of any navalist is—remember that it is the postmark in the naval hobby that tells the story, and it, not the cachet is the official stamp. Also consider that a cachet doesn't mean a thing without a postmark, whereas a postmark alone can and does tell the story without the benefit of a cachet. In short a cachet is but an added attraction for navalists; a cover

dresser upper. . . . The Eagle 52 a short time ago was ordered decommissioned, but a later order cancelled same. . . . Officials orders direct that the U.S.S. Monaghan will be commissioned at the Boston Navy Yard, April 19. All you have covers from her now for announcement was made in sufficient time The U.S.S. Dale will be commissioned at the New York Navy Yard on the first of June. . . . The U.S.S. Schenck will be at New Orleans until sometime in June. Covers from her there will be handled by Buddy Hurst, 326 St. Charles, New Orleans, La. . . . U.S.S. San Francisco uses type 8 cancel now and the U.S.S. Melville type 3. . . . R. S. Ewing of the U.S.S.

Pennsylvania was transferred to the Fleet Air Base at Coco Solo, C. Z., a month or more ago, a fact that his many navalist friends regret for Mr. Ewing was an active member of the U.S.C.S. and many were the fine cachets and odd cancels that he handled on the Pennsy. Always a fine co-operator and we are certainly sorry to have him go so far away, but possibly we shall again be hearing from him in the Canal Zone. We hope so! . . . Old Ironsides collectors will be interested to know that for some fine additions to their collection a few covers on anniversary dates from Ironsides, Md., would go well in their collections. . . . Until next month good sailing to all.

Merchant Marine

By JAMES J. VLACH

DUE to many request, I intend to devote these next two articles (and possibly three) to a few phases of the collection of foreign merchant marine covers. The assembling of the data etc., present in these articles is the result of much effort, correspondence, etc., on my part, but if it will in any way, help the collectors of these items even to a small degree, I will feel amply repaid. I realize, of course, that in the space of two or these articles; however, many collect "scratch the surface," so to speak. I at first hesitated in preparing these articles, however, many collectors insisted, so here goes, shipmates. Many collectors do not know how to go about securing these foreign merchant marine covers, which are very desirable items in any collections, and my aim here is to "clarify the atmosphere" somewhat.

Mr. Wilson, in his very excellent article on ship markings which appeared in the November issue of HOBBIES, dwelt somewhat on the collection of foreign covers. Those who are interested, and who have access to this copy, can profit a great deal by reading it over carefully.

Of course, we are familiar with the hundreds of ships which dock at U. S. ports, and which come from foreign countries. These ships will cancel U. S. stamps, as well as foreign stamps of the countries at which they call. For example, on a cover to the SS American Banker, plying between U. S. ports and England, it is possible to use a U. S. three cent stamp, or an English one and one-half pence stamp. In the strict sense

of the word, these ships cannot be classed as "foreign."

The question "what is meant by foreign ships" cannot be answered satisfactorily, as no two collectors think quite alike on the subject. Ships, as for example of the Royal Mail Lines Ltd. which travel the route between England and South America, can certainly be classed as foreign. Another example. There are ships which voyage from Canadian ports to the British Isles. These are really foreign ships, although some collectors do not classify these as such. I have used both Canadian and English stamps on these ships with great success.

Many foreign routes do not handle mail of any kind, and it is up to the individual collector to find out what they are. Many of the boats on these runs are small cargo vessels, and have no facilities for handling of mail. If any mail originates on board, it is mailed at some short station. Many of these cargo vessels do not carry pursers.

I give here a few rates of postage (first class) from a few countries to the U. S. More will appear later.

Germany.....	25 pfennig
France.....	1 franc, 50 centimes
Belgium.....	1.75 francs
Sweden.....	25 ore
Italy.....	1 lire, 25 centimes
Japan.....	10 sen
Denmark.....	25 ore
England.....	1½ pence
New Zealand.	2 pence
Canada.....	3 cents
Spain.....	50 centimos

I repeat again an excerpt from my December 1934 column in *HOBBIES*. By carefully studying it, a great many facts relative to posting covers on ships may be developed, and the clause will also answer a great many questions.

"Correspondence posted on the high seas or between two ports of embarkation, and handed to officers of vessels carrying mail, subject to contrary agreement between the administrations concerned, postage may be prepaid by means of postage stamps and according to the postage rates of the country under whose flag the vessel sails. But if the mailing on board occurs during the stay of the vessel at one of the two terminal ports of the voyage or at one of the ports of call, prepayment is valid only if effected by means of postage stamps and according to the rates of the country in whose waters the vessel happens to be."

The above agreement was entered into by all members of the U. P. U. (Universal Postal Union) in Stockholm in 1924.

In securing foreign marine covers, two questions most frequently asked are:

1. Where can I get the necessary foreign stamps?
2. Where and how can I address the ships?

Answering question No. 1. There are several ways to get foreign stamps. The first is to get them from a dealer, which will cost a bit more.

Mr. Wilson in his article claims that American consuls in foreign countries will be glad to furnish the stamps, providing sufficient remittance is sent. I have never tried this method, so cannot vouch for it.

According to the consensus of opinion, the use of I. R. C. (International Reply Coupons) is the best method. I quote here from the latest U. S. Postal Guide regarding these coupons:

"A reply coupon may be purchased (price 9c) at post offices, which, upon presentation at a postoffice in any of the countries of the U. P. U. will entitle the person presenting the coupon to receive (without charge) a postage stamp or postage stamps of that country of sufficient value to prepay an ordinary letter of the first unit of weight from the country of origin of the letter addressed for delivery in this country. By this arrangement, a person in the U. S. can furnish his correspondent abroad with a postage stamp with which to prepay postage on a reply to his letter. The period of exchange is not restricted."

When one purchases one of these coupons, it is enclosed with your un-

stamped cover, let us say, to the purser of a ship operating between England and India. The purser will apply an English stamp to the cover, or at least he will if he is a good fellow!

One of the chief advantages of using an I. R. C. is that you need never rack your brains trying to figure out what the rate of postage will be from the country to which you send. The I. R. C. takes care of all that.

I might explain here that the U. P. U. to which most of the countries belong, has agreed to the use of these reply coupons. These coupons are on sale at most postoffices, although some of the smaller ones do not have them, as they are not in demand. Your postmaster will gladly tell you how to obtain one.

I would suggest reading the above excerpt from the Postal Guide whenever in doubt, and studying it carefully.

Of course, if you have friends in foreign countries who can send you the necessary stamps of that country, so much the better.

One of my friends who is an advanced collector, advises that he frequently sends covers to ships all over the world, franked with U. S. stamps, and claims to have received most of his covers back in good shape, and without the familiar "postage due" stamps all over the cover. While I myself have had some of my own covers franked in this manner, slip by in the mails, I do not consider this method reliable, and would not recommend it.

Answering Question No. 2. I say that the best way to ascertain where and when certain ships can be reached, is to procure reliable and up-to-date sailing lists. Without these lists, you will be working in the dark, and many failures will result. Then also, foreign mail schedules must be studied in order that covers will reach the ship on time. Any postoffice will supply these schedules, or will get them for you on request. These schedules show the approximate time the mail is in transit from the U. S. to most foreign countries. Address yours to the purser of the ship, either in the language of the country of the ship's origin, or in very simple English.

In a future article, I will list some foreign ships, where they can be reached, and other valuable information.

Readers may be interested to know that before becoming a part of the deck crew of a French merchant marine vessel, the French law requires the sailors to have had three years active service in the French navy, where they acquire the rating of "A. B." able-bodied seamen.

Following our custom of analyzing some ship each month, we take the SS Bremen. This ship, the sister-ship of the Europa, was launched in 1928, and made her maiden voyage in July 1929. She is 933 feet long, with beam over 100 feet and gross tonnage of 46,000. She has a total complement, of passengers and crew, of 3150. She is propelled by quadruple screw high pressure turbines, and is noted for her steadiness in heavy seas. Collectors desiring a cover from this ship, can address her care HAL—NGL, 57 Broadway, New York, N. Y. She usually applies a neat, circular ship stamp.

Myron F. McCamley, 5526 N. Delaware Ave., Portland, Oregon, will sponsor the following cachets from Hard to Get Ship. No postage dues accepted. Mr. McCamley asks one cent per cover forwarding charge except for USCS members. All covers must be properly addressed and stamped with U. S. stamps.
MS India, May 5

Ships - Date - Line	Port of mail
MS India, May 6	
East Asiatic Line	Copenhagen
SS Leikanger, May 6	
Westfall Larsen Line, Buenos Aires	
SS Pt. Montara, May 25	
Gulf Pacific Line	Cristobal
SS Rakuyo Maru May 26	
N. Y. K. Line	Hongkong

Mr. McCamley sponsored other cachets in February, March and April, but notice was received too late to include. Collectors sending for the above, will have some nice covers to add to their collections.

When Poland became independent fifteen years ago, it did not have any merchant marine. Today this merchant marine consists of 55 ships, aggregating a tonnage of 64,358. During 1935 it is planned to increase the Polish merchant marine by 33,000 tons. In addition to its own fleet, Poland has long been encouraging the operations of other lines to and from Poland. The Agencia Maritima Johnson Line is building several new motor ships equipped with cold storage space for its Gdynia-Argentina service. This will be Poland's first chance to share in the South American fruit trade. The Blue Star Line is operating between Seattle and Gdynia, while a Swedish company has inaugurated a service between Gdynia and British India.

Mr. S. Whitman, 1462 Taylor Ave., New York, N. Y. will handle covers for collectors desiring Southampton Pacquebot cancellations. Not more than three covers for any one collector, and one cent forwarding postage for each cover. They will be posted

(Continued on page 55)

Cachets

Conducted by EDWIN BROOKS

May 11—Cortland, N. Y. 100th anniversary of the founding of the Village of Homer, N. Y. This is the home of David Harum. 6¢ size envelopes unstuffed and with three cents postage on same. One cent forwarding charge. Covers to Cortland Stamp Club, YMCA Bldg., Cortland, N. Y.

May 12—San Rafael, Calif. U. S. Army Bombing Base, will hold its dedication May 12. San Rafael Chamber of Commerce, San Rafael, Calif., will cachet covers for this event. Observe the usual courtesies.

May 14.—Commemorating the Bicentennial celebration of the founding of the City of Augusta. Covers to Scott Nixon, SFC Bldg., Augusta, Ga. Commemoratives appreciated.

May 15—Modesto, Calif. Two more of those unique covers will be handled by John Coulthard, 117 Elm Street, Modesto, Calif. He makes the cut of the design from a linoleum block. The next two will be for Fiddletown and Yankee Jims, Calif. Use 6¢ covers and as bond envelopes do not take a good impression of this type of cachet, they should be avoided. The 5 and 10 variety of plain white wove envelope is very suitable and takes a good impression. Do not seal and include one cent per cover for forwarding. Those forgetting the forwarding postage will receive a Modesto cancel. All covers should reach Mr. Coulthard before May 15th. Commems. or "Follies" appreciated on outside wrappers.

May 20—Portland, Oregon. USS Lamberton cachet. Forwarding fee one cent. L. R. Diesing, 3627 N. E. 73 Ave., Portland, Ore.

May 29—Long Beach, Cal. Opening day of the World Exposition, San Diego, Cal. Covers to C. J. Woolley, 208 Quincy St., Long Beach, Cal.

May 30—Long Beach, Cal. Navy ship cancel. Forwarding fee one cent. T. B. L. Powell, Box 197, Long Beach, Cal.

May 30—Carbondale, Penn. Fred Wayman, 286 Pake St., Carbondale, Penn., will handle and mail covers for each of the ten naval shore stations such as aircraft bases naval hospitals training stations and destroyers squadrons. Send ten covers ready to go with one-half cent each for forwarding postage per cover before May 10. Only one set to a collector for this Memorial day cachet. Commems. on wrappers appreciated.

May or June.—Dedication of Lancaster, Pa., airport. Cachet by Chamber of Commerce. Send 6¢ airmail covers to E. F. Bauer, Jr., Conestoga, Pa., or Chamber of Commerce. Commems on covers appreciated.

May 24.—Commemorating the 140th anniversary of the birth of Silas Wright, noted New York Governor. Sponsored by the Canton, N. Y., Stamp Club. Do not send covers folded as the cachet will be printed. Deadline May 20. Forwarding charge one cent. Send standard covers, unsealed, to Everett Dona, Canton Stamp Club, P. O. Box 791, Canton, N. Y. Commemoratives appreciated.

Future

June 1—Chicago, Ill. The 30th anniversary cachet for the opening of the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon, in 1905 — sends greetings to the California Pacific Exposition, mailed from Portland, Ore.,—and one from San Diego fair grounds; also same date 30th anniversary of the unveiling of the famous Sacajawea statue on the Lewis and Clark fair grounds at Portland in 1905. Send at once two stamped, self addressed envelopes and five cents which will include the forwarding postage, a postal card view of the statue of Sacajawea and the stamp for mailing the card. The sponsor for this group is Edward E. Bryon, Albany, Oregon.

The first trip of the Union Pacific streamliner Westbound — over the overland route has been postponed, but will be held shortly, so do not be impatient if you have not received your covers. M. A. Campbell, 3005 W. Clifton Ave., Chicago, Ill., is holding covers for collectors.

June 1—Santa Monica, Calif. A special cachet will celebrate the opening of a new ship lane between Santa Monica Harbor, Calif., and Santa Catalina Island, off the coast of Southern California on or about June 1, 1935. It is planned to mail the letters at Catalina Island and carry them on the first boat back to Santa Monica to be backstamped at Santa Monica. There is no charge for this cachet, but commems. will be appreciated on outside wrappers. Send self-addressed, stamped covers to Jimmie Crum, No. 1 Central Arcade, Santa Monica, Calif.

Jordan James, 84 Lawrence Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes that he will sponsor a cachet commemorating the 99th anniversary of the death of James Madison, fourth President of the U. S. The cover will contain a printed photograph. Send covers ready to go, and enclose three cents to pay for enclosure, forwarding and printing.

The Hays, Kansas, Lion's Club is taking advantage of a good occasion to sponsor a cachet. The club is to be host to the State Convention May 26 to 28. Since Hays is the site of historic Fort Hays which was one of the last outposts along the construction line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad (Later Union Pacific) in the early days, and was at one time the headquarters of General Custer, Sheridan, Sherman, Lawton, and others, the club is sponsoring a cachet for collectors. Send covers well in advance of the date to the Hays Lions Club, Box 174, Hays, Kansas. Since actual photographs of the "Kansas Dust Storms," may be of interest to some, the club has arranged to supply them also, as advertised on this page. Get your cachets to the club well in advance of the convention date.

—o—

Dr. Henry Neulander, 320 Central Park West, New York, N. Y., is sponsoring a Presidential Series—births and deaths on uniform cacheted covers, mailed from appropriate towns on even anniversaries: June 8th, 90th anniversary of death of Andrew Jackson; July 9, 85th anniversary of death of Zachary Taylor; July 23rd, 50th anniversary of death of Ulysses Grant. The charge for this series is five cents per cover, including first class postage—or two cents per cover plus your appropriate presidential stamp.

FIRST DAY COVERS—National Parks.
R. C. Schaffer, 1833 California St., N. W., Washington, D. C. au12523

COVERS! Information and Catalogue,
6c.—The Fairway, F. St., Washington, D. C. au12231

CANADIAN JUBILEE. First-Day Covers 10c each over face, or complete set on cover.—A. Pike, 205 Bank, Ottawa, Canada. my1001

JUBILEE COMMEMORATIVES: complete mint set, \$1. First Day cover 15c. Order early.—Imperial Stamp Co., Allahabad 63, India. jly3612

GREAT BRITAIN JUBILEE set on first day cover, 25c. All Colonial Jubilees 2d in 1/- over face. Order now!—E. K. Russel (member S.P.A., Rutherford), 5 the Crescent, Boscombe, England. my1001

SEND STAMPED ENVELOPE for attractive cachet of historic old Fort Hays in recognition of 14th Kansas State Lions Convention May 26 to 28. And if actual photographs of Kansas Dust Storms are wanted enclose additional 10 cents for one or 25 cents for three.—Hays Lions Club, Box 174, Hays, Kansas. mvp

A Profitable Discovery

awaits you in an investigation of THE FAIRWAY COVER SERVICE—a service for the collector of covers. Information and our 1935 catalogue with a sample cover sent for 15c. Send today. jeb3

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SECRETARY'S REPORT

(Items for this report must be in the Secretary's hands on or before the 10th day of the month preceding publication. Members who fail to receive magazine should notify the publisher, but changes of address, to be effective, should be sent to the Secretary, and to insure delivery of the magazine must be received by the Secretary prior to the 10th day of the month preceding publication.)

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

J. Henry Andersen, 954 Tuxedo Blvd., Webster Groves, Mo., age 31, secretary. By E. C. Nye. (1200)
 Theodore C. Atwood, Box 176, Watertown, Conn., age 26, agent. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (0000)
 Alphy L. Blais, P. O. Box 89, Thetford Mines, Quebec, Canada, age 33, radio engineer. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (1234)
 Paul H. Bluestein, 2601 Melrose Ave., Norwood, Ohio, age 12, student. By Donald Knight.
 Robert J. Carter, 418 10th St., Antioch, California, age 43, safety engineer. By Helen Hussey, R.V.P. (1230)
 John D. Caulfield, 6253 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo., age 25, attorney. By E. C. Nye. (1000)
 Theo Clark, 14 South St., Manville, N. J., age 27, clerk. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (1200)
 John W. Draving, 4721 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., age 44, merchant. By Milton F. Cohen. (1000)
 James M. Gardner, 3523 N. 45th Ave., Omaha, Nebraska, age 31, executive. By C. H. Hamlin, R.V.P.
 Alexander E. Ginsberg, Box 423, Roslyn, N. Y., age legal, lawyer. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (1200)
 George G. Gsell, 106 Prospect St., Rockville, Conn., age 37, weaver. By H. O. Clough, R.V.P. (1000)
 Ernest V. Haines, Box 125, College Park, Maryland, age 26, clerk. By Alden H. Whitney, R.V.P.
 Jesse L. Haugh, 5124 Cumming St., Omaha, Nebraska, age 47, executive. By John B. Brain. (1000)
 Robert H. Hermann, M.D., 669 Stanley Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio, age 36, doctor. By Helen Hussey, R.V.P. (1000)
 Ralph E. Jones, 67 Lincoln St., Belmont, Mass., age 38, general sales manager. By Roger H. Marble. (1230)
 Walter A. Jungk, 6628 N. Maple Ave., Chicago, Ill., age 43, sales department. By Helen Hussey, R.V.P. (1030)
 James M. Kay, 122 Newark Ave., Bloomfield, N. J., age 42, electrical engineer. By Helen Hussey, R.V.P. (1000)
 Dick Keith, Senior High School, Ft. Smith, Ark., age 28, teacher. By Helen Hussey, R.V.P. (1204)
 Harry Labsap, 4320 Laclede Ave., St. Louis, Mo., age 47, architect. By E. C. Nye.
 Francis E. Lathrop, 98 Campbell St., New Bedford, Mass., age 44, locomotive fireman. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (1230)
 Louis C. LeRoy, 200 West 59th St., New York City, N. Y., age 68, Oral surgeon. By Helen Hussey, R.V.P. (1200)
 John J. Martin, 5454 Oriole, St. Louis, Mo., age 30, clerk. By E. C. Nye. (1000)
 Theodore J. Muffler, 3719 Cottage Ave., St. Louis, Mo., age 34, wireman. By Albert G. Gurney. (1000)
 David V. Nason, 3728 N. Fratney St., Milwaukee, Wis., age legal, Buyer. By Verne P. Kaub, R.V.P.
 John A. Radik, Jr., 3922 "R" St., Omaha, Nebr., age 26, clerk. By C. H. Hamlin, R.V.P.

(Mrs.) Frances H. Rarig, 1711 Ravenna Blvd., Seattle, Wash., age 53, housewife. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (1204)
 Virgil L. Roberts, 702 East Maple St., Centerville, Iowa, age 25, bookkeeper. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (1200)
 Chas. W. Rock, 515 West Reed St., Moberly, Ala., age 37, merchant. By Dewey L. Suit. (1000)
 John W. Russell, Chase Hotel, Wautoma, Wis., age 23, salesman. By Verne P. Kaub, R.V.P. (1200)
 Paul A. Scott, 5546 Mayberry St., Omaha, Nebr., age 41, printer. By C. H. Hamlin, R.V.P. (1230)
 Delbert E. Seymour, 18 Columbia St., Saratogo Co., Watertown, N. Y., age 55, chief lock operator. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (1230)
 Howard W. Smith, 341 Woodbridge Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., age 51, life insurance broker. By Armand Creed, R.V.P. (1000)
 Harry P. Spender, Lock Box 19, Millington, Mich., age 40, merchant. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (1230)
 Alphonse L. Stuhler, 3133 Meramec St., St. Louis, Mo. By Grace Spross.
 Lydia Ann Thompson, 1004 East Main St., Xenia, Ohio, age 46, domestic. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (1204)
 Oscar N. Torian, 620 Hume-Mausser Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind., age 59, physician. By W. L. Babcock, M.D. (1230)
 Daichiro Uyeno, 1205 Penn Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C., age 49, importer. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (1230)
 John H. Weinheimer, 33 Elm St., Worcester, Mass., age 49, district manager. By Roger H. Marble. (1004)
 Mortimer E. Wien, 1270 E. 22nd St., Brooklyn, N. Y., age 38, realtor. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (1230)
 Rueben D. Witt, 426 Scott St., Ripon, Wis., age 29, painter. By Philo A. Foote.

(If no objections are received and references are passed, the above named applicants will be enrolled June 1, 1935, of which fact they will please take notice. Courtesy cards will be issued as provided by the By-Laws to allow departmental contact. Please report to the Secretary unsolicited sendings or unethical use of this application list.)

APPLICATIONS FOR RE-INSTATEMENT

5257 Frank W. Case, M.D., 2750 Erie Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio. By Helen Hussey, R.V.P.
 3714 Irving L. Levy, 5522 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. By Helen Hussey, R.V.P.
 (Applications for re-instatement will receive card ten days after publication if no objection is entered.)

APPLICATIONS PENDING

Elroy W. Andrews
 Norman S. Bieringer
 Norbert F. Bouvier
 Welcome H. Breneman
 Emil Bruechig
 Allen L. Dresser
 (Mrs.) Bernice W. Granger
 Robert S. Gray
 Robin L. Hadley
 Joseph H. Jordan
 Henry E. Lefevre
 George M. Lowry
 Elmer E. Miller
 Harold L. Mills
 Thomas G. Norris
 Benjamin N. Page
 George J. Pearl
 William F. Partridge
 Frederick J. Roy
 J. Evan Skelly
 Charles Sukowatey
 Edward M. Sweeney
 Robert O. Truman
 Arthur Wertheim
 Earl Whiting
 Loomis J. Wood

(If no objections are entered and references are passed the foregoing applicants will be enrolled May 1, 1935.)

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 4848 A. E. Anderson, from 32 8th Avenue, to 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 6845 Ernest A. Anderson, from 306 Suffolk Ave., Petersburg, Va., to 721 Lexington Ave., Charlottesville, Va.
- 7113 H. P. Baecker, from 3938 Grove Ave., to 5018 Ash St., Norwood Ohio.
- 6590 Edith A. Bersten, from 145 Lincoln Road, to 937 East 26th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 6367 Gilbert W. Borschel, from 1534 Washington Ave., to 520 4th St., S.W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- 7021 John A. Brechlin, from 42 School St., to 29 Northwestern Ave., Oshkosh, Wis.
- 6706 William H. Carter, from 28 Bromfield St., to 10 Columbus Ave., Newburyport, Mass.
- 1638 Max Casper, from 1609 Chestnut St., to 1717 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- #6709 John M. Churchill, from 333 East 16th St., to 1441 Logan St., Denver, Colo.
- 746 William A. Cullers, from Westville, Okla., to R. 2, Box 50, Lincoln, Arkansas.
- 6997 Chas. Deutschberger, from 708 E. 6th St., to 700 West 175th St., New York, N. Y.
- 5240 Benj. B. DuBose, from 836 Piedmont Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga., to 400 Godchaux Bldg., New Orleans, La.
- 3552 Carlton DuBose, from 1026 Piedmont Ave., N. E., to 427 N. Highland Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
- 8998 Earle A. Fitch, from 1511 Jackson St., to 3809 Clarke St., Oakland, California.
- 6808 Ernest F. Hartwell, from General Delivery, River Forest, Ill., to 3336 Washington, Chicago, Ill.
- 6025 George Heller, from 4242 Zenith Ave., So., to 1138 Baker Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 2898 Franklin J. Herrick, from 33 Scott St., Hornell, N. Y., to 15 Adams St., Tonawanda, N. Y.
- 3838 Jos. Hoffman, from 29 West 34th St., New York, N. Y., to 2 B. Cedar St., Bronxville, N. Y.
- 2150 Charles L. Hofmann, from 901 W. Grace St., to 1002 10th St. Bldg., Richmond, Virginia.
- 524 Jno. M. Holt, M.D., from 20847 Sherman Way, Owensmouth, Calif., to 21619 Sherman Way, Canoga Park, Los Angeles, California.
- 6975 George A. Hyde, from 923 Douglas Ave., to 1512 Jackson, Sioux City, Iowa.
- 7301 Jos. A. Gividen, from Box 2062, to 476 San Pablo Ave., Fresno, California.
- #7001 Edwin Goebel, from 1815 Baxter Ave., to 1207 Harrison St., Superior, Wis.
- 6472 Benson F. Grant, from 1321 Euclid Ave., to Box 395, Santa Barbara, California.
- 7342 Oswald Griner, from 320 Oak St., to 920 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.
- 7068 Nelson Groffman, from 28 North Austin Ave., to 2000 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
- 6922 E. H. Gruda, from 4392 North 27th St., to 4538 Alfred Dr., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 6247 Wm. C. Kennett, Jr., from 1011 32nd Ave., to 316½ Franklin St., Tampa, Florida.
- 6925 Dr. Alvin B. Leavitt, from 600 W. 181st St., to 144 Audubon Ave., New York City, N. Y.
- 6352 Comdr. H. K. Lewis, U.S.N., from U.S.S. Beaver, c/o P.M., San Francisco, California, to N.A.D., Iona Island, N. Y.
- 1094 L. B. Lincoln, from 41 E. Chestnut St., to R520 53 W. Jackson, Chicago, Ill.
- 7107 J. Luckenbach, from 55 Hanson Ave., to 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 5996 G. E. Lundstedt, from 30 Westminister Rd., Brooklyn, N.Y., to 219 East 66th St., New York, N. Y.
- 6814 James Boyer May, from Box 318 Oshkosh, Wis., to Box 2318, Los Angeles, California.
- J6223 Frederick Merrell, from 67 Reilly Road, Wyoming, Ohio, to 815 Washington Blvd., Oak Park, Ill.
- 7345 William Miedanowski, from 894 Walden Ave., to 775 Fillmore Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 3846 Harry W. Mills, from 1530 South 1st St., to 1323 Oakwood Ave., Louisville, Ky.
- 6334 Ernest D. Modlin, from 3215 Park Ave., Kansas City, Mo., to 1522 W. College Terrace, Independence, Mo.
- 7030 Olaf Nagel, from 4060 Warwick Ave., to 82 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
- 6564 Randolph W. Rahders, from 4421 Garfield Ave., to 4207 Lyndale So., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 4559 James H. Reel, from 107 22nd St., Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y., to 17 St. Luke's Place, New York City, N. Y.
- 7371 Herman H. Rosenthal, from 4718 12th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., to 790 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.
- 6905 Morris S. Savett, from 1831 Georges Lane, to 5315 Arlington St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 7133 William H. Schlesinger, from 5659 St. Louis Ave., to 1305 Hamilton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- 7228 Fred C. Schworer, from 1520 Haines St., to 2024 E. Rittenhouse, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 6819 Albert U. Shipman, from 2810 W. 2nd St., Duluth, Minn., to 342 S. Webster, Green Bay, Wis.
- 6795 Preston B. Smart, from Center Ossipee, to Ossipee, N. H.
- 6574 Victor B. Smith, from Box 243, Seattle, Washington, to Box 4235, Portland, Oregon.
- 7291 John M. Snyder, from 14 East Walnut St., to 547 Hand Ave., Lancaster, Pa.
- 4045 John L. Stroub, from 19-22 22nd Drive, to 23-49 27th St., Astoria, N. Y.
- 4930 P. A. Sturtevant, from 541 Belmont Ave., to 401 Polk, Pueblo, Colorado.
- 5742 Robert Tillet, from Cayenne, Fr. Guiana, to 46 rue A. Siger, Fort de France, Martinique, W. I.
- 5970 George F. Towne, Jr., from 1086 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., to 400 Bloomfield Ave., Nutley, N. J.
- 6930 Alden H. Whitney, from 1415 "H" St., to 1107 Penna Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- 6907 Leon C. Craig, from 5444 Winthrop Ave., Chicago, Ill., to Naples, Ill.
- 6267 Stephen S. Ridgely, from 517 Hearst Tower, Baltimore, Md., to c/o Hooper-Holmes Bureau, 5th Ave., Arcade, Huntington, West Virginia.

ADDRESS CORRECTION OF MISPRINTS IN YEAR BOOK

- 4889 Carl F. Blankenburg, 2003 Oakland Drive, Kalamazoo, Mich.
- 886 Robert C. Edgar, 3012 Ethel Avenue, Waco, Texas.
- 6525 Adolph Klingenstein (Rialto Stamp Co.), 740 Hudson Ave., West New York, New Jersey.
- 7346 L. E. Morgan, Box 31, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

Dr. C. Leonard Albright Claude H. Glase

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED APRIL 1, 1935

- 7422 George A. Agnew, 323 So. Garey Ave., Pomona, California. (U.S. mint.)
- 7423 Edwin L. Ballard, 31 South Street, Foxboro, Mass. D.; C.-D.; All foreign & U.S. stamps! Pre-Cans.; Bu.-Pts.) (0034.)
- 7424 Clyde L. Bessey, 1127 Arthur St., Wausau, Wis. (S.; U.S.; U.S. mint and Alrs.) (1030.)
- 7425 Byron A. Brown, 817 Steuben, Wausau, Wis. (S.; U.S.; U.S. mint & used.) (1000.)
- 7426 Dr. Carl D. Bruckner, Suite 632, 123 So. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. (G.-C.; U.S. & Cols.) (1230.)
- 7427 Joseph B. Bucholtz, D.D.S., 308 W. North Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. (S.; U.S., mint & used; odd cancellations on U.S.; Pre-Cans.; Bu.-Pts.)
- 7428 R. C. Buckey, 35 West 5th St., Dayton, Ohio. (D.) (1000.)
- 7429 Ray A. Burns, 1711 Ambassador Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. (G.-C.; The Americas; W.I.; Greece.) (1000.)
- 7430 Wm. T. Butterworth, 215 Laurel St., San Rafael Place, San Rafael, California. (S.; U.S.; U.S. mint.) (1030.)
- 7431 John F. Coleman, Box 14, Smithboro, N. Y. (C.-D.; U.S. mint & used.) (1000.)
- 7432 Franklin Crouch, 1326 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. (D.) (1000.)
- 7433 Data incomplete, waiting for foreign mail.
- 7434 Creighton C. Hart, (Midwest Finance Co.), 303 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. (C.-D.; S.; U.S. & Alrs.)
- 7435 George H. Hendrickson, 296 Brook Ave., New York (Bronx), N. Y. (C.-D.; S.; Finland; U.S.; Scand.)
- 7436 P. T. Jackson, 545 Warren Crescent, Norfolk, Virginia. (C.-D.; general foreign & U.S.) (1200.)

- 7427 Charles F. Krischan, 1874 Bailey Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. (G.-C.)
 #7438 June M. Pearcell, 630 N. 23rd St., Allentown, Pa. (G.-C.; U.S.)
 7439 Charles D. Reimers, Flatiron Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas. D.; G.-C.)
 7440 Data incomplete, waiting for foreign mail.
 7441 Edwin Rothhouse, 4713 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa. (C.-D.; G.-C.; issues since 1928, especially commems.; Pre-Cans.; Bu.-Pts.) (1234.)
 7442 Oliver W. Steel, 4th & Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo. (S.; U.S.) (1200.)
 7443 (Mrs.) Caroline Vining, 4846 Greer Ave., St. Louis, Mo. (Foreign stamps.)
 7444 Theodore R. Wieseman, 2684 So. Clement Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. (G.-C.; S.; Nfld. & Canada.) (1030.)
 7445 Paul V. Woolley, 4627 College Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. (C.-D.; G.-C.) (1230.)
 7446 John H. Wright, 1917 Hanover Ave., Richmond, Virginia. (S.; U.S. mint.) (1200.)
 7447 Mark S. Zerfing, Box 212, Elizabethtown, Pa. (G.-C.) (1230.)

RE-INSTATED

- 1823 Radomic A. Kazanjieff, c/o Union Carbide Co., 47th & Buffalo Ave., Niagara Falls, New York. (U.S.; Can.; Norway; Austria; Bulgaria.) (1200.)

DECEASED

- 5744 Iamar Kinsberg, 554 Grassmere Ave., Far Rockaway, L. I., N. Y. No data.
 6581 Frank Steinbart, 527 S. E. Grand Ave., Portland, Ore. Notice from son.

CONVENTION CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE APPROVED

- 7172 George C. Vahrenhold, Chmn., 6400 Plymouth Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 6604 T. R. Schwerdtmann, 1301 South Big Bend Road, St. Louis, Mo.
 7166 C. Carl Rammung, 5541 Milentz Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

Total membership March 12, 1935	1,556
New members admitted	26
Re-instated	1
	27
	1,583
Deceased	3
Total membership for April 12, 1935	1,580
(Applications received, 40; applications for re-instatement, 2; applications pending, 26.)	

BOOSTER LIST

The following have proposed applicants since the beginning of the fiscal year, August 10, 1934: F. L. Coes, Sec.; 70; Helen Hussey, R.V.P., 45; J. Edw. Vining, 8; A. H. Gyngell, 7; Armand Creed, R.V.P., C. H. Hamlin, R.V.P.; 5 each; V. N. Conzemius, E. C. Nye, Verne P. Kaub, R.V.P.; 4 each; H. O. Clough, R.V.P., Dr. F. M. Coppock, Jr., Pres., Georges Creed, Roger H. Marble, 3 each; W. L. Babcock, R. J. Broderick, V.P., C. J. Gifford, R.V.P., F. R. Rice, B. M. Robbins, M. E. Robbins, Cleo F. Smith, H. M. Thomas, 2 each; C. L. Agnew, Percival D. Bailey, M.D., Thomas P. Bradley, John A. Brain, H. J. Burbach, Milton F. Cohen, Fernand Creed, Benj. Du Bose, Buel A. Fuller, Albert G. Gurney, Horace Gunthorp, Jos. Hoffman, Homer G. Kelley, Donald Knight, H. L. Lindquist, H. H. Marsh, Royl Marti, D. W. Martin, Phil Max, J. T. Naramore, C. R. Oestreich, Olaf A. Olson, R. P. Oswald, Mrs. A. J. Owen, Ralph Porter, Percy Sloan, Grace Spross, J. Dean Stevenson, Dewey L. Suit, Jos. R. Thomas, C. H. Williams, C. Stuart Williams, Hazel B. Shor, Alden H. Whitney, R.V.P., C. R. Wright, one each.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

We note two more deaths, on which dates and data are lacking. It would be a material aid if members would remember the request asking for information when members are lost by death, as its lack causes much loss of time.

The Credentials Committee for the Convention is approved and published in the body report. The Society urges every effort to aid and interest friends and past members in the Convention area, and the Secretary will gladly send material to any prospective member, if you will send the address.

Again it is incumbent on the Secretary to point out that

it is almost useless for him to second, and forward complaints about Philatelic Bureau service. While continued dropping may wear away a stone, continued letters from this office will not produce results. Write your Congressional representative, or Senator, or both. Kick definitely, and hard. Do not omit any details. Bad service can only be corrected by your pointing out faults.

The Bureau says it is caught up to within two weeks. An average of many complaints gives a maximum of 54 days and a minimum of 12 days with an average of well over a month, 32-58 days. Think that over and tell the facts.

Official elections in Branches given: Roosevelt Branch No. 11. Secretary Philo A. Foote, 5961, Gate City Stamp Society, Branch No. 39. Secretary Gladys Rohrs, 7411.

This data will enable you to reach Branches through their Secretarial address in Year Book.

Full details will have to be omitted owing to lack of space. It is hoped that next year's book will bear all Branch data, but it is unwise to print it when part is changed due to elective shifts. This matter is one to be urged as a major change this Convention.

Send in your prospect's name at once.

Yours,

F. L. COES, Sec.

SALES MANAGER'S REPORT FOR MARCH, 1935

Books in Department March 1, 1935.....	1,969	Value \$55,968.05
Books received in March, 1935.....	141	" 4,067.28
	2,110	" \$60,035.33
Books retired in March, 1935.....	204	" 5,794.76
Books in Department April 1, 1935.....	1,906	" \$54,230.57

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. HUSSEY, M.D., Sales Manager

We must have more U. S. books both 19th and 20th century in singles, pairs and blocks. Who has a lot of U. S. revenues that they want to sell? Well all you have to do is mount them in S.P.A. sales books and price right, and they will sell. We can use at least 100 U. S. books so get busy and submit the finest you can as the demand is far beyond the supply. We must have some Confederate States as we are having many calls for them. Have you any fine Br. Cols. late 20th century? We can also use 100 books of these, British North America is in great demand so send in what you have. Our buyers have increased in number lately, therefore, if you will submit what you have no doubt good sales will be made. Send in all the Airmail stamps you can spare (having plenty calls). No covers please as they will not sell.

Have you tried our JUMBO selection? If not, why not? Now is the time to get in line for a fine JUMBO made up to your liking as near as possible. We can not put U. S. books in JUMBO circuits.

Now is the time also to get that new member. Everyone must have a friend that is a collector. How easy it is to get his name on the dotted line for only two dollars. Get that member right now.

Remember that we have the goods, and it is priced right. If you have never tried a circuit better get your name on our lists at once. Drop a postal that's all.

Yours sincerely,

A. E. HUSSEY, M.D.
 3457 Dury Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio

PRECANCEL AND BURO PRINT DEPARTMENT

Books in Department March 1.....	406	Value \$4,088.20
Books received to March 31.....	16	" 188.78
Total	422	" \$4,276.98
Books retired in March.....	08	" 67.80
Books in Department March 31, 1935.....	414	" \$4,209.18

Opportunity is knocking at the door of every member of the S.P.A. who collects Precancel and Bureau Prints and of those who have accumulations of this material to sell. Are you letting her knock in vain turning an indifferent or deaf ear to her insistent summons? Why don't you wake up and make the most of your membership in a Society which is sponsoring a Bonded and Insured Department for the acquiring and disposing of this class of material. You are not getting

what you should out of this membership unless you are making use of this department.

To those of you who collect precancels let us say give us a fair trial, send for a circuit today, tell us what kind of material you want, ask for whatever information you need, we will be glad to help in every way possible. We want to get acquainted with you. Will you do your part?

To those who do not collect but have accumulations of precancels we say send them in. Someone else may want just what you have and you will receive cash with which to help out your special line of collecting.

We need good material priced right. We want interested collectors to make use of this department. Let's get acquainted.

PHILO A. FOOTE

EXCHANGE MANAGER'S REPORT

Exchange Department Patrons and Would Be Patrons:

It has come to my notice that there has accumulated a large number of members of the S.P.A. who have inquired about my department and who have in response to our information given, ordered upwards of 10 to 50 books to use, but have not to date ever sent in any. This has happened here and there over some five to six years back and makes me wonder what has happened to these new members to be, who never showed up.

If this should chance to meet the eyes of such, will you not drop me a card and satisfy me as to the reason?

We have retired a number of the older books in the precancel section hoping that this would bring in some more new material to meet the great calls we have for Buros and Bicentennials. You who exchange precancels, could well afford to wake up and get to some of the stamps we have.

It is hard to ask for anything special as such a variety is called for continually. Right now Danish West Indies, Hong Kong, and U. S. are in heaviest demand. British Colonials seem to be coming back into greater demand, but it is for the better grade. The general run of 19th or 20th lower values seem to be offered in too great an abundance to earn decent credits soon.

Newer issues of all countries and used airmails seem also to be active. Any such are sure to bring you a good sized credit and show bigger and better returns sooner.

Do not forget that we have service for you in mounting books at 50c each holding 120 items. This includes the book, and classifying properly and mounting. Many who find time short, will be glad to have this to enable them to get books in for credit.

Hoping that you will keep me busier from now, I am,

Fraternally,

DONALD W. MARTIN

IT SEEMS TO ME *By F. L. COES,* *Secretary S. P. A.*

To Greener Fields

That there is a distinct reversion to stamp interest in areas outside of the United States and British North America. This may mean several things, and a series of questions seems to expose some peculiar faces. The members of whom I have inquired seem to have two definite reasons. One might be expressed in a simple statement of disgust that the United States has allowed its postal issues to be made into a "racket."

The reasons given for this vary from antipathy to the flood of commemoratives, ending by the Farley rain checks:—to disappointment and skepticism as to whether the "gift" sheets were given to dumb clucks, or to knowing and hopeful persons who hoped they would get by with the possible gain and later profit. In fact some members of James Aloysius' own party express these doubts.

The other group seem more interested in something that we have previously stated. The Administration has repeatedly stated that this country could (or is now) be self supporting, self sufficient, self contained, with variations.

Nothing could be more incorrect, or inaccurate.

A picture of self sufficiency, self supply, or even self isolation, would first have to be prefaced by the discontinuance of foreign contacts. Mail agreements might remain, but we would not use them. "Not interested" in anyone not afoot on the soil of the U. S. Not interested even in collecting bad bills in Europe? Not interested in our own export, or the marine traffic we sponsor. Wholly

immune to wars, sales abroad, missionary efforts to or from our land. Just "snooty," and "up stage."

But the gentlemen who want to be so isolated don't know such a lot about things beyond the sound of their own voices or the visible scenes from their office window in the various Governmental nests they occupy. Just as a test, try to think of some product that is made wholly of U. S. produced material, on wholly U. S. material machinery. Begin the alphabet of natural products with asbestos as the first item. It comes from Canada, as does nickel, cobalt and other things. That is incoming. What do we sell that would be lost trade. Well, the product of this one city has some 4400 exported items. Likely with that list as a basis you could build it to several thousand more. Self sufficient? Only a self made, self satisfied and self educated politician can be self sufficient. Think it over.

The collectors who are going abroad for their interests are those who have learned this, or have absorbed the silly "self sufficient" story till nausea has shown them its futility. So, let the trade profit by this reversion to world interest, world area collecting, world supply of items for the album. Let us hope they profit by the evident change.

That there is a "nigger in the P. O. woodpile" seems evident, because within twenty-four hours after the "Rain check date" (March 15) comes three letters so similar in content as to be almost a propaganda job. One insists that the "rain checks" appeared in a city to the south of Wash-

ington, on March 11. The second says his knowledge is of similar appearance in Philadelphia, and the third insists that a suburb of Baltimore had some on the twelfth.

Of course, no one will know anything and as in past pre-issue claims, no one will want to prove up on it, because it might shake some "deserving" political henchman loose from a soft chair and a desk foot rest. But it is surely strange that with every new issue, or series, we find several misfired sendings that break loose and arrive at the "friends'" mail address in advance of issue date. No material wonder that collectors get

FOREIGN MIXTURE

From Missions in Czechoslovakia, Ireland, France and Germany. Stamps of many values from many different countries. All mixed together. Put up and sold unsorted just as received. 1/4 lb. \$50; 1 lb. \$1.15; 3 lbs. \$3.25.

U. S. MISSION MIXTURE

On paper. Current and obsolete issues. High and low values. Unsorted 1/4 lb. \$50; 1 lb. \$50; 3 lbs. \$2.00.

U. S. PRECANCEL MIXTURE

Positively unsorted. Many repeat orders being received. 400 for \$1.00; 1/4 lb. \$2.75; 1 lb. \$5.00.

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Saturday, May 4

General Collection

52nd AUCTION SALE

Saturday, May 18

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nausea, get "fed up" with clowning by the postal big shots, get sore at new issues. A "racket" is polite commentary on the system.

Consider the Beginner

That it is wrong to start youthful collectors on bound and printed albums. Mayhap I should qualify that. A printed album with loose leaves is not as bad for a starter as the bound kind. Just why album makers should think that "spaces for 10,000 or 30,000 items, means that their product is right for a beginner is beyond me. And unless they are dumb, they know full well that any such hard and fast arrangement is a discouragement to the beginner. The simplest blank book with loose leaves is better than any of the "junior" forms of bound books. Someone long since, said that "no collection was a collection till it had been moved three times." Maybe so—but why not anticipate the moving by teaching how to mount, how to arrange a page, how to rule it (if that form of elaboration is approved) and why, in each case?

Every collector has his own ideas about arrangement, mounting, back mounts in black, rub protection, hinging, and a lot more. To list them all would take much space. But we can note new ideas.

That a new idea is born in the fertile mind of a friend and major collector and journalist is not astonishing. After experimenting with black mounts or backers, he decided to try "something new." This does not bulk the book as do the black backer papers. Here is the method. First the layout is made in pencil and the spaces of a size that would duplicate the backer papers, ruled in India ink. When the sheet is dry, using a pen (made in Bridgeport, cost something under fifty cents) that makes a one-fourth inch wide ribbon mark, a black line is drawn inside the rules. The pen will work to a square corner, and is easily handled after a little practice. This leaves in the center of each space, a white area for notes, number, etc. When the stamp is mounted, this is covered, and only the black edge appears around the stamp. So without thickening the page, the full effect of the black backing paper is obtained.

You may call this method the "Savage" method as it is devised by the celebrated collector and expert on Sarawak, Paul W. Savage.

Seems the real trouble with the black paper backers is the thickening that it adds to a volume. In fact it is really adding a whole leaf in thickness for every leaf so mounted. Good thing for the album makers, but expensive to the owner.

Briefs

That there should be a decided doubt about "Duck" stamps is natural. I know it seems obvious. The "Duck" stamp is a revenue, that is never used for postage. It is supposed to be attached to and cancelled on a hunting license. It is also a beautiful stamp and the Bureau will have to go fast to make a more beautiful one. But why collect it as a postage stamp? Seems also that in some country towns, some "slicker" has been able by favor to get one through as a postage stamp. Probably gassed the willing clerk into a belief that it was a 16 cent air mail special, or some other "mistake" and got away with it. But that is not postal use, and if the P. O. inspector found that clerk, he would very likely lose his job, so don't tempt your pals to favor you. Jobs are too hard to get nowadays. Strangle that these things always crop up.

* * *

That I should warn young collectors that there is a difference between the Kansas and Nebraska stamps as issued, and the "used sets" that some slicker is selling from Chicago. Most of them (the used sets) have the wrong Harding value overprinted with a very palpably wrong counterfeit surcharge. Chicago seems to be making stamp history. First this faked Kansas-Nebraska stuff, next the un-ethical perforator machine, and previously some very wicked fakers of various collectors who got away with many dollars worth of stamps sent on approval.

Right here, young friend, don't send an approval to a stranger without checking him up. A quoted society number is not a guarantee of anything. The real owner of that number may be dead, resigned, dropped, or moved, or he may have been expelled. To find out ask the secretary of the Society claimed as backer. We found a supposed woman, using the address of a celebrated watering place, and giving the number of a man who had departed this life in Richmond Heights, N. Y., some seven years before. And she got away with it, (if it was a "she," although it was more likely a slick bell hop). So—Don't take a number for a reference. Find out. It may take a maximum of a week, but it is cheaper to know than to lose several dollars worth of stamps.

That the official families of several societies and some editors should get a new word. "Ethical" is supposed to pertain to morals or morality" or to "right and wrong in the abstract." The present use of ethical motion seems to make it an "un-ethical" thing to write a "sassy" letter to any officer, or to use slang in

a letter to the President, or to take exception to hand made interpretations of the By-Laws, or to protest favoritism, or illegal use of official position to penalize a rival or to enforce things obviously illegal by the By-Laws. In other words, like Dave Harum's dictum "If it happens to me it is hard luck, and if it happens to you it serves you right."

Off the bat of a lady member, who is upset at many things comes this gem, "I moved and the P. O. mis-handled my change of address card (nothing new or unusual) but the Secretary scolds me for un-ethical motion in failing to notify his royal nobbs of my new address."

As Tommy says "Ain't that a laugh?"

So they climb members for un-ethical this and that, but obviously being a member of a great Society, a man could not be "un-ethical" if he acted as agent for a perforation machine that is also styled by the press and officers an "unethical" machine. All one has to do to be ethical is join the Society and look like the cat that ate the canary. Oh, yes—mister, the man who makes the machine is not a Society member so he is "un-ethical" of course. But the agent—must be the old white hen's chicken. Sometimes I wonder what Mark Twain would say to that peculiar twisting of right and wrong.

* * *

That the dear friend and editor who said "we should collect pictures, not holes" is once right and twice wrong. If—and it is the biggest "if" in the book, there were not stamps that were issued from the same die (picture) that requires not only the "holes" but the paper, to locate them properly in chronological order; we might scoff at the perforator man and his machine. As it stands, it will not be used for "correcting" perforations, but for making tens from elevens and elevens for something else and right there comes the abuse that will lead the youthful collector into a maze of worry, loss and misunderstanding.

So—with the other editors, I beg of you to write your Congressman and get your friends to do so. Ask for the S. P. A. bill (H. B. 1411) to allow illustrations. Ask for the other bill to stop this neglect on the part of the P. O. on perforations, etc. Both bills are in Committee. Go ahead and write. Tell him what and why. Insist on his helping to clear our P. O. department from the stigma of "racketeering."

Bank Mixtures

Funny thing this Bank letter mixture business. The papers says business is better and some believe all of it. Perhaps it is better in spots. But

four years ago, a certain Bank in New York was gathering (and selling) an average of 400 to 500 pounds of covers a month. This year in the first quarter it gathered about one-fifth as many, each of the first three months. Three years ago a large number were Air mail covers, almost one in six. This year there is not one flown cover in twenty-five. That is what comes of no export, too high air mail rates, too great ounce charges, too slow or not often enough flights. In other words the Air Mail is a skeleton of its former self and the boss doesn't care who knows it. It is impossible to make a too high Air rate stylish, or popular, by asking (Manhattan or Tammany) to use the Air lines. Might just as well ask them to eat onions every meal and charge Ritz prices per-portion.

The Air rates are too high, the routes are not flown often enough, nor are there enough of them. We are back in 1922 as far as use goes, and in some cases 1912.

I came near writing 1812. But that would not do, although we read today that a man in Miami mailed an Air and a regular mail letter to Boston and the regular got to the addressee one delivery ahead of the Air letter. No registration in it at all, and no catches like Sunday or special delivery.

And if you think that is nothing, there can be better samples dug up. Like mailing an Air letter for the west and sending it east by train 100 miles, then flying it 400 and railroad-ing it 400 more to another Air stop for 250 miles more. Ludicrous. Likely that Miami Air went to St. Louis or some place, then to Chicago and came through on the Wolverine, or a fast freight. Probably James would say the regular mail came up on the M. & M. steamer "at ruinous rates of subsidy."

Airmail

Especially interesting a set of Air Mail stamps from Southern flown routes, including S. C. A. D. T. A. and Condor issues, which has the pages headed with the Air Mail labels from the different countries in conjunction with official seals and other directional stickers. In a way the idea is of course following the old National Coats of Arms. But this is far more interesting because the labels are from flown covers, which likely bore some of the stamps on the page below. Also showing cancel or flying field markings. In this Air Collection, each country was preceded by a hand drawn and colored map, with flying field data and route lines. The latter continued to adjoining countries on the map. A major work, of unusual merit. Yes a Scout did it. Seems like these boys have the

pep and brains to originate and elaborate. Must come naturally to Scouting study. Not only "Something new" but "something good".

Lest someone think that I merely mention this trend as curious, let me tell of one more. A lady who originally started as a botanist of her County, in a northeastern city, finally found that her collection of grasses was leading her afield, into New York, and New Jersey. Then to the original habitat of many plants that had gone "gypsy."

A few labels (little souvenir poster stamps in colors) from Australia led her to check up on family relationships, and the stamps her letters brought back has turned her to a coupling of plants with area stamps, Australia being her great interest. And who shall say that the two do not supplement each other? An unusual combination of botanical and stamp lore.

Mexican Issue for Amelia

According to a United Press report from Mexico City on April 17, Mexico plans to issue a set of stamps in honor of Amelia Earhart, commemorating her flight from Los Angeles to Mexico.

Flight Into the Stratosphere

The Chicago Woman's Stamp Club will sponsor a flight into the stratosphere in the giant balloon Chi-Wo-Sta-Clu on May 25, 1935, from the top of the Allerton Club, 701 North Michigan Avenue. Radio communication will be maintained with the Chi-Wo-Sta-Clu during its flight. Thrills galore! Maybe a crash, who knows?

Dinner at 7 P. M.—Exhibit by Members — Dancing. Tickets are \$1.25. Come out and help celebrate the first flight into the stratosphere ever attempted by a woman.

Please make reservations by May 21st with Mrs. L. C. Zang, 1358 Sedgwick Street; phone Diversey 7733.

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COMPLETE MINT SETS

Bolivia, 1925 Centenary No. 150-59	3.75
British Guiana, 1934 No. 210-22	6.75
Congo, 1928 Stanley No. 115-29	3.30
Cyprus, 1934 Pictorial No. 125-35	3.50
Falkland Is., 1933 Centenary No. 65-76	26.25
Grenada, 1934 Pictorial No. 114-23	3.60
Nicaragua, 1933 Flag of Race No. 559-60	4.50
Papua, 1933 Pictorial No. 94-109	12.00
Philippine Is., Von Gronau No. 361-67	3.25
Sudan, Gordon Comm., Just Outill	6.40
	36.50

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82 MIXTURES

described in detail in my big 1935 list, sent free on request. European Gov't and Mission, French, British and Dutch Colonies, South America, Philippines, etc. Assorted sample lb. of Gov't mixtures, \$3.50; 7 oz., \$2.00. A 5-lb. lot with the best of everything for \$16.50. 5 lbs. of U. S., \$2.50. Postage extra. tfo

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#151, 12c	1.00	#155, 90c	2.90
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All seven\$10.75

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WEEKLY PHILATELIC GOSSIP
HOLTON KANSAS

STAMPS ABROAD

Jubilee Issue

For those who have been seeking information about the new Canadian postage stamp issues, commemorating the Silver Jubilee of the accession to the Throne of His Majesty King George the Fifth the Canadian Post-office announces that on and after the 4th of May it will supply stamps as follows:

1c Green — Portrait of Princess Elizabeth (single size).

2c Brown—Portrait of the Duke of York (single size).

3c Red—Portraits of the King and Queen (double size).

5c Blue—Portrait of the Prince of Wales (single size).

10c Green—View of Windsor Castle (double size).

13c Blue—View of the Royal Yacht "Britannia" (double size).

Orders for these stamps in mint condition may now be sent to the Philatelic Section, Financial Branch, Post Office Department, Ottawa, Canada, and will receive the earliest possible attention. Remittances should be made payable to the Receiver General of Canada, and if from points outside Canada must include postage and registration fees in addition to the face value of stamps.

AIR MAIL AND TRIANGLE

The finest packets of these popular stamps, at extraordinary low prices: Air-mail: 100 different, \$1.30; 150, \$2.90; 200, \$4.40; 300, \$10.00; 400, \$16.40; 500, \$26.00; 600, \$37.80; 700, \$56.60. Triangles: 25 different, 75c; 40, \$1.25; 50, \$1.90; 75, \$3.55; 100, \$5.80. Postage extra. Cash in advance.

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tion to the face value of stamps.

Orders for the new stamps only will be given preference over mixed orders for both the new stamps and former issues.

The Department does not accept any responsibility for the safe delivery of any consignments of stamps requested to be sent by ordinary mail.

British Colonies

Some philatelists abroad predict that the new Jubilee stamps by British Colonies will do much to stimulate and knock up a record stamp year for 1935.

Following is a list of the colonies issuing the "King and Windsor Castle Jubilee" stamps, as they are to be officially known, together with the values assigned by each colony:

Name	Denominations			
Antigua	1d.	1½d.	2½d.	1/0
Ascension	1½d.	2d.	5d.	1/0
Bahamas	1½d.	2½d.	6d.	1/0
Barbados	1d.	1½d.	2½d.	1/0
Basutoland	1d.	2d.	3d.	6d.
Bechuanaland Prot.	1d.	2d.	3d.	6d.
Bermuda	1d.	1½d.	2½d.	1/0
British Guiana	2c.	6c.	12c.	24c.
British Honduras	3c.	4c.	5c.	25c.
Cayman Islands	½d.	2½d.	6d.	1/0
Ceylon	6c.	3c.	20c.	50c.
Cyprus	½p.	1½p.	2½p.	9p.
Dominica	1d.	1½d.	2½d.	1/0
Falkland	1d.	2½d.	4d.	1/0
Fiji	1½d.	2d.	3d.	1/0
Gambia	1½d.	3d.	6d.	1/0
Gibraltar	2d.	3d.	6d.	1/0
Gilbert and Ellice	1d.	1½d.	3d.	1/0
Gold Coast	2d.	3d.	6d.	1/0
Grenada	½d.	1d.	1½d.	1/0
Hong Kong	3c.	6c.	10c.	20c.
Jamaica	1d.	1½d.	6d.	1/0
Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika Ter. (joint)	20c.	30c.	65c.	1/0
Leeward Islands	1d.	1½d.	2½d.	1/0
Malta	1d.	2½d.	6d.	1/0
Mauritius	5c.	12c.	20c.	1R.
Montserrat	1d.	1½d.	2½d.	1/0
Nigeria	1½d.	2d.	3d.	1/0
Northern Rhodesia	1d.	2d.	3d.	6d.
Nyasaland Prot.	1d.	2d.	3d.	1/0
St. Christoph. & Nevis	½d.	1½d.	2½d.	1/0
St. Helena	1½d.	2d.	6d.	1/0
St. Lucia	½d.	2d.	2½d.	1/0
St. Vincent	1d.	1½d.	2½d.	1/0
Seychelles	6c.	12c.	20c.	1R.
Sierra Leone	1d.	2d.	3d.	1/0
Solomon Is'nds	Pro.	3d.	6d.	1/0
Somaliand Prot.	1a.	2a.	3a.	1R.
Straits Settlements	5c.	8c.	12c.	25c.

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Selections sent on approval.

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Swaziland	1d.	2d.	3d.	6d.
Trinidad	2c.	3c.	6c.	24c.
Turks and Caicos Islands	½d.	3d.	6d.	1/0
Virgin Islands	1d.	1½d.	2½d.	1/0

Philatelic Congress

The Philatelic Federation Congress met in Nice, France, from April 21 to 22. This federation is composed of 113 societies grouping more than 11,000 members.

An exposition of stamps was held also with special attention given to "Bordeaux stamps" — which were printed by the French Government when, during the Franco-Prussian War, it was "exiled" in Bordeaux. There also were special exhibits of Italian and French stamps.

One aim of the congress and the special exhibitions of collections of stamps is to encourage stamp collecting as a hobby. To this end, the French Philatelic Federation, every year, awards the "Medal of Philatelic Merit" to the person who, during the year, has done most to develop the science or art of collecting postage stamps.

Belgium Experiment

Belgium is experimenting with a new gumless adhesive paper that promises much in the stamp world, and while it has already been successfully tried out the sponsors of the new invention are not quite ready to place it on the market.

Anzac Day

According to D. M. Dow, official secretary in the U. S. A. of the commonwealth of Australia, a commemorative stamp was issued on the twentieth anniversary of Anzac Day in Australia in remembrance of the landing on Gallipoli of the Australian and New Zealand Forces on April 25. The design of the stamp, an ordinary postage stamp issue, contains a representation of the Cenotaph at Whitehall, London, embraced by a laurel wreath and supplemented by tilted shields. The issue consisted of two denominations (2d. red and 1/- black).

Bargain Parcels From England

We are clearing many years' accumulation of remnants from our stock, including the contents of stock books, remainders of old collections made 50 or more years ago, covers of all kinds, broken sets, approval books, bank mixtures, etc., etc., in 2 dollar, 5 dollar, and 10 dollar parcels. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded in full. You will be amazed at the good things to be found, and do not forget that each parcel is different. Do it NOW. Put \$2 in to an envelope and try a sample lot. We always reply by return mail. r13p

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1936 International Philatelic Exhibition

All of the preliminary plans for the International Philatelic Exhibition, to be held at the Grand Central Palace from May 9-17, 1936, inclusive, have been completed, says a late release.

The entire first three floors of the Grand Central Palace have been leased for the event. President Roosevelt, himself a stamp collector, is the honorary patron, and the committee hopes to have him present for one of the sessions.

The Honorary President is Charles Lathrop Pack, well-known philatelic student, and the Honorary Vice Presidents are Col. E. H. R. Green and John Luff.

Other officers are: A. F. Lichtenstein, President; J. J. Klemann, Jr., Laurence B. Mason, and Arthur E. Owen, Vice Presidents; Admiral Frederic R. Harris, Secretary; Theodore E. Steinway, Treasurer; Hugh M. Clark, J. A. Klemann, Charles J. Phillips, and H. L. Lindquist.

Free copies of the exhibition prospectus may be had by addressing the Secretary, Frederic R. Harris, 27 William St., New York, N. Y.

Greek Military Cards

By P. J. DROSSOS, Athens

During the recent military rising, when the insurgents occupied localities in Crete, the Aegean Islands and in Macedonia, the Government mobilized troops of the Reserve to maintain and enforce order.

The troops were granted "free correspondence" and their mail was transported free. No special markings are applied to this mail, but sometimes it is marked, in handwriting "Stratitikon" (Military). The usual departure and arrival postmarks are used for this mail, (which of course, is not franked with stamps).

In addition to this, on March 9, 10,000 military postcards (an old remainder) were sent to Salonica for use of the troops, and perhaps also a small quantity was distributed in Athens.

These cards are illustrated postcards, issued around 1905, by the Greek Postoffice, for the Inland and Foreign Service. Views of Greece,

archaeological sites, etc., are depicted on these cards, of which there are nearly 400 different.

A remainder of these cards was surcharged during the Balkan Wars 1912-13 (on the back part of the cards) with the words "STRATIOTIKON DELTARION ATELES" (Military Card Free). What was left over of these cards, has now been used up, in 1935.

New Luxemburg Issue

The Government of Luxemburg in collaboration with the International Committee to Secure Employment for Refugee Professional Workers, will issue, on May 1, 1935, a special series of stamps that will sell officially at double their face value. The nominal value, of course, will go to the Luxemburg Government, the excess value will go to the International Committee, to aid its efforts to help the Refugee Professionals. The Committee is now helping thousands of these men and women, in all parts of the world . . . regardless of their nationality, creed, or political faith, Gimbel Brother Department Store, 33rd St. and Broadway, New York City, has been appointed sole agent for these stamps in the United States. The stamps will be placed on sale in their stamp department and will be sold at cost to help the cause along. Among a few of the members of the committee sponsoring the issue are: Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Delegate of Great Britain to the Disarmament Conference; M. Edouard Benes, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia; M. Henry Berenger, Delegate of France to the League of Nations; Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Delegate of Great Britain to the League of Nations; M. Henri Bergson, Member of the Academie Francaise; Miss Selma Lagerlof, Winner of the Nobel prize for literature; Mr. W. A. Mackenzie, President, Catholic Circle of Geneva; M. Christian Lange, Delegate of Norway to the Assembly of the League of Nations; Sir Herbert Samuel, Former Secretary of State for Home Affairs; Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Hon. President of the American Jewish Congress; M. Justin Godart, Delegate of France to the International Labor Conference; M. Andre Honnorat, President of the Cite Universitaire of Paris.

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22, \$2.30; 20, \$4.80; 110-125, 144, imp.	\$11.00
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1923, \$1.50; 1924, \$1.00; 1926-2890
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1933 (6), \$1.00; 841, \$1.00; Ekh. (2)	1.85
893-5, \$1.50; Wheel, 55c; 903-2	1.50
Milit., 951-68, \$2.70; 969-70, \$3.40; 991	1.00
1918, cpl. rare, \$19.00; Due, 1925-34, cpl.95
800 diff. Austria, \$2.80; Bosn., 145 diff.	4.00
Scott page 93 to 106 complete in stock!	
Per 100 packets of 50 different of Austria	1.00
Per 100 packets of 100 different of Austria	5.30
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Our list of "LOTS" will be sent free on application, and you will find this a very cheap way of buying.

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Precancels



Conducted by ADOLPH GUNESCH

Precancels With Birth Certificates

By H. PRESTON HOSKINS

Among the various families of precancels none have more interesting histories than those commonly referred to as "dated." Yes, each one may be said to have its own birth certificate. They are an exclusive lot, as precancels go. They are all obsolete, and have been for almost two decades. They are clean, with the possible exception of those that were born in Eaton Rapids, Mich. These bear the stigma of illegitimacy, we are sorry to say. Most dated precancels rank as classics in every sense of the word, and every collection of precancels should have at least a page of these interesting varieties. The writer would not advise anybody to start getting together a complete, or even nearly complete, collection of dated precancels right now unless he is ready to spend some real money.

Certain post offices dated their precancels before there was such a thing as uniformity of style, prescribed by the Post Office Department. As a natural result, we find precancels of the period 1901 to 1918 dated in a variety of styles. Some show merely the year-date, while others show the month and year in a variety of combinations. A very few show only the month, the year-date probably having been omitted by accident, or dropped out of the printing form. The date is always shown in conjunction with the name of the city and the state. The month-year combination was by far the most commonly used. Examples: 10-1, meaning October, 1901; 9-01, meaning September, 1901; 1-1902, meaning January, 1902; Jan. 1901, etc.

Several cities were rather consistent users of dated precancels for a while. A list of these would include Boston, Binghamton, Chicago, Minneapolis and Racine. To a more limited extent they were used by Attica (Ind.), Chattanooga, Edella (Pa.), Harrisburg, Lexington (Ky.), Lockport and New York, N. Y. The following post offices dated precancels only once or twice (for two months or less): Eaton Rapids, Mich. (12-13); Grand Rapids, Mich. (3-02); Lakeville, Conn. (1918); La Roy, N. Y. (Nov. and Dec., 1901); Northampton, Mass. (1902); Pine Bluff, N.

Car. (1902); Springfield, O. (Jan. and Feb., 1902) and Westerly, R. I. (1916).

Without any question the stamp most frequently precanceled with a date is the one cent green of the 1898 issue. Second place goes to its successor, the one cent of the 1902 issue. The majority of the post offices that used dated precancels limited them to the one cent denominations. The exceptions are Chicago, which dated all values of the period (March, 1901, to April, 1902) up to the 50c; Binghamton, which dated the five cent in addition to the one cent; Boston, Minneapolis and Springfield, all of which dated the two cent as well as the one cent; Lakeville, most values up to the ten cent, and Westerly, all values to the fifteen cent. In 1915, Binghamton dated six other values besides the one cent and five cent.

Various means were used for applying the dated precancellations: electrotypes (Lakeville, New York, Westerly), rubber handstamps (Harrisburg, Pine Bluff), type (Lexington, Lockport) and combinations of electrotypes and type (Chattanooga, Grand Rapids). Some of the combination types are very interesting, particularly that of Grand Rapids. This post office had a city type (2) reading "Grand Rapids" only between lines, without the state name. When it was decided to add the date "3-02" below the line, "Mich." also was added (type 5). Black ink was used almost invariably on dated precancels. A few of the early Binghamtons were printed in red ink.

Dated precancels that were type set show numerous subvarieties in some cases, the result of using different fonts of type, either intentionally or by mistake. Lexington is the outstanding example of this condition. Several cities that adopted a dated style of precancellation subsequently dropped the date and continued to use the same type minus the date (Binghamton, Boston, Chicago). Boston used separate types for the main post office, Station A, and the East Cambridge and Roxbury Crossing stations.

It is fairly safe to say that dated precancels are about as well listed and priced in the Official Precancel Stamp Catalog as any other group. There are several reasons for this. First, as already stated, they are obsolete. There are no more new ones coming out. The custom of dating precancels was discontinued before

the collecting of precancels became popular. Then, they have been the subject of careful study by a number of serious collectors. Finally, the comparatively small number of post offices using them, the limited number of values so precanceled, and the freedom of this group from illegitimate varieties are factors that have contributed to the present near-completeness of catalog listings.

The announcement of finding two previously unlisted varieties will probably come as a surprise to those collectors who have been chasing these elusive dated classics. The first of these is from Minneapolis and is dated August 1902 (type 11) and the one cent of the 1898 series, double inverted (11-200c). The other is from Lexington, Ky., also on the one cent of the 1898 series, dated Dec., 1901, but without the usual comma after Ky. This is type 2, variety 1 (2-200).

Space is not available to say anything about the Chicago dated precancels. This very interesting group could be made the subject of an article all to themselves. Quite a story could be told about those from Binghamton. Possibly there are others that could tell a tale or two if they could talk. Our respects to the elite of precancels—those with birth certificates.



Officials of the Lebanon, Pa., Aero Philatelic Society and Stamp Collectors Club Annual Exhibit, announced on April 7, that instead of a cachet to mark its show, a full pane of the one cent National Park Souvenir Stamp was overprinted in red, with appropriate wording for the event. Collectors desiring these overprinted souvenirs may address D. E. Schucker, 435 N. 8th St., Apt. C, Lebanon, Pa. for particulars. The overprint is with out sanction of the P. O. D., and should not be confused as a new issue.—Treas. L. A. P. S.

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UNITED COLLECTORS LEAGUE
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JAS

(Continued from page 44)

on the SS Majestic. No postage dues, and commems appreciated.

I herewith take pleasure in announcing a cachet for the maiden voyage of the SS Normandie of the French Line on May 29th 1935. Mr. John P. Sabroe is sponsoring this cachet, and requests that you send him a dime for each cover desired together with your name and address printed plainly. **DO NOT SEND ANY COVERS**, as a special envelope is to be used, and he will take care of the addressing and mailing. The covers will be sent to Le Havre, and will cross the Atlantic on the Normandie, and they will be cancelled with the French seapost markings. Nine cents out of the ten cents will be used to purchase an I. R. C. so you can appreciate that this is a very liberal offer on the part of Mr. Sabroe. Commems appreciated, and

no postage dues. Send for your covers NOW. Don't put it off. Address Mr. John P. Sabroe, 804 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y. I suppose all my readers are aware that the French postoffice department has issued a special stamp of 1.50 fr. denomination to commemorate the maiden voyage of this liner, and these stamps will be used if possible.

California Pacific International Exposition

The California Pacific International Exposition, San Diego, Calif., has issued a beautiful set of poster stamps consisting of twenty-five views, of exposition buildings, that are worth collecting.

The "Hind" Collection

Catalogues covering the tenth portion of the "Arthur Hind" collection of postage stamps have been released. This portion is comprised of Asia and Africa and is scheduled to go under the hammer on May 20 and 21 in London by H. R. Harmer, philatelic auctioneer.

Ask for a sample copy of STAMP and COVER COLLECTING

The monthly stamp magazine that is known as "The Golden Voice of Philately." Each issue is rich in articles on U. S. Confederates, Foreign, Air Mails, Naval—and spicy editorials by the Colonel.

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PRECANCEL MIXTURES

Grade A, 1000 well mixed \$ 2.00
SPECIAL OFFER, 10,000 of
Grade A, well mixed 17.50
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We sell these packets, "As is."
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None returnable, but you will get
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No. 78

PRECANCELLED BLOCKS

Forty-seven all different blocks of four, 133 stamps, one of the strangest pieces of Philatelic History is the Phenomenal increase in prices in U. S. Postage blocks. The story is so well known, we do not have to repeat it.
A Bargain at \$3.00

No. 81

POSTAGE DUE PRECANCELS

Once sadly neglected, now very popular. Post Office Department ruling is not to precancel any postage dues hereafter. You don't go wrong to order this packet.
100 varieties \$1.00

DALLAS TEXAS UNITED STATES BUREAU Precancels KANSAS CITY MISSOURI

YOU WILL COLLECT THEM SOME DAY — WHY WAIT MUCH LONGER? PRICES ARE GOING UP! THE SCARCER ITEMS DISAPPEAR FROM THE MARKET! START TODAY — WE SUGGEST A PACKET.

No. 168—500 diff. Bureaus.....\$4.00 No. 170—750 diff. Bureaus.....\$15.00
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MITCHELL-HOOVER BUREAU PRINT CATALOG, 13th EDITION, 75c, or send \$1.00 and I will include 100 different Bureaus with the catalog.

Free 36 page booklet with each order.

It explains to you what a Bureau Print really is.

Why not make a collection of precancels from your city?
You will find it interesting!

HERE ARE SOME FINE PACKETS

45 different Los Angeles75c	30 different Omaha45c
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60 different Boston80c	70 different Cincinnati80c
50 different Detroit75c	35 different Cleveland45c
40 different Minneapolis60c	60 different Milwaukee80c
75 different St. Louis75c	65 different Philadelphia50c

Or the 14 packets containing 835 different precancels priced at \$9.25 for only \$7.50 net.

"HISTORICAL SPIRIT" PACKETS

No. 87—75 all different precancels of perforated 12 and perforated 10 items only. This is a scarce packet containing 1898, 1902, 1908 and issues through the 1914-17 perf. 10\$1.50
No. 88—100 all different precancels of the Perf. 11 of the 1917-22 issue. Time was when the 1917 issues were common, but they are not so plentiful now. Very pretty packet90
No. 89—100 all different precancels of the 1922-28 new series, including only local printings. No Bureau Prints. This packet is full of things you will not have65
SPECIAL OFFER—These three packets, 275 all different, for 2.00

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3rd Edition — 52 Pages

If you want to know something about this branch of Stamp Collecting—you should own a copy.

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We use every precaution to protect our readers in these Ads and unhesitatingly expose frauds. Yet we cannot be responsible for dissatisfaction resulting from these small insertions. Always insist on references and follow up references.

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Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6. (For "For Sale" rates see following.)

Approval applicants should make prompt returns on stamp selections. Section 1622 of the Postal Laws provides extreme penalty for property obtained by fraud or false pretenses.

COLLECTION WANTED. Also mint U. S.—Dr. A. F. Roberts, 649 S. Olive, Los Angeles, Calif. f12081

WANTED—U. S. plate number blocks especially new imperforate plate numbers. Send list and details. — Bertram Finburgh, 17 Farley Avenue, Newark, N. J. my124

WANTED U. S. STAMPS, mint, singles, blocks, sheets, part sheets, small or large collections, spot cash. What have you?—Scranton Philatelic Co., 37 Lackawanna Ave., Scranton, Pa. jly12423

U. S. BLOCKS of 4 imperforates, before 1926-27 issue. High denomination commemoratives. — Robert Ward, Ford Atkinson, Wis. my104

CURRENT USED UNITED STATES wanted. List for stamp. Prompt cash. See Swap ad.—Beebe, Yonkers, N. Y. jep

WANTED—Lincoln stamps, envelopes, books, medals, documents, pictures, etc. Approvals accepted. Highest prices paid. — L. H. Dickmann, Box 263, Covington, Ky. f12042

WANTED FOR CASH—United States stamps, any issue, any kind, any quantity.—Henry Leack, 1336 Franklin, St. Louis, Mo. A. P. S. 9996. jly12672

WANTED—Maine postmarks, for cash or exchange. — R. M. Savage, Bingham, Maine. o6001

WILL BUY U. S. collection also mint sheets, etc. Please describe. — R. A. Coleman, 5855 Bartlett St., Pittsburgh, Pa. jly3

XMAS SEALS BOUGHT but only 1907, 1908, 1910—1916, in mint condition. Sheets or blocks preferred. State prices wanted and enclose return postage. No attention otherwise. — A. W. Dunning, Box 574, Wilmington, N. C. je3231

WILL PURCHASE clean, unused U. S. postage stamps at 85 per cent of face value. Any amount, any denominations. — Rae Weisberg, broker, 718 Roberts St., Pittsburgh, Pa. jly12003

U. S. ORIGINAL COVERS 1847 up to recent First Day. Specialty early covers. Member A.P.S. Over 40 years in the trade.—Hugo Meyer, Mount Rainier, Md. d12003

WANTED—Bureau print coil pairs and Martha Bureau coil singles.—Boetter, 17 N. State St., Chicago, S. P. A. 7373. je3

CASH FOR U. S. COLLECTIONS—Sheets, odd lots, accumulations, precancels, Bureau Prints, covers. Send with lowest prices or offers. Will trade high grade foreign for anything above. Also, satisfaction guaranteed.—J. E. Rasdale, AFS, Elsie, Mich. my3231

U. S. MINT, used, Collections, Current, Commemoratives, Airmails, Precancels, Printed Postal Cards, Envelope stamp not cancelled.—Langer, 767 Sixth Ave., New York, N. Y. ap12462

WANTED — Pony Express, Western franks, Wells Fargo, via Nicaragua, Stage Coach, Dietz & Nelson, Overland, Pictorial, Confederate Express or early California stamped or stampless envelopes. —James Hardy, Glencoe, Ill. jly12471

U. S. POSTAGE for revenues. Stock transfer 2c to \$10.00 at half catalogue in exchange for current over 3c and Commemoratives on wholesale basis.—Beebe, Yonkers, N. Y. je3211

WANTED TO BUY—Spanish War patriotics and cancels.—Grant and Lyon, 109 Empire St., Providence, R. I. ja12651

WANTED — Mint U. S. 1900 to 1930, also collections.—Nu Way Stamp Co., 125 W. Center, Marion, Ohio. my327

STAMP COLLECTIONS, Old Covers, Civil War Revenues, mint blocks and accumulations of used United States stamps wanted for cash, or exchange. Send now for my offer! References furnished.—J. J. Barber, Bethel, Vermont. d12423

CASH FOR COLLECTIONS. Prompt attention.—Frank S. Levi, 7 East 37th St., New York, N. Y. d12081

CASH PAID for unused U. S. postage stamps. Any denominations, any amounts. —Virgil Smith, 501 South Seventh, Ponca City, Okla. s12612

WANTED—Old State Revenues, Christmas Seals, Hand stamped Civil War Revenues, Old Bottles, Old Goblets, Old Hobnail ware; will give U. S. and Foreign stamps, Airmails, Covers, U. S. Narcotic stamps and Opals (Mexican) ready to mount. — H. A. Washburn, M. D., Waldron, Ind. je3671

HIGHEST PRICES for used U. S. commemoratives, airmails, high denominations, etc. Any quantities. — A. Rabinowitz, 1894 Arthur Ave., New York City, New York. ja12602

U. S. STAMPS WANTED—Collections, accumulations, odd-lots (pre-1926 postage, pre-1890 covers). Cash or fine U. S. in exchange.—Vernon Baker, Elyria, Ohio. my1243

WANTED—Wholesale, Mission mixture U. S. Foreign, Dealers Stock, etc., send offers only.—World Stamp Co., 790 Riverside Dr., N. Y. C. s12612

WESTERN FRANKS, old envelopes from the West, including Wells Fargo, Adams, Pony Express, Todd, Gregory, Reynolds and other expresses, also Pioneer Magazine of 1854 and 1855.—Milton D. Eisner, 101 Santa Clara Ave., San Francisco, Calif. s12234

WANTED—Stamp and Coin collections. Will pay cash.—Zim Stamp & Coin Co., Box 1484, Salt Lake, Utah. my53

WANTED TO BUY—Stampless Covers, 1756 to 1850, wanted in small or large lots. Send list. U. S. only.—Harry M. Konwiser, 181 Claremont Ave., N. Y. City. tfp

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for United States stamp collections, good duplicates, old covers, airmails, commemoratives. Consult me before selling your holdings.—Doak (APS), Fresno, Ohio. ja12006

SELL IN THE WEST, WE PAY BEST! U. S. Airmails, Collections, State price asked. Spot Cash.—Wilshire Stamp Shop, 3331 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. f12673

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UNITED STATES Mint Commemoratives, singles, sheets. Casler & Son, 1126 Lafayette Street, Denver, Colo. jly365

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FOREIGN

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UNITED STATES

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MISCELLANEOUS

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PRECANCELS

CASH FOR PRECANCELS, and used commemoratives. — E. Judd, 661 Platt, Toledo, Ohio. jly12861

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New Publication

The Record of Philately," No. 1, Vol. 1, has recently come to HOBBIES office. E. F. Hurt, Dalkeith Road, Haprenden, England, is the editor and publisher. In announcing this new publication the editor gives his slant on the new magazine's policy in the following:

"Our sole excuse for this addition to philatelic publications already in existence is to try to fill what many collector friends have told us is a badly needed want—a journal consisting entirely of articles of perpetual reference value and, more particularly, of Postal History.

"As far as Postal History is concerned we intend to try to present this from a new angle which will give the collector of stamps a fresh view and provide him with interesting reading for future study and additional fields of interest.

"Our view is that the postage stamp is not the beginning and end of philately, but merely a cog in the great wheel of Postal History which had commenced hundreds, nay thousands, of years before an adhesive stamp, or even the pre-payment of letters, had been thought of, and which will undoubtedly continue now that the meter frank has been invented and even if and when the adhesive stamp becomes a thing of the past.

"While we wish to pay attention to the production and study of stamps and their uses, we also hope to provide information, which will not only allow the collector to know more of their origin and employment but, give him some guide from time to time by which he can assure himself that the specimens he has are genuine or have been legitimately used and, above all, to provide him with more material for making his collection of interest to himself and his friends both philatelic and non-philatelic, than is provided by the standard catalogue. Catalogues after all are only partial guides, in most cases the 'epistles' only of the firms who sponsor them, and not the whole 'bible' of philately which many seem to think."



Antiques

We Record Briefly

IF you wish to read an interesting dissertation on antiques buy a copy of the Saturday Evening Post for April 20. (See April 27 also.)

Edwin LeFevre, well known connoisseur and writer, appears there with a story with which it is evident he is quite familiar, Pennsylvania Dutch Antiques. □

Edna Root, daughter of Florence Root (well-known antique dealer) has taken a shop in Horticultural Hall (which is a part of the Garden of Nations) in Rockefeller Center, New York. She specializes in antiques which can be adapted to flowers and plants. The idea has proven very successful and Miss Root had to replenish her stock the first two weeks. □

Every family has its sentimental and historic keepsakes. J. B. Barnholt of Durango, Colorado, recently forwarded a picture of a treasured pair of cuff links to HOBBIES office. The inscription on the bottom of each button tells a part of the story—"Presented to Francis Scott Key, by Baltimore friends 1814." The top design shows an eight-pointed star, with a small diamond in the center. □

Mr. Barnholt adds that they were presented to Key when he was liberated by the English. Key, he says further, was not a prisoner as some histories state, but he was placed below deck for safety's sake. The buttons in turn were eventually presented to Mr. Barnholt's father who at the time was considered a famous detective. □

A drinking fountain for horses and dogs which stood for many years on South Ann Arbor St., Saline, Michigan, has been presented to Henry Ford who plans to place it on a street in Greenfield village at Dearborn, Michigan. On a recent visit to Saline Mr. Ford expressed a desire for the fountain and this resulted in the decision of the city council to present it to him for preservation. □

When grade pupils of Rose Hill School, Wilmington, Del., were study-

ing the "History of American Civilization" recently an exceptional display of antiques was exhibited as objects of visual education. □

Claude Barth, Greene, Ia., collector of antiques, spoke before various classes of the local schools recently on historical points of some of his treasures. According to the teachers the time, one-half hour, which he was allotted to each class was much too short. □

Chandler R. Clifford, head of the publishing house of Clifford & Lawton, New York City, and an ardent collector of antiques, including rare bottles, glasses, rugs, laces and snuffboxes, passed away at his home in New York City last month. □

He wrote many articles on decorating and antiques for the New York Herald Tribune, The Saturday Evening Post, and other publications. Among the titles of his writings were "The Philosophy of Color," "The Decorative Periods," "Color Value," "Rugs of the Orient," "Period Furnishings" and "The Lace Dictionary." □

L. E. Dunbar of the Antiques Department of Marshall Field & Company, Chicago, has recently returned from Great Britain, with a large collection of antique silver. Among the finds are eleven four-piece tea and coffee services, ranging from 1800 to 1820. Most of the pieces in the collection are Georgian with some Sheffield. Mr. Dunbar reports an active market in antique silver in London and Chicago with prices from 10 to 15 per cent under last year's, except for old Sheffield which is becoming more rare all the time. □

When the personal effects of the late Serge Stavisky, famous swindler, were sold at auction recently, there was heavy bidding from curio hunters. Over a period of six years Stavisky let sixteen and one-half millions dollars slip through his hands. □

Lancaster, N. Y., women dressed in historic costumes acted as hostesses at an annual tea sponsored by the local First Presbyterian Church. Antiques, the majority of them significant of the early history of the city, and their labels evoked considerable reminiscence. □

Historic old Vincennes, Ind., dressed up the store windows of its business section a few weeks ago with relic of bygone days, including many antiques from the early glamorous days of this city. □

An antiques show sponsored by the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sidney, N. Y., attracted a number of dealer-exhibitors and collectors recently. This show varied a little from the ordinary in that lodging and meals was free to dealers. The two-day program included a fashion show, lectures, and an auction. □

Mrs. Ruth Wallis, Wagner, of Chicago, collector of antique furniture and lecturer spoke at the Springfield, Ill., Women's Club, her talk being "Out of Grandmother's Attic." □

The March meeting of the Rushlight Club was held in Boston with a talk by Julius Daniels, on pottery lamps featured on the program. □

"Shawl" day was observed at St. Luke's Church in Dubuque, Ia., and from press accounts of the day apparently there are many old treasures throughout the country if this section of the country can be taken as a criterion. Some of the exhibitors were able to show not only one, but many beauties some of them with historical backgrounds. □

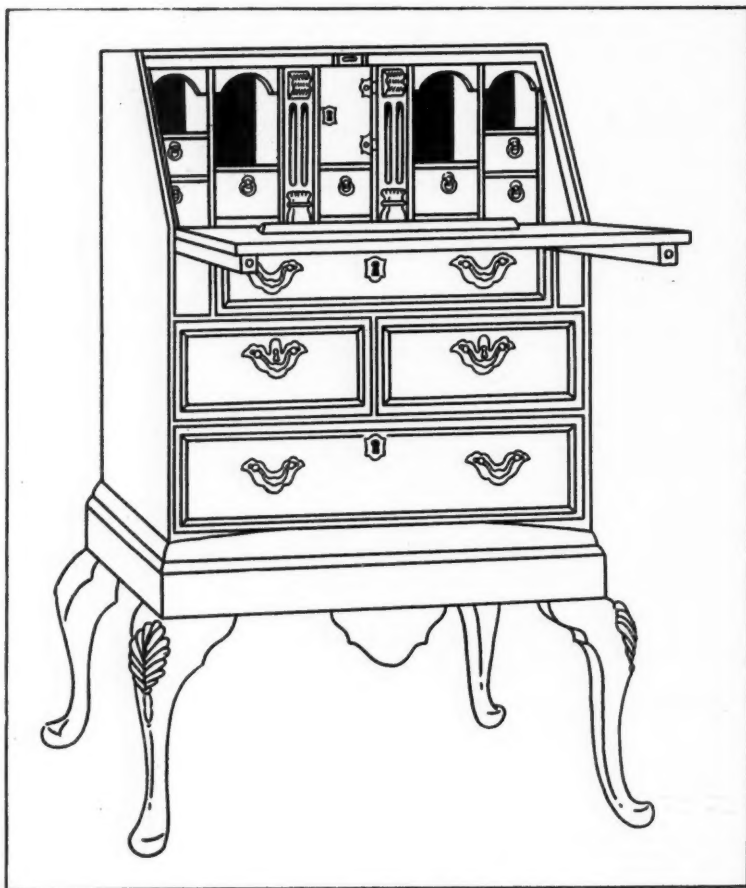
"The Colonial Tea Quilt and Antiques Exhibit" by Orion, Mich., ladies brought out sixty fine old quilts for entry and competition in the exhibit. □

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Characteristics of Period Furniture

By GILBERT S. COOPER

Courtesy Popular Homecraft



Queen Anne Desk

Queen Anne and Early Georgian, 1702-1750

The reigns of Queen Anne and her two immediate successors are best treated as one style, due to the fact that during the Georgian epoch there was very little change in furniture forms. We can best speak of this period of furniture design as the Queen Anne Style. The two eras which followed were not distinctive in style, but rather derived the name, Georgian, from the Kings, George I and George II.

The Queen Anne style—covering the reigns of Queen Anne, (1702-1714), George I, (1714-1727) and George II, (1727-1760) marked the ascendancy of the curve over the straight line, and the trend toward lighter and more graceful furniture. Round corners and smooth curvings

predominated; chair arms and backs were curved to fit the body. Everything about it resulted from a desire for more comfort.

Cabriole Leg Developed

During the reign of Queen Anne, the surfaces were, in the main, plain. The outstanding detail is the cabriole leg. This detail is plain except when the knee is carved with the cockle shell, familiar and favorite ornament. The cabriole is capable of innumerable variations and is adaptable to both long and short members. It usually terminates in Dutch feet—club, web, bun, paw and hoof—but sometimes in the claw and ball type of foot. Another distinctive characteristic is the single curved splat of the rather high chair backs which are called "fiddle-backs" because of the likeness of its shape to a violin. The

curve feature is also present in the sweep of the uprights of the back into the hooped top rail. The familiar inverted scroll curve, known as the cyma curve, provided the favorite contour for shaping members. Mr. Lockwood, in the latest edition of his "Colonial Furniture in America" says, "Two cyma curves formed the design of the chair backs. A cyma curve formed the cabriole leg. Two cyma curves formed the scroll top found on highboys, secretaries, and cupboards. When placed together, they formed the familiar outline found on the skirts of highboys, lowboys, and other pieces. Mouldings, cupboard openings, and the inner edges of mirrors were cut in the same curve."

Although we are considering Queen Anne and Georgian furniture as one style because of the close relationship, it is well to know by what Georgian was characterized. It was an era of individuality, displaying a marked increase in creative spirit. There was a greater refinement of form and consistency of line. Furniture pieces were smaller. It is important to know that many designers were active during this era. One borrowed from another. One idea was adopted here: another from some other source. These borrowed ideas, coupled with their own creative ability, resulted in Georgian furniture. It is readily seen then that rather than producing a distinctive style known as Georgian, because it differed from preceding periods, it was nothing more than producing or reproducing pieces which did nothing more than reflect the spirit of the time. The greatest influence was the Queen Anne style.

Variety during this period was larger than ever before; highboys, lowboys, secretaries, and chests of drawers multiplied in numbers. Other articles of usual occurrence were chairs, stools, settles, settees or sofas, day-beds, bedsteads, tables, chests, cabinets, bookcases, cupboards, buffets or dressers, mirrors, pedestals, and clocks.

Typical Queen Anne Contours

Differences in periods—the reason for classifying period styles—is the discontinuance of certain characteristics and the creation of new ideas. To begin with, William and Mary perpendicular legs were superseded by the cabriole leg (Fig. A) One will notice by studying the examples, that leg forms during this period followed the lines of the cabriole leg, their only difference being in type of decoration appearing on the knees. According to a classification by Mr. Herbert Cescinsky, in his book, "English Furniture of the Eighteenth Century," we find the "lion-period,"

(Fig. C) "satyr masque period," (Fig. F) and "cabochon and leaf period." (Fig. D).

As will be remembered, the characteristic Queen Anne decoration is the

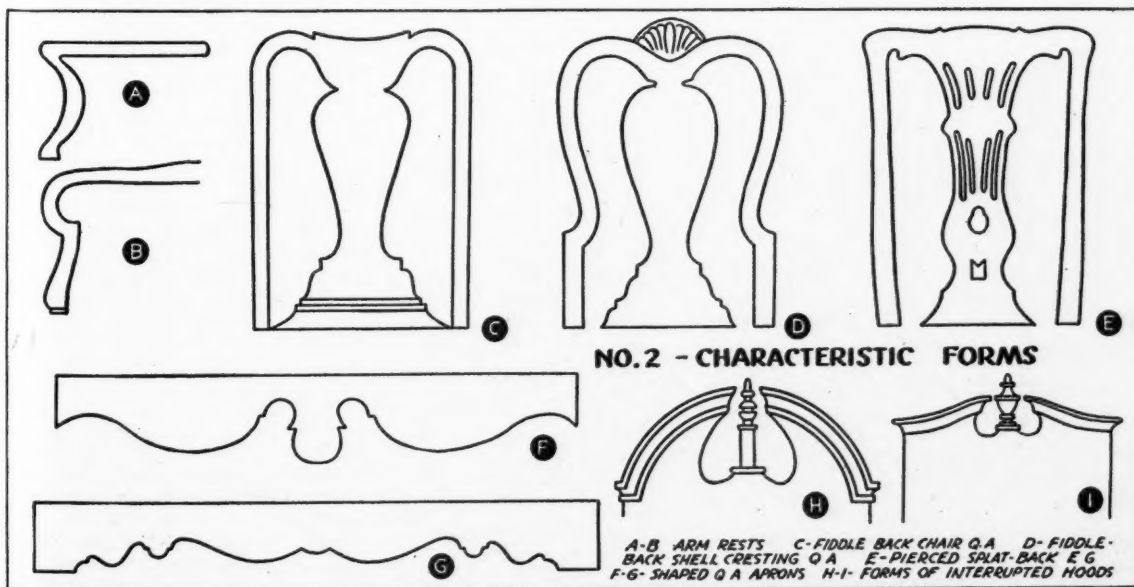
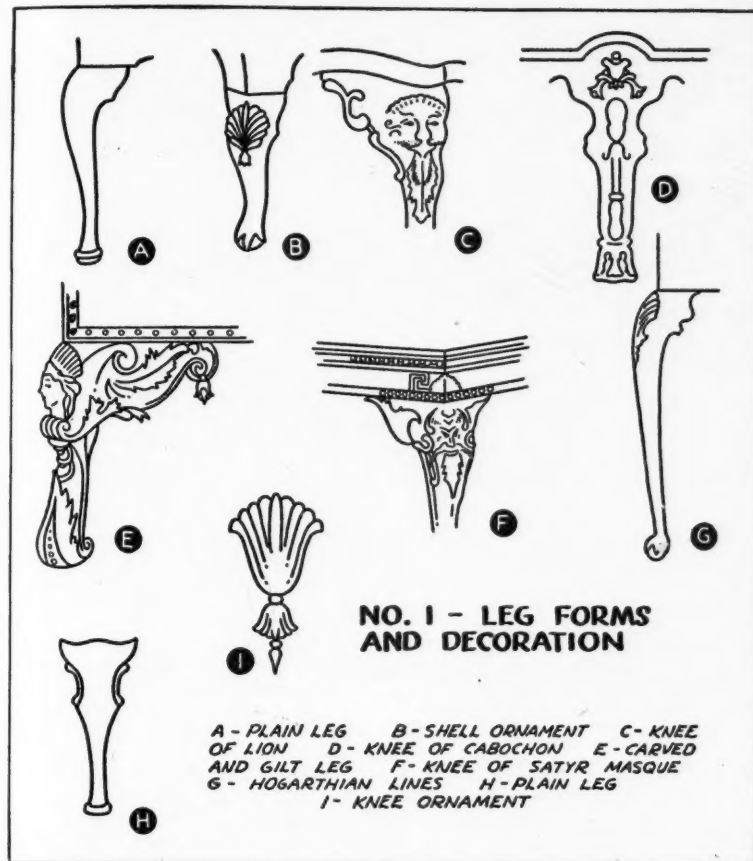
carved cockle shell motif, occasionally with the pendant husks below. (Figs. B-G). These decorations were not only applied to the knees of cabriole legs, but they were distributed on the

backs of chairs, seat rails and on arms of chairs. "Carving of other motifs on an elaborate basis may be seen on carved and gilt leg, as shown at Fig. E. The various types of cabriole leg also terminated in variations of foot forms. Characteristic are the hoof foot, (Fig. 1, William & Mary) solid or cloven and occasionally Spanish, scroll feet. (Fig. D, William & Mary). The usual form of foot, however, was the "Dutch", or club foot, in one of its varieties. (Fig. A). Another is the web foot. Later the claw and ball feet came into vogue. (Figs. B-G).

The Queen Anne Chair

The Queen Anne chair is of distinct style. It has cabriole legs; chair arms and backs were curved to fit the body. Seats varied in shape. They were usually rounded or had at least rounded corners in front, and sometimes compound curves were introduced, giving the front of the seat a serpentine outline. Backs also varied in shape. The distinctive feature in the single curved splat which is called the "fiddle-back," (Fig. C) with the shell cresting. (Fig. D). In the development of chair backs, the splats varied, showing always some trace of the fiddle shape. Last in this development came the pierced splat. (Fig. E). Arm rests followed the general contour of the chair. They were shaped and flared outward and attached to the sides of the seat frame. Figs. A and B are examples of arm rests.

Highboys and lowboys multiplied in great numbers during the Queen Anne period. They were usually in two sections with either a straight



top or a broken, scrolled or swan neck pediment to finish them. (Figs. H-I). Aprons were comparatively straight and only relieved by some pendant-like shape with the familiar cyma curves. (Figs. F-G). Cabinets and cupboards were also fitted with these characteristic shaped hoods and aprons. On these pieces the cabriole leg was used both as long and short members.

Types of Queen Anne Decoration

The decorative processes of the Queen Anne period were the same as the preceding reign. They included turning, carving, painting, veneering, inlay, and lacquering. Some marqueterie was employed, but the beauty of plain walnut, the wood of the period, set off at times by gilding, is the glory of this style. It was applied as a coating to wood elaborately carved and carefully prepared. It was also used to pick out and embellish portions of carving or turning on walnut and mahogany furniture.

Types of decorations have been covered in the description of Queen Anne legs where mention was made of the elaborate carvings of "lions," "satyr-masques" and the "cabochon-and-leaf." In addition to these, mention might be made of eagles' heads, rosettes, tassels, acanthus and many floriated scroll motifs.

Lacquer work broadened its scope during the Queen Anne period. Pre-

viously it was found on cabinets which were decorated with sprays and branches of trees and shrubs, and occasionally were found human forms, animals, birds and fish. During the Queen Anne age we find it applied to almost every piece of furniture. However, the patterns changed and became pictorial, depicting landscapes, houses, gardens, peoples, and bridges.

Queen Anne Mounts

The elaborateness of the William and Mary period was lost in the mounts used on the furniture of this period. In their place we find plainer brass work. Handles were usually of the bail pattern and scutcheons were sometimes plain, pierced, or chased.

The wood of this period was walnut. It was used both solid and as a veneer. It differed from other walnut woods only in color, being lighter than that used in previous periods. Mahogany came into use in the latter part of the period and was largely used in modern adaptation of this style. Notwithstanding the overwhelming popularity of walnut, oak was still used to some degree by chair and cabinetmakers. Pine, lime, and chestnut, pear, beech, elm, and yew were used for elaborate carving which was ultimately to be covered with gilt. They were also used as groundwork for veneer and lacquer in the same manner as oak.

Finish

The finish of the previous period also applies to furniture of Queen Anne style.

Oak continued to be finished in oil and wax; occasionally it received a dressing of the varnish made with gum and shellac and alcohol.

Walnut furniture, sometimes oiled and waxed, was ordinarily finished with shellac and alcohol varnish, brushed on, without previous oiling, and polished with wax. Mahogany also received the same finish as walnut.

Mid-Western Association Elects Officers

At the annual meeting of the Mid-Western Antiques Association, held at the Harris Schools, Inc., Chicago, on April 15, the following officers for the year 1935 were elected: President, E. Joseph Buckles, Chicago; Vice President, Mrs. C. R. Rogers, Oak Park, Illinois; Recording Secretary, Paul L. Joseph, Chicago; Corresponding Secretary, E. Rich Spicer, Chicago; Research Secretary, Miss Grace C. Beebe, Kalamazoo, Michigan; Treasurer, Mrs. C. Glenn Whitlock, Glen Ellyn, Illinois.

At this meeting several members of the association took advantage of the opportunity to put up articles for sale. A commission of twenty-five per cent was charged for the selling service.

An Expert's Opinion

Genuine Stradivari are few and far between if we may judge by Jay C. Freeman of the Rudolph Wurlitzer Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. We quote Mr. Freeman who is qualified to pass opinion. Says he:

"As far as our running across a real Stradivari, I have long, long ago given up hopes. No original Stradivari has been uncovered for fifty or sixty years, notwithstanding reports. In my own experience of forty years I have never uncovered a first class Cremona violin of any maker and such things simply do not exist although I will not go so far as to say that it is not possible that some day another will turn up."

A Hepplewhite sideboard was stolen from the home of County Agent Z. D. Robertson, Abbeville, S. C., recently during the owner's absence. Needless to say it was a prized piece in the home of the Robertsons, who are conducting a search for the thief.



NO. 3 - CHARACTERISTIC MOUNTS

HANDLES WERE USUALLY OF THE BAIL PATTERN AND SCUTCHEONS WERE SOMETIMES PLAIN, SOMETIMES PIERCED AND SOMETIMES SLIGHTLY CHASED

University Women Demonstrate What Can Be Done with Antiques

WHEN the Stanislaus County Branch (Modesto, Calif.) of the American Association of University Women looked around for a means to help raise their fellowship fund an antiques exhibition solved the problem. But the value of the enterprise could hardly be measured in terms of dollars and cents judging by the interest that it created in the history and relics of the past.

Reporting the success of the show Margaret Gettys Hall, General Chairman, writes *HOBBIES* that the wealth of material uncovered and brought out for display was really overwhelming even to the optimists on the committee.

When the show was decided upon, she said that some of the girls said, "But we don't know anything about antiques." Nevertheless the plan was developed, with those who were more experienced in the subject leading the way.

A committee set about to call upon those who had entries, but with nearly 800 items it proved to be quite a large job. The morning that the exhibits were taken to the hotel where they were to be displayed many surprises were there. No. 62 was a lovely Chelsea teapot. No. 347 was a jam and jelly set in lacy Sandwich.

Each item had been cataloged and a printed list of each item made and recorded in book form. To show that individual entries were varied we quote here from the listings of Mrs. L. L. Loofbourow which demonstrates what it is possible to find in the way of relics and antiques in some American homes:

- 431 Glass Paperweight, embedded flowers, grandfather, Nova Scotia.
- 432 Coal Scuttle, flower design, grandmother, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.
- 433 Candlesticks, silver, grandmother, about 105 years old.
- 434 Sandshaker, wood, used before blotting paper, owned by grandfather, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, C. 1820.
- 435 Chair, rosewood, originally upholstered in haircloth, 1840.
- 436 What not.
- 437 Spinning Wheel, Flax, from Nova Scotia.
- 438 Chair, kitchen of grandmother, Nova Scotia, C. 1830.
- 439 Chair, Chippendale, handcarved walnut, Eng. to Nova Sc. 225 years ago.

- 440 Jewel Box, wood inlaid with mother-of-pearl, great uncle, C. 1830.
- 441 Daguerreotype. Grandfather, Nova Scotia, C. 1845.
- 442 Pitcher, with cover. Grandmother, C. 1835.
- 443 Vegetable Dish, Clyde Greenock trademark.
- 444 Platter, Copeland late Spode. Grandmother, Nova Scotia, C. 1830.
- 445 Pitcher, white earthenware with gold luster designs, C. 1830.
- 446 Goblet, Silver lusterware. Grandmother, C. 1830.

Mrs. Hall says the program was inspired from an account in *HOBBIES*. But they improved on the idea of an old time fashion show. Included with the fashion show was a series of musical hits of the different periods in costumes of the period. One costume was once worn by Mrs. Leland Stanford. Each style was shown after the manner of the "family album," with a page opening and closing the door after each number.

We quote the program showing how this group portrayed history from 1870 to the present:

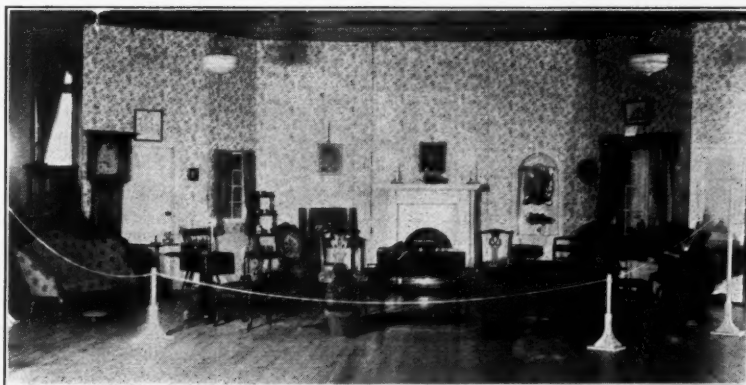
Afternoon Program 4:00 O'clock

- 1870.....Uncle Steve's Quadrille
Yvonne Ground, Jean Cool, Bernice Allen, Barbara Raynor, Dorothy Cole, Norma Streeter, Pauline Julius, Margaret Marsh (Under direction of Miss Helen Moser).
- 1800.....Drink to Me only With Thine Eyes, Mrs. Evan Hughes
- 1855.....The Last Rose of Summer.
Mrs. Adrian Taylor.

- 1867.....Jingle Bella
Messrs. Orral Winfrey, Merle Oaken, Harold Macomber, David Rydbaum, Jr.
- 1880.....The Palms
Mrs. Faith Maroney.
- 1892.....The Sweetest Story Ever Told.
Arleen Cowen.
- 1893.....After the Ball Is Over.
Ray T. Bradbury.
- 1895.....Floradora Sextette
Arranged by Mrs Irene Hardin.
- 1900.....The Sidewalks of New York,
Little Annie Rooney. Mr. Herbert Collins.
- 1902.....The Bicycle Built for Two.
Misses Jeraldine Harter, Margaret Jack.
- 1904.....Tosti's "Goodbye"
Mrs. Carroll Powers.
- 1907.....Medley from "Merry Widow,"
etc. Misses Leona Carmichael, Alice Larsen.
- 1911.....Somewhere a Voice is Calling.
Miss Marye Kiersch.
- 1915.....Let Me Call You Sweetheart.
Jack Hazard.
- 1917.....Smiles
Merle Oaken.
- 1920.....Song of Love, from "Blossom Time." Miss Lucylle Wilson, Kenneth Stieger.
- 1925.....Indian Love Call
Miss Evelyn Ripley.
- 1935.....One Night of Love
Mrs. Zola Holtz Hoaglund.

Ann Arbor Dealers Announce Spring Show

The Ann Arbor, Mich., Antique Dealers Association has scheduled its second Annual Spring Exhibit and Sale for May 14 to 18 inclusive, to be held at Harris Hall, Corner State and Huron Streets, Ann Arbor. There will be a grand opening at 7:30 P.M. on the 14th. Early American furniture, prints, fabrics, glassware, clocks, books, stamps and jewelry in large quantities are to be shown.



One of the exhibits at the showing of the women's university group.



Antiques of various kinds predominated at "Hobby Day" recently held at the DAR Chapter House in Rochester, N. Y. Mrs. W. H. Hennessy is shown comparing some of the flat irons in the displayed collection belonging to herself and her son, Harold, with some pictured in a previous issue of *HOBBIES*. Mrs. John Mosher (the Regent of the Rochester Chapter of the DAR) flicks the last speck of dust from her display of antique glass.

Flatirons For History

MANUFACTURERS used a number of designs for flat iron stands as this illustration indicates. Some of them even went so far as to use their initials in ornate monograms. Horseshoes were evidently popular also. One in the collection of Mrs. Hennessy and her son has a motto which reads: "Good luck to all who use this stand."

The Hennessys say that the first iron stands were made in the eighteenth century. These held what were known as boxirons, which were kept hot by placing red-hot pieces of iron in the hollowed out center.

For the most part the earliest designs were very plain and not until about 1800 (and from then on) were the more decorative designs made. Family crest stands with family initials, designs and animals following, the most intricate designs assuming the higher price.

Both flat iron stands and trivets are gradually becoming extinct, although they still can be wrested from

old farm houses and out-of-the-way places, where they have been hanging for years and have missed the fate of their mates by not being thrown in the ash can, when the more modern alcohol and gas irons came in use.

Trivets (used to set hot kettles and dishes on) are usually more decorative in design. These being round with three or four legs, while all flat iron stands have only three legs, and most of them handles.

"My oldest," says Mr. Hennessy, "came from my great-great-grandfather's home—it is a leaf design in the rose pattern."

"Of course, I have quite a number of stands, some of them from Canada and parts of the United States."

All flat iron stands and trivets are of cast iron, but occasionally one is found made of copper. They very often have the manufacturer's name or trade-mark on them, such as "Festival," etc. One in the shape of a horseshoe has the words: "To all who use this stand, good luck."

Antiquarian Society Studies Dower Chests

THE Antiquarian and Historical Society of Old St. Joseph on the Lake, St. Joseph, Mich., turns every meeting to good account according to all reports.

At a recent gathering the meeting was held at the home of member, Mrs. Robert Evans whose collection includes some historic and interesting dower chests. Another member, Mrs. W. F. Benning, had prepared a paper on such chests which was presented at the meeting.

Mrs. Benning's paper mentioned the Pennsylvania chest, owned by Mrs. Evans, and said to be one of the oldest in the country. It has framed panels which have a bride and groom painted on them. The stiles are decorated with vases of flowers and it also has the peculiar marks known as "witch marks" which are similar to a Swastika. These marks were put on a chest to keep the contents safe from witches—a Pennsylvania Dutch

superstition. There are lovely wrought iron hinges on the inside of the cover.

There was mention also of the two very fine specimens of Norwegian chests owned by Mrs. Evans. One is painted, much like a Pennsylvania German chest, but in addition it has wrought iron bands across the top. It also has the usual till inside and besides that has a secret drawer which is locked with carved wooden locks. This chest has two dates painted on its front, 1811 and 1837, which would appear to indicate that the chest was owned by a mother and daughter.

The other Norwegian chest is painted in diagonal stripes and has lovely heart shaped hinges of wrought iron, seeming to mark it definitely as a bride's chest. The initials "O. A. D." are both on the front and on the iron straps. The date is 1771.

Mrs. Benning's paper, in part, was as follows:

"Chests of one kind or another have been in use for centuries and until about 1750 were one of the principal articles of furniture in every home. One of the first indications of civilization in man is the accumulation of property and this of course necessitated a place for storing what had been accumulated.

"There has been much discussion as to whether most of the chests were imported or made in this country. This must be decided mainly by examining the wood used. However, in the study of American chests one must consider those brought to this country, as they no doubt served as models for many chests made here later.

"The earliest chests found here are carved in arched designs almost identical with patterns seen in England on mantel pieces and wall paneling. There are no traces of American individuality in design until after the middle of the 17th century.

"Years ago, when collectors first began to buy up old chests they were known as wedding or dower chests and those bearing the initials, pre-

sumably of the bride, and the date of her marriage, were most highly prized. Later, the names Pilgrim, Connecticut Sunflower, Hadley and Guilford were used to distinguish the different types. Pilgrim chests are panelled, made of oak and cedar or pine and the mouldings are sometimes red and black. The Connecticut Sunflower chest is so named because of the three sunflowers carved in the center panel. The Hadley chest has probably been more often found than any other and is an interesting example of Colonial chest. There are said to be at least 50 surviving examples.

"Hadley chests are found with one, two and three drawers and were always stained the colors being red, mulberry or purplish brown and black.

"The Guilford chest has an oak frame with tulip wood panels and top. Dark green point covers the whole chest, which is decorated with a scroll design in white.

"Chests found in New York, where the Dutch influence was strongly felt, were not of the carved and panelled type in use in New England. The finer Dutch chests were made of black walnut. Others were made of pine and often painted.

"Nearly a century later the Germans of Pennsylvania, known as the Pennsylvania Dutch, made a very important furniture contribution with their painted chests. Construction was very simple and beauty was attained by elaborate painted designs, done in many colors.

"About the rarest and most interesting thing one can find in the Pennsylvania German country is a bride-box, also sometimes called a bonnet box. This was the gift of the bridegroom to his lady fair and when such a box depicted the bride and groom upon its cover and carried a sentimental inscription it was indeed very highly prized. But bride boxes are

overshadowed in importance by the elaborately decorated wedding chests of the Pennsylvania Germans. All the art of the decorator was lavished upon them and they were the household's most esteemed possession.

"It is the belief of many dealers in the Pennsylvania German region that these chests as well as smaller objects, were painted by traveling decorators who went from farm to farm as occasion arose for their work.

"Many elements of the designs may have been governed by the religious superstitions of these people and by traditions which they brought over with them from the home land. From Lancaster county comes the most elaborately decorated chests. Birds appear as the major part of the design, with flowers grouped about them in graceful fashion."

Mrs. Benning's paper contained a beautifully detailed description of how designs were influenced by religious convictions of the people in different communities, and data on old Alsatian marriage chests and Czechoslovak painted furniture and chests.

In concluding the paper she said: "We feel that the story of the acquisition of an old chest should be interesting to all members of an antiquarian society, whether collectors or not."

The historical paper of the day proved most interesting when Mrs. E. C. Edmunds of Benton Harbor told many facts about the earliest history of Michigan.

Committee heads for the year were announced, at the same meeting and include Mrs. Harry Ross, program; Mrs. John D. Preston, historical program; Mrs. Robert Evans, membership; Mrs. Elmer W. Cress, publicity, assisted by Mrs. Fredrick S. Upton; Mrs. M. J. Hall, house. The representatives named to the federation of women's clubs are Mrs. Louise Gore Ludwig and Mrs. W. D. Downey, Sr.

The Second Annual Spring Exhibition and Sale

May 14 to 18, 1935.

At Harris Hall, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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ja63



Mid-Victorian living room in the Watson home, Aurora, Ill.

A Mid-Victorian Living or Drawing Room

THIS mid-Victorian room in the home of Mrs. Blanche E. Watson, Aurora, Ill., is like a voice of the past. It is just one of the attractive rooms in the home of the Watson's which was built in 1856. When the family purchased the home and moved into it, Mrs. Watson said she tried to reconstruct and furnish the living room so that it would resemble as much as possible the living room that she remembered in the home of her parents who settled in Aurora in 1840. To help along the idea many of the things in her home formerly belonged in her parents' home, and they purchased them at great sacrifice from 1850 to 1860.

Life was not easy for these pioneers in the 1830's. Mrs. Watson relates how her family moved in a covered wagon from Virginia to Shelbyville, Ind., in 1829, and on to Kendall County, Illinois in 1833, while the Indians were yet on the war path.

The piano belonged to Judge George M. Hollenback's niece and was bought in 1860. For those who would go a bit further into history Judge Hollenback had the distinction of being the first white child born in Kendall County, Ill. The chair in the foreground sat in Lincoln's home in Springfield.

Collecting in Mrs. Watson's family was apparently transmitted from one generation to another. She says she has her maternal grandmother's (the Mendenhalls of Mildenhall, England) collection of 500 pieces of Staffordshire, mostly figurines, which date back to 1830.

Here and there abroad a few years ago Mrs. Watson collected things for the home. For instance the cornices in the drawing room came from France in 1850, and the chandelier in the library came from Versailles. It is pictured in one of the National Geographic magazines which describes

the "Palace at Versailles". The dining room furniture was carved in Italy in 1870. Going into the library of the Watson home you find scores of first editions. Other parts of the home are devoted to a collection of early American pressed glass, china and pewter.

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The Romance of Hooked Rugs

Reported by

MRS. ALICE R. ANDREWS

RALPH W. BURNHAM of Ipswich, Mass., gave an interesting talk on "The Hooked Rug" showing some very beautiful examples from his collection at a recent meeting of the Winchester, Mass., Fortnightly Antiques Committee. These rugs are exquisite in workmanship, remarkable as to preservation, as well as subdued and mellowed by Time's influence. Mr. Burnham assured us that the hooked rug stands without a successful rival as a covering for the floor of a New England home. If properly made, and of the best material, with coloring truly artistic, they grow increasingly beautiful, as time mellows and blends the differing shades into exquisite harmony. He also stated that there is a wide difference of opinion as to the date of the origin of the hooked rug. Some prominent writers contend that hooked rugs antedate the American Revolution. Numerous opinions have been quoted that hooked rugs did not make their initial appearance until the early part of the 19th century. The fact is, that the date or origin cannot be fixed upon with any degree of certainty. Mr. Burnham's opinion based upon rare specimens he has discovered in his search throughout New England and the Maritime Provinces is, that the hooked rug was made at a much earlier date than many suppose.

Among the many rugs shown were several having a foundation of homespun linen. One rug of 1780 had the old blue and buff Continental coloring. Another, Mr. Burnham called American Primitive of 1820. Other rugs shown included Jack Sprat and his wife, 1860; cabbage rose design, 1840; transcendent hooked rug, 1780; a geometrical rug, 1870.

It was during 1870 that a Mr. Frost of Biddleford, Me., conceived the idea of selling rug patterns along with tinware and found it very successful. Mr. Burnham showed several rugs of the famous Frost pattern, "The Poll Parrott" and "The Four Sister Rose Rugs."

Homespun linsey-woolsey, cloth made of linen and wool mixed and dyed was the most satisfactory material used in the early days. Today we have a white cotton flannel cut in the desired lengths and home dyed. This material makes excellent firm rugs. Old hooked rugs are now becoming very scarce and good ones hard to find.

In closing Mr. Burnham displayed a very beautiful needle-point design of the shield of the American Republic, worked on heavy white silk and while it was being shown the group sang America.

There were many fine displays of hooked rugs by members of the club and Mr. Burnham said that he considered the assembly one of the finest he had ever seen.

Among the exhibitors were Clara Robb, Valerie O'Connor, Annie Eaton, Grace Whitten, Miss Barbara Fernald and Alice R. Andrews. Mrs. George Garfield of West Concord exhibited an interesting antique rug, while Mrs. James Early of South Groveland displayed one made during 1934, view of Rockport, Me. The original, an antique, was hooked and clipped by a Mrs. B. F. Coburn, and was at one time in the collection of J. Fenimore Cooper, Esq., Albany, N. Y., now in the Langhorne collection, Richmond, Va. This rug is shown in William W. Kent's book "The Hooked Rug".

Flowers were presented by the Antiques Committee to Gladys Wilson, president of the club, Jane Robinson, secretary and Alice Andrews, chairman of Antiques.

Tea was served by Ruth Hilton and her committee. The tea table with its decorations of orchid, yellow and green was effective and in keeping. Music was furnished by Miss Tucci and Genevieve Elwell, piano, and Norman Harrold, accordion.

The committee serving with Mrs. Andrews was as follows: assisting on Exhibition, Edith Harris; Custodians, Ida MacDonald and Harriett Linscott. Hospitality included Isabelle Winship, Clara Reynolds, Gertrude Scammon, E. Adele Emery, Anna Lochman, Christine Clarke and Mary Gilbody. Tea chairman, Ruth Hilton, assisted by Marjorie Dyer, Dorah Hadley, Edna Messenger, Marian Gilbert and Beatrice Campbell. The pourers were Anna Gleason and Marion Hayden.

Antiques in the Movies

"One More Spring," in which Warner Baxter and Janet Gaynor star should appeal to the collector and dealer in antiques. Mr. Baxter auctions off the effects of his antique shop, pays his creditors and is left with a bed that Napoleon once owned. From here the story goes to a satisfactory climax and happy ending. To tell more would spoil the picture for you if you haven't already seen it.

With the Dealers

The Bratfishes have returned to the north following their sojourn in St. Petersburg, Fla., during the winter. They have opened their shop for the summer on a rural route out of Traverse City, Michigan.

Tuesday is now "antique day" at the White Elephant Shop, Scarsdale, N. Y. On this day residents of the community bring their antiques for sale or display at the shop. The exhibits include furniture, rugs, tapestries, paintings and old clocks.

Harriet Laybourn, dealer of Paxton, Ill., has returned from three months spent in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Scully & Scully, interior decorators and antique dealers, have leased a store at 510 Park Ave., New York City.

College Group Will Exhibit

The Rockford College Association of Chicago and suburbs and the Woman's Club of Evanston are sponsoring the Chicago and North Shore Antique Exhibition which will take place at the Woman's Club, Church and Chicago Avenue, Evanston from June 6 to 8. The exhibition will be open from 10:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. each day and will include exhibits of furniture, glassware, china, rugs, prints, jewelry, pewter, silver and quilts. Entries are restricted to dealers or collectors of recognized standing displaying antiques only.

Scrapbooks

"Out of Grandmother's Attic" was the subject of a talk given before the North Town Woman's Club of Chicago, recently, by Ruth Wallis Wagner. Antiques were exhibited.

I SPECIALIZE

Antique Coin Banks, mechanical, glass, pottery banks, etc. Will buy old unusual banks. My sale list values in old banks will interest Collectors and Dealers. myc

NORMAN SHERWOOD

612 Fifth Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.

RESULTS

Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio—"I cannot be without HOBBIES. In many ways it has helped me. One sale \$250."

M. M. Cummings

Thomas Chippendale and His Contemporaries



WHITFILL'S Antique Shop of Wilkesburg, Pa., features something of interest each month, and they call the attention of their customers to the feature by means of a broadside. If it happens to be a piece of furniture which is being featured the newer collector particularly will become more familiar with the period through the descriptive matter which leads up to the piece or pieces on exhibit. During a recent month, for instance, the broadside, a one sheet affair, read as follows in part:

The middle of the 18th century came during an era of settled prosperity in the American Colonies, with the manner of living, especially in the larger social centers, patterned upon that of the mother country. Thus the furniture styles which had become the vogue in England soon made their way into this country.

At this time, Thomas Chippendale, who had come to London in 1727 with his father, a cabinetmaker of the same name, was at the height of his influence, as the arbiter of English furniture styles.

Though he conducted a large establishment, employing many highly skilled craftsmen, by no means all of the furniture which bears his name, was the output of his shop. The term is concerned with design and style, not with the maker, for his designs were widely copied, especially after the publication, in 1753, of his book, "The Gentleman and Cabinetmaker's Director." In this country every cabinetmaker who catered to the well-to-do was soon busy supplying the demand for the new styles.

Fortunately some of these were endowed with skill and artistic ability amounting to genius, and so impressed their individuality upon their work that they developed a distinct type of "American Chippendale," conforming in general characteristics to its British prototype, but with variations peculiarly its own.

Of these, William Savery, Quaker, of Philadelphia was the most famous, for, receiving inspiration from Chippendale's book, he developed an original style which became so popular that he is credited with founding a "Savery School."

It is unfortunate that Savery, like other Colonial cabinetmakers, used labels so unsubstantial that few marked pieces of his have come to light, consequently, definite identification of his work from that of one

of his "school" is a problem few experts would attempt to solve.

Thus it is with a highboy we feature this month. Of mahogany, seven feet high with bonnet top, it has the flame finials and sunflower carvings which are well known Philadelphia characteristics. There are eleven drawers, the middle one at top and bottom showing the carved shell so much favored by Savery. Other factors in the Savery formula are the original brasses, the half round fluted columns, at the recessed corners of upper and lower sections, which he omitted in but few of his larger pieces, and the cabriole legs with the shell design ending in ball and claw feet.

Typical of the earlier Chippendale period, before he had made mahogany and more elaborate ornamentation the vogue, is a walnut Pennsylvania chest-on-frame which we were fortunate enough to find in an old homestead nestled in a valley of the Alleghenies. Six feet in height it has nine drawers, dentil molding, half round reeded columns and web feet.

In nothing did Chippendale and his American contemporaries more excel than in their chairs. We are proud of our set of five, one arm and four side chairs, to which, if desired, may be added a sixth, similar enough in design, though constructed at a later date. Typically Chippendale, these possess characteristics which indicate Philadelphia as their place of origin, though they have been attributed to Gillingham because of an authenticated chair of his, said to be in the Metropolitan Museum, which is identical in every respect.

An exquisite example of Chippendale, probably seldom equalled in artistry of conception and workmanship, is a tray table with octagon tilt top and bird cage. The edge is of a design which we have never seen before in fact or picture. The typical Chippendale cabriole legs show a wealth of acanthus carving, more delicate than is usually seen, which only a master craftsman could have produced.



Collects Antiques

Claude Rains of the films is a persevering collector of antiques. Things he had picked up in old cities of Europe and America were in his very old eastern farm house when it was struck by lightning and destroyed.

The star of "Crime Without Passion," "The Invisible Man," and "What Was Mine," admits he "went around playing Hamlet" over his loss for weeks, but already has begun a new collection.



Law Catches Up

Charles H. Bortell, Ardmore, Pa., was held recently in \$1,000 bail for court on charges of obtaining money under false pretense.

He admitted, police of that section say, that glassware which he represented as once having been owned by the Earl of Sandwich, and for which he received \$50 to \$100 a set, was spurious.

The Earl of Sandwich lived in the eighteenth century. He was Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty and Postmaster General of England. Sandwich glass had no connection with the earl at all.

Bortell is reported to have said that he obtained the glassware from a Pennsylvania firm and then sent it to Kansas City for the purpose of having the Earl's coat of arms etched on it.

Goblets which he sold for \$100 a lot, cost him \$6, plus an additional \$6 for etching.



A Treasure Find of '91



In 1891 while maneuvering through the Indhyari Hills, India, a detachment of British Tommies found an almost impenetrable gorge which yielded a glimpse of wonders centuries old. Before exploration could begin, it was necessary to expel hundreds of domesticated animals and wild tribesmen which made the caves their homes.

When everything of this nature had been cleared away, whole cathedrals were revealed, complete with picture galleries which were recognized as unique in the history of art. In one cave was a gigantic 20-foot Buddha, hewn from living rock and considered one of the finest pieces of sculpture in India.

RUGS

HOMEMADE HOOKED RUGS — Easy to make with "Susan Burr" machine, full illustrated direction, \$1.25 postpaid. Mary Dale Cloth Strip Cutter—absolutely safe, cutting edges protected hardened ground steel, self sharpening—cuts rug making time in half, \$1.25 postpaid in U. S. A.—Holley Associates, 20 Water St., Torrington, Conn. d124011

ANTIQUE HOOKED RUGS cleaned and repaired by expert workmen. Prices reasonable. Estimates given before we begin work. We supply shipping bags and pay express. Thirty years' experience. — H. Condon, 234 Maypole Road, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania. n12218

Antique Dealers' Directory

12 Months \$3.00
(3 apace lines)
(Cash with Order)

ARKANSAS

Josephine B. Hopp's Antique Shop, Fort Smith, Ark. Old Glass, Rare Bric-A-Brac, Oddities. Correspondence solicited. ja63

CONNECTICUT

Chamberlain Antique Rooms, New Haven, Conn. Founded 1835. Specializing New Haven and Yale Prints. mh63
Hall Bros., Marlborough, Conn. Rare Antiques, Furniture, Glass, Prints, etc. Hartford—New London Pike. ap63
Knowlton, Henry, Mansfield, Conn., Highway Route 101. Unusual collection of antiques to choose from. je63
LaGrange, E. B., Wilton, Conn. Furniture, Glass, Hooked Rugs. Route 7, between Norwalk and Danbury. mh63
Lewis, Mrs. Mary P., 68 Park Ave., Danbury, Conn. Antiques, general line. Specializing in Glass. ja63

ILLINOIS

Antique Gift Shoppe, 116 S. Campbell St., Macomb, Ill. Pattern Glass, Carriage Lamps, Bric-a-brac. au35
Atwood's South Park Shop, 6733 South Chicago Ave., Chicago. General line of choice Antiques. Inspection invited. Also buys. je63
Aurora, Ill., 429 Downer place. Early American Furniture; Glass; Prints; Books. mh63
Brophy, Mrs. Howard, 401 S. Spencer St., Aurora, Ill. Antique Furniture, Glass, etc. Wants solicited. au35
Brown, Arthur, Macomb, Ill. Antique Glass, Furniture, Prints, etc. Rates to dealer. Inquiries invited. my63
Bliss, Cleo, Chenoa, Ill. Antiques, pattern glass, furniture, prints, miniatures, dolls, etc. Lists. mh63
Cameron's Relic Castle, 431-39 N. State, Chicago. A show place, Indian Relics, Weapons, Antiques. Enclose stamp. my35
Corner Cupboard, The, 4529 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill. Furniture, Prints, Silver, Glass, China, Pewter, etc., Bought and Sold. je63
Cottage Antique Shop, 607 S. State St., Champaign, Ill. Pressed and blown glass. Furniture. Pink and copper luster. d53
Crawford's Antique Shop, R. F. D. No. 4, 3 miles east of Dixon, Ill. Complete line of Glass, Prints, Furniture, at lowest prices. ja63
Down the Lane Antique Shop, Marshall, Ill. Antique Pattern Glass, China, Furniture. Wants solicited. jly63
Glan-yr-Afon Farm House. Fine antiques, low prices. Shop at Glen Ellyn, Ill., P. O. Lombard, Ill., R. 1. je63
Grogan, Marie I., 1000 Marshall Field Annex Bldg., Chicago. Old Glass, China, Silver, Lustre. je63
Hoover, Mrs. Don, 506 North 8th St., Quincy, Ill. Full line Antique Glass, China. Lustre Furniture, Prints. je63
Jean, Mrs., 526 W. Grand South, Springfield, Ill. Large line prints, Glass, furniture, curios. je63
Marsh, Jeannette, Lake Marie, Antioch, Illinois, Follow Rt. 21. Glass, China, Furniture, Paperweight, etc. Lists. my35
Mason, Betty, 5137 Harper Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Tel. Midway 8959. Antiques—Interiors. my35
Putnam's, 51 Ayer St., Harvard, Ill. Antiques locally collected. Furniture, Glass, etc. je63
Rogers, Nelle C., 614 North Forest, Oak Park. Closing out Glass, China, rarities. Your Wants solicited. my63
Spahr's Antique Shop, 402 E. 69th Street, Chicago. (Formerly 6850 South Park). Complete Line. my35
Tucker and Tucker, 5626 State, Chicago. Open Sundays. Antiques for sale. China, glass and bric-a-brac mending. ap63
Whatnot Antique Shop, Paxton, Ill. Pattern Glass. Furniture, Prints, Coverlets, Lustre, Lamps. Write us. s53

Ye Olde China Shoppe, Iola D. Brodie, proprietor, 1508 E. 63rd St., Chicago. Plaza 2601. Modern and Antique Dishes, attractive gifts, souvenirs, and bric-a-brac. jly53

INDIANA

Goodrich, Clementine, 218 W. Washington, Ft. Wayne, Ind. General line of antiques, Glass a specialty. Send for list. n55
Kessler, T. H., Winslow, Ind. Manufacturer of wooden clock movements and wood clock cases, any design. Write for literature. ja36
Schuell, Chas. M., 209 N. Main St., South Bend, Ind. Antique jewelry and sandwich glass, low prices to dealers. jly63
Torgeson's—One block off 20 at Lexington Bridge, 156 N. Sixth St., Elkhart, Indiana. je63
Van Ardsdall, Maude, 204 South Crowder, Sullivan. One block west of Route 41. General line of Genuine Antiques, Early American Furniture, Choice Pattern Glass, etc. Inquiries promptly answered. ja63
Zolmans Antique Shop, Fairmount, Ind. 10 miles So. of Marion, off Road 9. Glassware and Jewelry. Mail orders solicited. mh63

IOWA

Kriz Antique Shop, 1528 A Ave., E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Furniture, Glass, Prints, Pewter. Pewter repaired. Paperweights wanted. ap63
Mangold, Mrs. Bertha, 1000 N. Fifth, Burlington, Iowa. Glass, China, Furniture, Bric-a-brac. Wants solicited. jly63

MAINE

Chilcott, Mrs. C. L., 24 State St., Brewer, Maine. Early New England Antiques and hooked rugs. s53

MARYLAND

Harling, Mrs. A. A., 3210 St. Paul St., Baltimore. Large stock of Pressed Glass, Furniture, etc. au53
Wayside Shop, The, Bethesda, Md. Rare Glass, China and Furniture. Large stock. mh63

MASSACHUSETTS

Aunt Lydia's Attic, 795 Chestnut Street, Waban, Mass. Tel. Center-Newton 0691. Early and Mid-Victorian furniture, glass. jly63
Bennett, W. W., The Colonial Shop, New Bedford, Mass. Furniture, Glass, Pewter, China, Whaling Items, Prints, Needlework. au35
Dean, Alton L., 60 Harrison Ave., Taunton, Mass. Summer Shop, Cataumet, Cape Cod. Large variety of Genuine Antiques. ja63
Old Furniture Shop, The, 1030 Main St., Worcester, Mass., and Provincetown, Cape Cod. Authentic American Antiques. d63
Treasure Chest, 256 Burrill St., Swampscott, Mass. Blown and Colored Glass, China, Parian, Pewter, Flasks, etc. Wants solicited. n53
Weathercock House, Lawrence B. Romaine, Mgr., Middleboro, Mass. Furniture, Glass, China, Panelling, Hardware Tools, Lighting, Books, Ships Logs and Documents. ap63
Whiclow, Mrs. George W., 179 Newbury St., Boston, Mass. Glass, China, Furniture. s53

MICHIGAN

Bellows, Mrs. S. E., 1111 W. Michigan Ave., East Lansing, Mich. "The old red brick on the road to the Capitol." mh63
Craig, H. J., 156 W. Muskegon Ave., Muskegon, Mich. Antiques, Glass, Prints, Books, etc. ap63
Flowers, Baye, 14 Lemont St., Battle Creek, Mich. Antiques, Glass, China, Jewelry, Lamps, Prints. mh63

Hunn, Mrs. Maybelle C., Parma, Mich. Antiques. Pattern Glass, Milk White. Write your wants. n53

Robinson's Antiques, Box 72, Franklin, Mich. Cor. Franklin Road and Northwestern Highway, near 12 Mile Road. mh63

MISSOURI

Selby, Bertha M., 338 E. Lockwood, Webster Groves, Mo. Antiques. Specializing in Old Glass. Mail Orders Filled. n53
The Old House, at the Sign of the Horse and Sleigh. General Line, 13 Miles South of St. Louis, Super Highway 61, P. O. Kimmawick, Mo. ap63
The Spinning Wheel, 2852 North Union, St. Louis, Mo. Glass, China, Furniture. Wants solicited. ja63

NEBRASKA

McMillan's Antique Shop, The Glass House, 100 S. 32nd Ave., Omaha on Six Highways. je63

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Cutler, C. H., Mrs., 91 Main St., Peterborough, N. H. Antique furniture; Prints; Pewter; Glass. mh63
Hill Acres, Suncook, N. H. (Between Manchester and Concord on old road.) General Line. my63

NEW JERSEY

Barber, M., 27 Pearl Street, North Plainfield, New Jersey. Antiques general line. Specializing in glass. mh63
Bonner, Arthur, South Orange Ave., Florham Park, N. J. Morris County's leading antique shop. General line. Wants solicited. mh63
Dunham, Marcelline, 49 Manchester Place, Newark, New Jersey. Glass, china, etc., Lists. Write wants. o53
Edna, Munn Scott, 59 Locust Ave., Milburn, N. J. Good Pattern Glass, Write wants. o53
Moore, Wilmer, Hopewell, New Jersey. Pattern Glass, Lamps, China, Furniture, Brasses, Pewter, Prints, Silhouettes. mh63
Thornton, Leon, Hanover, N. J. "Sign of the Eagle." Fine Cabinet work and Antiques. o53

NEW YORK

Bill's Antique Shop, 179 West Ave., Canandaigua, N. Y. Send for dealers wholesale monthly lists. Furniture, Glass, etc. je63
Goetzcheus, Hazel A., Old Tyne Shoppe, 686 Chenango St., Binghamton, N. Y. General line, glass. Prices reasonable. jly63
Harris, Mary, 315 East Main St., Batavia, N. Y. Early American Antiques from Western New York Homes. je63
Helmer, Josephine, 1904 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y. Early American furniture, glass, silver, china. je63
Hinds, Mildred Streeter, Tribes Hill, N.Y. Route 5. Pattern Glass, Dolls, Lamps. Lists. s12
Jane's, Martha, Marcellus, N. Y. Victorian furniture, glass, general line. Send lists. Prices moderate. je63
Landon, Mrs. F. W., Sodus, N. Y. Colonial Rug and Quilt Shop, antiques, duplicates, quilting photos. mh63
Parmelee Hall, 1512 East Springfield, N. Y. Antiques, Glass, Furniture, China, Bric-a-brac. ap63
Robbins, Mrs. Ralph, Robbinstone House, Route 1, Macedon, N. Y. Antiques, Pressed Glass, etc. Your wants solicited. ap63
Schottler, J. Henry, Jr., 210 E. 58th St., New York City. Collector, Repairer and Dealer. o54
The Old Stone House, 463 First Ave., Pelham, Silver, Sheffield, Glass, Lustre, Furniture, Samplers. my63
The Sampler, Herbert and Adeline Smith, 53 Prospect Terrace, Cortland, N. Y. Primitive Furniture, Early Glass, Flasks and Pattern Glass. au63

DIRECTORY Continued

Tappan, Anna Jayne, Newark Valley, N. Y. Glass, China, Furniture, Silver, Jewelry, Quilts, etc. Wants solicited. ap63

Turner, S. O., Upper Glen St., Glens Falls, N. Y. Wholesale dealer in Antiques. A complete line. my63

Warne, Cora M., 11 1/4 Grover St., Auburn, N. Y. Glass, Dolls, Bric-a-brac. Write wants. jly63

NORTH CAROLINA

Webb, Mrs. Paul, The Old Homestead, "At the Sign of the Oaks," 615 North Morgan Street, Shelby, North Carolina. Authentic American Antiques and Glass. Write wants. f63

OHIO

Deal, Mrs. R. Estella, 1106 Clarendon Ave., N. W., Canton, Ohio. Our Antiques will please you. au53

Gabriel, Mrs. Mertie, 311 W. Water St., Piqua, Ohio. Old Clocks, Coverlets, Spinning Wheels, Glass. Genuine. Reasonable. f63

Meek, Mrs. E. M., 42 Forest Drive, Painesville, Ohio. 1/2 block north U.S. Route 20. Antique furniture, glass, etc. mh63

Nevill, J. E., Madisonville-Cincinnati, Ohio. Rare Prints, Glass, China, Flasks, early American items. Price list. Thousand items. 25c. je35

Patrick, Chas., Peoria, Ohio. 9 mi. North Marysville, R31. Pattern Glass, McGuffey Readers, Furniture, Flasks, Vases, Lamps. Write wants. mh63

Striegel, Frances, 1331 Park Row, Lakewood, Ohio. Just off Route 20. Antiques. jly63

Strom, Mrs. William, 631 Harmon Ave., Dayton, Ohio. Early American glass bought and sold. Price list for 10c. jly63

Vaughn, Jennie Barton, 301 East Main Street, Norwalk, Ohio, Route 61. Antiques. Large stock. jly63

White, Florence Gage, Mentor, Ohio, on U. S. Route 20, General Line of Antiques. my53

Williams' Clock Shop, 1743 E. 116 Place, Cleveland, Ohio. Antique clocks restored. Escapements fitted. au53

OREGON

Fabian, Dominick, 18 S. W. Columbia Street, Portland, Ore. Book and antique. Write your wants. ap63

PENNSYLVANIA

Berkstesser, Estelle, 333 East Princess St., York, Pa. Glass, China, Miniatures, Pottery, Hardware, Miscellaneous. my63

Blacksmith, Anna, (Hogestown), Mechanicsburg, Pa. Furniture, Glass, China, Lamps, Luster, Books, Prints. Write wants. my35

Cain, Mrs. Ewing, 333 Market St., Le-moyne, Pa., across river from Harrisburg. A visit to my shop will disclose an interesting collection of all kinds of antiques. d63

Churchman, Norah, Rural Lane, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa. Small corner hanging shelves in pine. Walnut sleigh seat. Sawtooth glass. Bowls for bulbs, etc. my63

Downing, Mabel S., Lancaster, Pa., R. D. No. 2. General line of Glass, China, Prints, etc. Write wants. ja53

Feeman's Antique Shop, 262 South Tenth St., Lebanon, Pa. General Line. Victorian and Empire a Specialty. Lists Free. ap63

Kegerris, Ella F., 140 W. Main, Annville, Pa. General line. Glass and China, special features. Write wants. jly63

Laldacker, Edith, Shickshinny, Penna. Furniture, Glass, China, Bottles, Prints, Firearms. Write wants. Lists free. au12

Little Eagle Antique Shop, Line Lexington, Pa. Large collection glass, prints, furniture. Mailing lists. s63

Mann, Samuel, 1310 West Russell St., Philadelphia, Pa. Free Lists. Antique Glassware. Low Prices. mh63

Missemer, David B., Market Square and West High St., Manheim, Pa. All sorts of Antiques. ap63

Musselman, C., one mile East of Ephrata, Pa. General Line. Write your wants. my35

Pass, Mrs. Lula, 12 E. Portland Street, Mechanicsburg, Pa. (Cumb. Co.). Furniture; Glass; China; Coverlets. General Line. List. mh63

Reeves, Martha de Haas, 1624 Pine St., Philadelphia, Glass, China, Furniture, Silver, Miniature, Silhouettes, Prints. f63

Renno's Antique Shop, 55 N. 4th St., Hamburg, Pa. Glass, China, Bottles, Prints, Furniture. au12

Ritter's Antique Shop, 356 East 9th, Erie, Pa. 15,000 Miscellaneous Antiques, Relics, Curios, etc. ap63

Rudisill, D. C., Route 1, Baltimore Pike, Gettysburg, Pa. General line. Monthly lists. je35

The Odd Shop, 220 So. 15 Street, Philadelphia, Glass, China, Books, Prints, etc. Write wants. ap63

Tshudy, John, Palmyra, Pa. Pennsylvania Furniture and Glass. Victorian and Empire Furniture. Lists Free. my63

Weaver, Frank M., Main Street and Valley Forge Road, Lansdale, Pa. Fine Furniture, Glass, Early American. f63

Whitfill's Antique Shop (Mrs. Jessie McCready, associate), 9600 Franktown Rd., R.F.D. 1, Wilkingsburg, Pa. (Route 80, just out of Pittsburgh.) f63

Wierman, Mrs. W. H., 314 W. Market St., York, Penna. Lincolnway. Early American Antiques. my63

Woods, Annie, Blain, Pa. Antique furniture, glass, prints, dolls, lamps, private hunting. Priced reasonable. ja63

RHODE ISLAND

Livesey, George, 268 Broad St., Providence, R. I. Your wants supplied at this shop. au53

SOUTH CAROLINA

Brick House Antique Shop, The, 454 East Main Street, Spartanburg, South Carolina. Southern Antiques, Glass, Books. ap63

TENNESSEE

Fleming, Helen M., 3515 Fairmont Drive, Acklen Park, Nashville, Tenn. Rare old glass and china. Open at night. mh63

Pickel, Charles, Jr., Kingston, Tenn. Antique Guns, Furniture, Swords, Violins, Books, Clocks. Write wants. f63

VERMONT

Bigelow, Mrs. Hayes, Brattleboro, Vermont. 56 piece copper luster band tea set, Glass. Silver. Write wants. my35

Old Curiosity Shop, Belmont, Vermont. Do your own Stenciling on chairs, trays, etc. Write for sample. s63

Stevens Antique Shop, 90 Portland St., St. Johnsbury, Vt. General line guaranteed Vermont antiques. o35

WASHINGTON

Olde Tyme Shoppe, 1121 Pine St., Seattle. Antiques, Furniture, Glass, Luster, Jewelry, China. Most everything. Write wants. f63

Sturtevant's Antique & Curio Shop, 3220 Waters, Seattle. Rare items. Large illustrated lists, 10c. Buy, sell. s13

WISCONSIN

Green Shutters Tea Room and Antique Shop, S. Hoyum, 601 Main St., Whitewater, Glass, China, Furniture, Prints, Pewter, Rugs. s63

CLASSIFIED ANTIQUE ADS

WANTED TO BUY

Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6. (For "For Sale" rates see following.)

ANTIQUES, GLASSWARE, bric-a-brac of all kinds, full or part collections.—Central Exchange, 98 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y. d12402

WANTED TO BUY old dolls; early American dolls of any kind; also Barbary covered sugar and creamer and Beaded Acorn creamer. — Mrs. H. H. Smith, Oxford, Ohio. je357

CHILDREN'S TOYS OF TIN OR wood; pictures, lithographs and stereoscopic of trains, locomotives, etc.; odd, unusual lights, especially marked ones; powder cans and kegs with manufacturers' labels. Describe fully.—The Village Studio, West Cummington, Mass. my2041

EARLY AMERICAN SILVER SPOONS, porringers, tea sets, etc. Also gold objects. Give complete description.—Thomas Starr Taylor, Box 539, Bridgeport, Conn. f12003

WANTED—All kinds old penny banks. Mechanical, cast iron, tin, wood, pottery banks, glass banks, any rare old banks. — Sherwood, 612 Fifth Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J. my1

FOLK ART in early paintings, lithographs, wood carvings, crude antiques. — Maude Pollard Hull, 111 E. Franklin St., Richmond, Va. ap12822

SPOON MOLDS WANTED. Give full particulars. — Gordon, Rosemere, Rye, N. Y. ap12021

SHEET MUSIC published in the Confederate States during the Civil War.—James Madison, 1376 Sutter St., San Francisco. jly336

I WILL PURCHASE early American and English glass, china, bottles, silver, cup plates, paperweights, paintings, prints, miniatures, materials, early naval jugs, colored flower plates, etc. Please send full description or photographs.—Eugene J. Susel, 6042 Cedar Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. n12084

WANTED—Rare Currier Prints, Early colored flasks and blown glass, Early marked American silver and pewter, Historical chintz, Historical china, Cup Plates, Paperweights, Early lighting devices, carved powder horns, Guns, Indian relics, Early railroad posters, Handbills, Autographed letters and documents. — J. E. Nevil, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my1204c

CARVED IVORIES, fans, figures, carved tusks.—S.A.S., care Hobbies, c63p

WANTED—Currier & Ives prints, historical flasks and blown glass, American silhouettes, rare Windsor chairs, luster and overlay lamps. Address—D. L. Love, 510 N. Van Buren, Kirkwood, Mo. au12423

CASH PAID for Dresden, Chelsea, Derby and Sevres, figures, vases, dishes, etc., overlay, cameo and pattern glass.—G. W. Whichelow, 179 Newbury St., Boston, Mass. my1213

CANES—Must be unusual in design, material or history. Send photo or sketch. Describe fully.—B. W. Cooke, 37 Lakewood Drive, Glencoe, Ill. jal2673

WANTED — Battersea boxes, other enamel objects, agate boxes.—Ira Nelson, 250 Stuart St., Boston, Mass. jal2081

FOR SALE

SELLERS, DEALERS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times.

NATALIE ROWLAND—General line of antiques. — Basking Ridge, N. J., near Bernardsville. d12462

PAIR MAHOGANY VICTORIA footstools: 6 plain and 6 carved side chairs; Tambour desk; straight back mahogany sofa, \$22.00; marble top tables; gold leaf frames; drop leaf stands; brass fenders; old lanterns; blue and white coverlid, \$8.00; glassware. Write your wants, searching every day.—Olmsteads Antique Shop, Wolcott, N. Y. o120021

EDGE WEAPONS, Three Spring Wagon, Miscellaneous Lists, Relics, Antiques, etc.—Ritter's Antique Shop, Erie, Penna. s12063

IF YOU HAVE any sort of "Hobby" in the line of Antiques write me and if I have not the right piece I will try to find it for you. — Marion S. Barnard, Coach House, West Barnstable, Mass., R.F.D. (formerly 129 Dean Road, Brookline, Mass). je453

RARE BRACE BACK WINDSOR chair, Maker's name; very small bedding chest; rare Chippendale cabinet desk, ivory heart escutcheons; Windsor Tables; Early historical bannister back chair; every type of Colonial furniture; better period Victorian furniture; blown also pattern glass; whaling log books; rare set Whaling log book stamps; Museum shops, — W. W. Bennett, The Colonial Shop, New Bedford, Mass., and Twin Gateway, Buzzards Bay, Mass. au12

THOUSANDS of pieces old glass. General line Antiques. Write wants. Glass list for stamp.—Mrs. Don Hoover, 506 North 8th St., Quincy, Ill. ja12633

WRITE MARTIN'S ANTIQUE SHOP, Armstrong, Missouri, for glass lists. ja12042

LARGE VARIETY of genuine antiques, if there is anything you want, write, I might have it.—Alton L. Dean, 60 Harrison Ave., Taunton, Mass. jly369

MUSEUM ITEMS—Pipe Tongs, \$50; Courtling Mirror, early Colonial, \$100; Rush light and candle holder, \$60.—Hall Bros., Marlborough, Conn. jlyp

FOR SALE—Old glass, china, metals, and oddments. Coverlets beautifully repaired.—Carolyn L. Gottlieb, 736 North Ridgeland Ave., Oak Park, Ill. o12063

ANTIQUE GLASSWARE, etc., moderately priced. Free price lists. — Samuel Mann, 1310 West Russell St., Philadelphia, Pa. d12843

PAIR 18th CENTURY andirons, 6 mahogany fiddle back chairs, pair mahogany love seats, mirrors, lustre, blown decanters, flasks, pattern glass.—Palmer's Route 250, Fairport, N. Y. ja12633

FOR SALE — Old spinning wheel in good condition. Old land grant (1784) signed by the Revolutionary general Wm. Moultrie, for whom Ft. Moultrie is named. Old ledger pages showing prices just after Confederate War.—Otis Brabham, Allendale, S. C. my1032

ANTIQUES! Collected from Tidewater, Virginia and the Carolinas. Furniture, Glassware, miscellaneous items, reasonably priced.—Mrs. Hilda W. Powell, P.O. Box 235, Petersburg, Virginia. mh12655

OLD PAINTED CLOCK and Mirror Glasses restored, copied from broken pieces, or designed. Clock faces. Old trays restored or decorated after the old method. — Mrs. R. H. Stephenson, Red Stone Hill, Plainville, Connecticut. my1061

FULL LINE ANTIQUES and thousands pieces of old glass. Stamp for list. Wants solicited.—Mrs. Don Hoover, 506 North 8th St., Quincy, Ill. au12406

ANTIQUES—Mrs. F. J. Williamson, 192 Montclair Ave., Montclair, N. J. By appointment. d12653

OLD GAUTSCHI & SONS music box, with five records, bass exceptionally beautiful, solid inlaid rosewood. Both case and works in excellent condition. Thirty-seven inches long and twelve inches high. One hundred dollars.—Mrs. Allan Fisher, 694 N. Trezevant, Memphis, Tennessee. my1051

UNUSUAL COVERLETS, cornucopia sofa, mahogany console table with mirror below, small maple bureau, Norwegian dower chest, genuine Sandwich.—Box 606, Ann Arbor, Michigan. my105

HENRY HAWKEY PIANO, beautiful mother of pearl inlay and keys. Mason and Hamlin, and American organs. — David Crocker, Barnstable, Massachusetts. my1001

ATTENTION DEALERS: Largest Stock of Victorian furniture in the United States. Also early American furniture at popular prices. Pay us a visit and be convinced. Lists sent upon request.—Richmond Brothers, 15 Bliss St., Springfield, Mass. jly12463

MIRROR PAINTINGS on glass. Reproduced from old ones. Fruit-scenes, etc., \$5 each. Size to order. — Aunt Lydia's Attic Studio, 795 Chestnut St., Waban, Mass. ja12006

NOAH'S ARK — Buys anything. — 116 East First St., Tulsa, Okla. my306

AUNT LYDIA'S ATTIC—Mid-Victorian and early American furniture, decoration, etc. Dealers' prices. Large stock. Lists. By appointment only. Center Newton 0691. Not listed. Tourists write ahead. 795 Chestnut St., Waban, Mass. Ten miles West of Boston. au12618

TWENTY YEARS of honest mail order business in antique, china, glass, furniture, prints, Indian relics, curios, books, and hobbies of all kinds. Send for list.—James Ianni, 329 Vine St., Camden, N. J. ap12405

ANTIQUES—Rare Currier Prints, Rare blown glass, Historical and hip flasks, Paperweights, Cup Plates, Pattern Glass, Historical China, Early silver, Pewter, Chintz, Pottery, Early Lighting, Overlay lamps, Carved powder horns, Guns, and hundreds of Miscellaneous items. Priced catalogue of over one thousand items, 25c.—J. E. Nevil, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my12c

95c EACH, Hand Hooked Rugs, 18"x 24" and larger. Express extra. — New England Sales Ass'n., Inc., 32 Fayette St., Boston, Mass. my1001

NEW ENGLAND PINEAPPLE, Horn of Plenty, Lion, Three Face, Milk-white Blackberry, Panelled Thistle.—Hill Acres Antique Shop, South Main St., Suncook, N. H. s6234

GLASS AND LUSTER a specialty. — Patetto Antique Shop, 2 E. 2nd St., Media, Pa. mh63

OLD SILVER TEASPOONS, 75 cents; Sterling Souvenir Spoons, 50 cents, or 12 Souvenir Spoons, \$5.00; Old nine-inch Pewter Plates, \$3.50.—M. A. Loose, 415 Los Feliz Blvd., Glendale, Calif. jly3

QUITTING BUSINESS—Will sell stock to quick buyer.—Dora Knopp, Antiques, Columbiana, O. my1

ANTIQUES—Finest collection of rare old pieces. Early American and Early Victorian glass, china, and silver. Make us a visit. — 1737 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill. my1521

M. S. RAU, 630 Royal St., New Orleans, La. The largest stock of Antiques in the United States, including French, English, early American and Victorian furniture, china, glassware, brass, paintings, frames, iron garden furniture, bric-a-brac, silver, Sheffield, lanterns, copper ornaments, lamps and prints. Wholesale and retail. Pay us a visit and be convinced. Mail orders are always given our prompt attention. Established 1912. f128841

OUTSTANDING HOOKED CARPET, 9 x 9 ft. Floral design expertly made, \$85.00. Large general line. Satisfaction guaranteed.—Gene A. Greenawalt, McLeanah's Mansion, Wm. Penn Highway Route 22, Hollidaysburg, Pa. mh12696

RUBY OVER-LAY LAMP, 14" high, shaft and bowl of overlay. Five curly maple, rush seat Hitchcock chairs, Small Staffordshire animals.—Claire H. Davis, 510 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. my1001

PERIOD AND VICTORIAN furniture; glass, jewelry. Lists—drawings. Dealers supplied.—Hazel H. Harpending, The Hobby Shop, Fayetteville, New York. my155

SMALL CURLY MAPLE DESK. Curly maple chests of drawers. Pair maple Chippendale chairs. Pair curly maple turtle-back chairs. Roped leg mahogany card table, also sewing table and bedside table, roped legs. Maple chest-on-chest. Blown and pattern glass. China of all kinds. Prints. Whaling and nautical items of every kind. Real museuma.—W. W. Bennett, The Colonial Shop, New Bedford, Mass., and Twin Gateway, Buzzards Bay, Mass. au12

VASELINE COVERED COMPOTE, D & B variant, 14" high, \$20.00; pr. 11" blue glass lamps, \$8.00; amber English hobnail footed bowl, handles, 8", \$10.00; 12 clear stippled leaf-shaped saucers, \$10.00; pr. sq. rose-in-snow open sugars, \$4.00; 61" Kentucky rifle, brass trimmed, \$10.00; South Carolina furniture: walnut quilt chest, dated 1768, \$75.00; handsome inlaid sideboard, unique, \$250.00; large lithograph Lincoln, n. p., n. d., \$18.00; Weems' "Life Washington" 1806, (poor), \$3.00; sets rare books very cheap. Postage extra. — The Brick House Antique Shop, 454 East Main Street, Spartanburg, South Carolina. my1534

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ONE DOLLAR SPECIALS—49 pieces of Miniature Tin Trinkets, 1 pr. of Miniature Pottery Jelly Moulds, 10 Miniature Hand Carved Wooden Animals, Snuff Box, Indian Hatchet, 1 pr. Pottery Soap Dishes, Daisies and Button Peacock Blue Pickle Dish, 1860 Dress and Petticoat, Very old Ice Skates, Antique Cups and Saucers, 20 Goupi's Gravure.—Emerson, 4254 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. my1001

10,000 ANTIQUES, 600 Curriers, Mechanical Banks, Bohemian Glass and Lamps, Pink Lustre China, Furniture, Lowestoft. No Reproductions.—A. Hiseley & Co., 128 B. St., Lowell, Mass. my1001

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COVERLETS, one \$20, one \$10; Double Paisley shawl, \$40.—E. W., c/o Hobbies. my1

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OLD WORLD POLISH is especially intended to nourish and preserve the patina of fine antiques and reproduction furniture. \$1.00 per 8-ounce bottle, postpaid. Send for free booklet on "Care and Feeding of Furniture.—Baker Furniture Factories, No. 32 Milling Road, Holland, Michigan. ap12391

Glassware And China

The First and Second Potteries at Norwich, Conn.

By VERNON VARICK

SINCE this is the year in which Connecticut celebrates 300 years of its founding, it seems appropriate to record here some of the early pottery activities in the State. In this article we intend to confine our notes to the first two potteries established in Norwich, Conn. Fine specimens of the work of these early potteries are still to be seen in the collections of historical societies and private individuals throughout the State. In 1822, there were but twelve potteries doing business in Connecticut and by that time the first pottery at Norwich had ceased to operate. In the colonial period porcelain and pewter were not so plentiful, and wooden dishes were used considerably.

The first pottery at Norwich was established by Colonel Christopher Leffingwell, a descendant of Lieutenant Thomas Leffingwell, one of the founders of Norwich. The colonel was one of those foresighted colonists who believed in home manufactures and his pottery was only one of his many adventures in the field of industry. Just when he turned his hand to the making of pottery is unknown. On April 9, 1774, Colonel Leffingwell sold to Thomas Williams "about fourteen rods of land lying a little southerly from my Stone-ware Kiln in the First Society of Norwich . . . with the privilege of passing and repassing upon my land from the east end of said lot on twenty feet broad, thence in a direct line by my said Potter's Kiln & Shop, between said Shop and my House that Judah Paddock Spooner Lives in, to the Highway." Thus the date of 1774 is the first known date in the history of Norwich pottery.

The following ads appeared in the "Norwich Packet & The Weekly Advertiser", in August 1777: "To be SOLD for Cash or Country Produce by the Maker, at his house near Doctor Lathrop's at Norwich; A NEW

ASSORTMENT of home made Earthenware consisting of Milk pans, Chamber Pots, Mugs, etc.

"To be Sold at the Printing Office (for Cash or Country Produce) A FRESH ASSORTMENT of Home Made Earthen WARE; consisting of the following articles viz. Pans, Butter Pots, Pitchers, Jugs, Pudding-Pans, Bowls, Mugs, Platters, Plates, etc.

The business of this first pottery was carried on in 1793 by Charles Lathrop, son-in-law of Colonel Leffingwell and later still by Christopher Potts, whose advertisement appears in the "Norwich (Conn.) Gazette" of September 15, 1796: "C. Potts & Son informs the Public that they have lately established a Manufactory of Earthenware at the shop formerly improved by Mr. Charles Lathrop, where all kinds of said Ware is made and sold, either in large or small quantities and guaranteed good."

This Christopher Potts was probably one of the New London Potts. A family descended from William Potts, who came from Newcastle, England, and married, in 1678, in New London, Conn., Rebecca, the daughter of Captain James Avery. Their descendants lived in New London and Groton. In 1790, Christopher was living in Norwich and his neighbors were Asahel Case and Gideon Birchard.

In Morse's "Gazetter" for 1797, stone and earthenware is mentioned among the industries of the town of Norwich, Colonel Leffingwell, who pioneered in the industry, died in 1810, and in his inventory were included "One Shovel for a Potter's Kiln, three Turning Machines for a Potter, One Machine for grinding paint and forty-five pounds of yellow ochre."

Before 1816, this pottery seems to have disappeared from the list of Norwich industries. Miss Perkins in "Old Houses of the Ancient Town of

Norwich" locates the pottery kiln and shop, down near the Yantic river, on the road leading from Harland's corner to Norwich Town Church.

Fine specimens of the wares produced at the Leffingwell, Lathrop, and Potts potteries are owned in Norwich. Among these is an unusual piece, a red plate with yellow scroll. In the Morgan Memorial at Hartford, there are two pieces of pottery, a jug and a jar, which are labeled as having been made in Norwich, Conn., about 1810. They are of a deep red color, with black blotches, made by admitting smoke into the kiln, and have a special lead glaze. Bowls, large and small, and jars, tall and deep, or round and squat, of this ware, are seen, besides many examples of stone-ware utensils.

The second pottery at Norwich of which we have a record was located near the so called Clinton Woolen Mills, in the course of a century, was known under many names, and in recent years as the Saxton Woolen Co., located on Clinton Avenue in Norwich.

On December 24, 1798, Andrew Tracy mortgaged to a Boston firm three parcels of land in Norwich, the third included "the mill lot, mill house, the privilege and appurtenances Rents & Profits viz: my two thirds part thereof and all my interest in the Blacksmith Shop, forge, trip hammer, and tools, Potter's work, etc." This is the first mention of a pottery on these premises. Andrew Tracy was the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Bushnell) Tracy. Andrew Tracy removed to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and in January 1800, appointed Elisha Hyde of Norwich, his attorney. In the following June, Tracy gave a quit claim deed of the premises, including the potter's works, to Captain Joseph Hosmer, who had purchased the mortgage of the Boston firm.

Captain Hosmer came from Salem, Mass. He probably carried on the business of the pottery as a side issue. He died in July, 1803, and the inventory of his estate included hollow ware and stone and earthen ware. On June 3, 1805, the Widow Hannah Hosmer, with Captain James Hyde, as executors of the estate, sold

part of the estate to William Cleveland.

William Cleveland also came from Salem, Mass. Purchasing the pottery in 1805, he continued the business until May 2, 1814, when he sold out to Peleg Armstrong and Erastus Wentworth, both of Norwich. In June 1834, Armstrong & Wentworth, or "A & W", dates from 1814 to 1834.

Peleg Armstrong was born on April 14, 1785, at Norwich, the son of Jabez and Anne (Roath) Armstrong. He married first Lucy Wentworth the sister of Erastus Wentworth, and on her decease married her sister Mary.

Erastus Wentworth was born on November 8, 1788, in Norwich, the

son of Lemuel and Elizabeth (Sanger) Wentworth. He married in Stonington Conn., Esther States, the daughter of Adam and Esther (Noyes) States of Stonington. Adam States came from Holland and established a pottery at Stonington before 1800.

About thirty-five years ago, when repairs were being made to the mill dam, in the excavations made there were discovered many pieces of earthenware. These relics of the old pottery consisted of broken scraps and imperfect specimens for the greater part. Some of the quaint stoneware ink bottles in good condition were preserved as curiosities by the superintendent of the Saxton Woollen Co.

Marina Grande, now the usual landing place on the north side of the island, which is connected with the town of Capri by a funicular railway. It was to Marine Grande that the early church of St. Costanzo belonged. In the 15th century the corsairs of the Mediterranean made the island the subject of many raids and the inhabitants were forced to seek refuge higher up, at Capri and Anacapri.

To the west of the town of Capri is situated the Grotto Azzura or Blue Grotto, the most celebrated of many sea caves known in Roman times, which was rediscovered in 1826. This remarkable cavern is entered from the sea by a narrow opening not more than three feet high and passengers are compelled to stoop or lie down in the boat. Inside, however, it is found to be of magnificent proportions, and of marvelous beauty, the gorgeous coloring being said to be produced by the reflection and refraction of the sun's rays through the water. Elliptical in form, it has a length of 165 feet, a breadth of 100 in the widest part, and a height of 40 in the loftiest, with 48 feet of water beneath. The grotto is visited by 60,000 people each year.

On first entering the grotto all seems dark. The water near the entrance is intensely and luminously blue. Gradually as the eye becomes accustomed to the obscurity, the irregular vault of the roof becomes visible, tinted by a faint reflection from the water. The effect increases the longer the visitor remains. The boatmen who, for a small fee, swim about the boats, assume a silvery hue.

Neolithic remains have been found in the Grotto delle Felci, a cave on the south coast.

Capri was a celebrated place in the time of Augustus and Tiberius and belonged to Neapolis until the former's time, when he took it in exchange for Aenaria (Ischia). Ruins are still found of Roman baths and aqueducts and of the twelve grand villas or palaces built in honor of the twelve chief deities by the Emperor Tiberius who passed the last ten years of his life on the island, indulging in secret debauchery, and accessible only to his favorites.

The best preserved of these ruins is the Villa Jovis which consists of vaulted substructures and the foundations of a pharos (lighthouse). Several medals have been unearthed in the ruins expressive of the licentious morals of the emperor. In Suetonius one may read of the barbarity with which Tiberius treated all who landed on the island without permission.

Tacitus tells us why the island was selected for the imperial retreat. "No part of the island where men could

The "Beautiful Isle of Capri" in Glass Lore

By RAYMOND J. WALKER

IT is seldom that we can tie up present day radio programs with glass lore, but "The Beautiful Isle of Capri," is an exception.

It was at Capri that the legend of unbreakable glass was enacted. The account of malleable glass and the fate of the manufacturer is told in Dio, Book 57. An architect who had repaired an arch which had been tottering had been banished by Tiberius. In search of greater fame, the architect solved the riddle of the manufacture of malleable glass, and having made a vase from this substance, went to Capri to present it to Tiberius hoping that this would obtain a pardon from the tyrant. Having admired the beauty of the vase Tiberius returned the vase to the artist. To show the wonders of his skill, the artist dashed the transparent vase to the ground. The emperor and courtiers were alarmed, but in a short time, stood astonished to see, that, instead of flying into fragments, it was only bent and flattened in the part that struck against the ground. Their surprise was still more increased, when they saw the ingenious mechanic take out his hammer, and restore the glass to its original form, as if it had the flexibility of a malleable metal. Tiberius desired to know, whether he had communicated

the secret of his art to any other person; and, being assured, that no one knew it, he ordered him to be hurried away to instant execution, giving for his reason, that a manufacturer who could transmute ordinary ingredients into so fine a form, would lessen the value of brass, and gold, and silver, and ought, for that reason, to be abolished forever. Pliny relates the same story but seems to doubt the truth of it. If it be true, the vase being indestructible may still exist in the little island.

Capri (from the ancient Capreae) is at the entrance of the Bay of Naples, about three miles from Cape Campanella, and seventeen miles south of the city of Naples. On its small area of about eleven miles in circumference, it displays a rich variety of beautiful scenery, ruins of antiquity, and points of historical interest, and contains a population of about 7,000 souls. The island is composed of two mountain masses, separated from each other by a depression like the seat of a saddle. That on the west, called Monte Solaro, which is the highest and largest, has an elevation of 1920 feet. The eastern part does not attain a height of more than 900 feet above the sea. At the base of the eastern mountain is situated the town of Capri, built on a shelving rock, and guarded by walls, gates, and draw-bridges, with a cathedral. It commands a beautiful prospect and communicates with the little town of Anacapri, on the western table-land, by a carriage road built in 1874. Prior to that time it was connected only by a flight of 784 rude steps, cut in the face of the rock.

The mediaeval town was at the

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land unobserved by the sentinels; the climate inviting; in the winter, a soft and genial air, under the shelter of a mountain, that repels the inclemency of the winds; in the summer, the heat allayed by the western breezes; the sea presenting a smooth expanse, and opening a view of the bay of Naples, with a beautiful landscape on its borders; all these conspired to please the taste and genius of Tiberius. The scene, indeed, has lost much of its beauty, the fiery eruptions of Mount Vesuvius having, since that time, changed the face of the country."

He also tells us, that if we may believe an old tradition, a colony from Greece had settled on the opposite coast of Italy, and the Teleboi were in possession of the isle of Capri.

Addison described the island in his "Travels in Italy." In 1806 the island was taken by the English fleet under Sir Sidney Smith, and strongly fortified, but in 1808 it was retaken by the French under Lamarque. In 1815 it was restored to Ferdinand I. of the Two Sicilies.

The natives of the island today are fishermen and vine culturists. Quails alight on the island during their migrations from and to Africa, in the spring and autumn. They are taken in nets and form an important item in the resources of Capri.

Collecting Miniature China

Has any reader in the United States formed a taste for collecting miniature china, as some have done abroad?

Marjorie Mason, writing in *The Bazaar*, our English contemporary, cites some interesting miniature china that is to be found in British museums. Perhaps her comments will recall to American readers similar finds they have made in American Museums.

Says she:

"Two very beautiful toy tea sets

which were made as early as 1740 and 1760 in salt glaze are preserved in the British Museum. In the same Museum there is also a Staffordshire willow pattern toy dinner service consisting of 20 pieces.

"It is particularly interesting to observe that these articles were made in the early days of salt glaze, and that there were then only 22 ovens in existence. Further, these ovens were used only once a week for salt glazing.

"At the Loan Exhibition of Miniature Period Models held in London in 1930 there were no less than 16 dinner sets as well as 21 tea services; one case containing breakfast, tea, and coffee sets made in salt glaze, Lowestoft, Spode, Whieldon, Swansea, Rockingham and Sevres china, which shows that practically all the leading pottery centres produced miniature china.

"Some of the miniature china was inscribed with the names of their more wealthy owners. Relics of one miniature dinner service bear the words 'Miss de Vaux, 1774.'

"Toy dinner services at this time included not only vegetable dishes, but salt cellars, salad and junket bowls, and were perfect reproductions of larger models.

"In the early days of the development of the British pottery industry, goods were hawked from door to door. Doubtless some of these miniature services were made entirely for travellers to take round as samples of their work, in which case they would be technically accurate for obvious reasons.

"The Queen is keenly interested in miniature furniture and china. At a recent exhibition of children's toys, a tea set and glass decanters, with which she played as a child, were exhibited, with two tiny tea services which are preserved amongst the toys that belonged to Queen Victoria.

"One of the late Queen's toy tea sets is of cream Lowestoft china ornamented with blue lines and pictures

in red consisting of a series of four groups of a mother and child.

"These miniature services have a unique value, for, by reason of their technical accuracy and adhesion to prevalent customs, they provide a history of the English table. Some particularly interesting collections are still preserved, among them being Charlotte Bronte's tea service.

"In 1572 the Princess of Saxony brought 71 dishes, 40 meat plates, 100 other plates, and 28 egg cups in silver when the popularity of silver toys was at its zenith.

"Many complete miniature services were produced in silver, and both miniature tea and dinner services in pewter are still preserved in good condition in private collections. Henry II of France in 1576 gave an order for a little silvery toy set, composed of buffet pots, plates, bowls, and other vessels of domestic menage, 'such as they make in Paris' to be sent to the new-born child of the Duchess of Bavaria.

"Most of the silver toy-making was done in Holland, and special orders in Paris, London and Frankfurt.

"It is extremely rare to find a complete dinner service, but quite frequently it is possible to meet with a miniature tea set, and at the sale of the late John Ruskin's property in Cumberland three years ago a beautiful miniature Wedgwood tea service of ten pieces was sold for 27s.

The China Students' Club

The China Students' Club held its April meeting at the home of Mrs. Bertram K. Little, Brookline, Mass., where study of French porcelains was continued. A "Luster Tea," is scheduled to take place in a most appropriate setting at the Harrison Gray Otis House, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston, May 18 from 2 to 4:30 o'clock.

—Grace Lyman Stammers.



English ruby glass flower center with crystal ornament. To sell for

\$7.00 pair.



Decorated rippled edge spoon holder 6" high. To sell for

\$2.50 each.

The enthusiastic buying response to our offerings of old glass this past year has convinced us that there is a growing demand and serious interest in it.

On Mr. Hall's recent trip to Europe he ferreted through old factories in Bohemia and England in order to assemble this present collection. It includes dozens of pairs of lustres with prisms; many epergnes, both crystal and colored, some with old decorations; hundreds of decanters; bowls of interesting shapes; vases in lovely colors and a variety of odd items.

The pieces are hand-blown and handmade, excellent examples of the fine art of those Nineteenth Century craftsmen, many of them similar to the old glass that was made in America in 1850 to 1880. The colorings are the exquisite blues, pinks, greens and red which modern makers both in America and Europe have been unable to imitate. There are many items also in cut crystal and crystal engraved.

Economic conditions here and abroad permit values so extraordinary that they probably can never again be duplicated. The illustrations show only two of the many interesting items from the collection.

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Wanted to Buy: Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

WANTED: INFORMATION regarding Jumbo glass for sale. — P. O. Box 105, Corning, New York. mhl2651

WANTED — 5 1/4-inch Prism saucers. — M.M.S., c/o Hobbies. jly303

WESTWARD-HO, Three Face, Lion, Dewdrop and Star, Colored Wildflower, Classic, Ribbed-Grape Goblets, Daisy and Button Cross-bar in canary, Daisy and Button seven inch square plates in blue, canary and amethyst. Other patterns in plates, goblets and wines. — Robinson's Antiques, Box 72, Franklin, Mich. mhl2657

WANTED—Glass cup-plates; also rare, colored or opalescent. Use Marble's numbers, otherwise sketches or rubbings, stating condition and price. — Amy Belle Rice, Box 26, Rindge, N. H. ap12003

WANTED—Bottles and flasks. Blown bottles with paper labels. Documents about glass factories before 1850. — Warren C. Lane, 74 Front Street, Worcester, Mass. au4291

WANTED TO BUY — Morning Glory pattern glass and cordials in all patterns. — The Old Furniture Shop, 1030 Main Street, Worcester, Mass. au12672

WANTED — Antique Glass Paperweights. Superior design and workmanship only considered. — H. Bartol Brazier, Box 1, Haverford, Pa. jly12612

WANTED—Early American flasks and bottles, especially flasks marked Jared Spencer — American System — JPF or Lafayette. Give price and description. — Chas. B. Gardner, Box 27, New London, Conn. my12633

WANTED—Majolica plates with squirrel on rim; shell and seaweed Majolica; "Scinde" flowing blue china; purple slag plates, tumblers, goblets, candlesticks; Lion wines cordials, salts; green Herringbone plates, goblets; amethyst Cathedral glass; colored fine cut plates; clear Daisy and Button glass with amber bands; amethyst pattern glass; Baltimore pear plates. Send prices in first letter. — Joseph Makanna, 28 Garfield Street, Cambridge, Mass. my3342

WANTED — All patterns in pressed glass and especially Westward-Ho, Lion, Three-Face, Dahlia, Rose-in-Snow, Blackberry, Ivy, Hamilton, Tulip, Horn of Plenty, Bellflower, Wildflower, Ribbon, Polar Bear, Star and Dewdrop, frosted stork, also Sandwich and Early Blown glass; Spatter-ware, Historical Blue flasks, Paperweights and prints. — House of Antiques, 28 Chandler, Detroit, Mich. fl2255

ASHBURTON, ARGUS, Eugenia, Excelsior, Huber, Petal & Loop, Actress, Fishscale, Raindrop and Thousand Eye clear and colored pattern glass; also Thousand Eye covers, any size and color. Address—Sinclair, c/o Hobbies. my3421

WANTED—Pressed Glass in Westward Ho, Polar Bear, Three Face, Star, Dew Drop, Wildflower and many other patterns, especially in plates, goblets, tumblers, wines. Also colored Sandwich and blown glass, flasks, bottles, etc. — J. E. Nevil, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my1293c

WANTED—Dew Drop and Rain goblets, red block wines and many pieces of pattern glass. — Marion S. Barnard, Coach House, R.F.D., West Barnstable, Mass. jly3401

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NUMISMATICS



NUMISMATIC THOUGHTS

By

FRANK C. ROSS

THE standard mother-in-law joke is not much ahead of the woman-at-an auction-sale one. Women are continually being joked by their husbands about their auction bargains. It is claimed a woman would rather pay an auctioneer \$10 for a ten-cent hat pin than to pay a milliner ten cents for a \$10 hat. It is fortunate for the husbands that their wives do not see them at a coin auction. For intense interest, competitive bidding and rapid fire action, a coin auction has them all beaten. Coin club members will swap duplicates with no thought of difference in values; or they will sell fellow members duplicates at cost rather than real values; but coins placed in the auction ring will be bid up, and in the excitement of the game an owner has been known to bid his own coin up to a point higher than he would sell it for in private. There is a certain exciting fascination about a coin auction that is just irresistible.

* * *

The resolution asking for a new deal in commemorative coins, sponsored by the Kansas City Club, endorsed by other clubs, and championed by President Thorson of the A.N.A. is bearing fruit, and it is safe to predict that future issues of this popular coin will be more in keeping with the wishes of numismatists. Commemorative coins make an unwritten but indestructible history of our country and future generations will study these coins for corroborative proof of our present day history. In the hands of the present generation they arouse an interest in and make for a more general study of our country's history. There should be more of them issued, and so valuable are they, they should, like commemorative stamps, be minted at the behest of the government, and in sufficient numbers that they may be in the hands of every citizen and at face value. This is meant as no criticism to the organizations who, to aid a worthy cause, have resorted to it to raise the necessary funds. They

deserve credit for having pioneered the movement, inaugurated the custom and paved the way for more satisfactory method. The coin collectors, the largest buyers of commemoratives, object to the possibility of profiteering now permissible and ask only that the handling and distribution of the coins be under the regulation and supervision of the government.

To illustrate the point at issue. An organization asks for 100,000 half dollars to be sold to them at fifty cents each and then to be re-sold by them at \$1.00 each, the fifty cent profit to be used for a worthy purpose. So far, well and good. There are plenty coins to go around and some to spare. It was the tacit understanding that the coins were to be retailed at \$1 each. But it need not necessarily work out that way. Now if these 100,000 coins are all minted at one time and bear only one date and are sold on the open market by the organization the coin collector will have to buy but one coin at the intended price of \$1 and everybody is happy. But suppose the organization only calls for 5,000 coins in 1935 and the government mints and dates only 5,000. Then there are not enough 1935 coins to go around and the price sky-rockets. Even if this excess profit went to the organization it would be bad enough, a disregard of the tacit understanding, but if the organization in order to make a quick sale disposes of all the coins to some one third party, allowing the third party to reap a big profit at the expense of the collectors, that is heaping insult upon injury. The collector is helpless; he has to pay the tribute and take his medicine. The organization has 45,000 more to come. In 1936 the operation could be repeated, the only difference in the two coins would be the date. The collector is stuck for a double dose of one medicine. This might go on for three, four or five years, with the helpless collector on the "goat" end of the rope.

It is against the possibility of such

action that the clubs are now fighting, and not against the issuance of commemoratives. It should not be possible for the mints of the United States to be commercialized and operated for the benefit of a favored few and the numismatists of the country are determined to make it impossible by having Congress place regulatory safeguards in all future acts. A collector should not have to buy half a dozen coins of one type but of different dates at an exorbitant price in order to fill his set whereas he should only have to buy one at a nominal price.

"Each one for himself and the devil take the hindmost" may have been good advice in times gone by when neighbors were few and far between, but with the present day mobilization of community interests it is one for all and all for one and to the devil with the one who goes it alone. A coin collector who keeps his collection unto himself and does not exchange visits with his neighbor collector is all out of step with the trend of the times. Fraternize with your brother hobbyists; you have coins they haven't, let them see them. They have coins you have never seen, grab the opportunity. Exchange news and views, form a club and modernize. Twenty years ago with every one for himself a numismatic news item was a rarity, while now with the hobby mobilized into clubs coin news is of daily occurrence.

* * *

"Money, money, who has the money?" "I," says the miser, "I am much wiser, I have the money."

"Contentment, contentment, who has contentment?" "I," says the miser, "I am no miser, I have contentment."

* * *

If one dime is a sister to another dime, then a half dime must be a half sister to both dimes.

* * *

A popular song is "Fare thee well, Isabel." The Miss Isabel quarter of World Fair fame fares pretty well, thank you. She is growing in favor and gaining in value each year, and

will soon reach the heights of Rosa Americana.

* * *

It is reported that Belgium is having trouble stabilizing its money. She should have borrowed our monetary motto "In God We Trust," instead of trusting to the bolstering strength of the members of the gold bloc. It is true people all know what money is but no one understands it. No wonder people like to collect money, it gives them something to study and think about, and perhaps become a monetary Einstein.

* * *

If you want a husband who makes money marry a counterfeiter; if you wish one who save his money, select a coin collector.

A hobby is a safety valve for pent-up emotions which keeps us "from flying off the handle"; a steering wheel that keeps us in the middle of the road instead of climbing a telegraph pole when all is bedlam on the highway. Without a hobby one is like a rudderless boat on a storm tossed sea. To keep our mental and emotional equilibrium we must ride a hobby-horse, and coin collecting is the best Old Dobbin, a regular family horse. To start a collection you do

not have to buy or search for coins. You have a coin collection right there in your pocket. A coin collection consists of two or more like coins of different dates. Take those two dimes from your purse; you will probably find them to be of different dates; if so, you have a collection already started. With the two-piece collection as a starter break a quarter and add one, or perhaps two, of the dimes you receive in change. Repeat this breaking process several times and you will soon find yourself with twenty dimes of different dates between 1890 and 1935. Then the game really starts, the game of filling in the gaps, or missing dates. The game now slows down, but you can enliven it by watching for the mint marks and making them a part of your goal. Now that you have the "hang of the game" you can become ambitious and kill two birds with one throw. Amongst the change you will find a lot of nickels; start a sequence of jitneys. Follow this, in time, by pennies, quarters, halves and dollars. When you have mastered this game you will find while you have a big collection that you have only gone through a preparatory course for the big game.

* * *

Robert Ingersoll said had he been proxying for the Lord of Hosts he would have made health instead of rheumatics (sickness) catching. The designer did the next best thing; he made numismatics catching. Coin collecting is the best antidote for nervousness and its kindred diseases. If effected with nervousness take a dose during your leisure time and attend the club meeting at least once a month.

* * *

Do not hesitate about starting a club for fear of a small membership. Big values more often come in small packages. It is not the size but the activity of the club that counts. A club with a small membership and a large percentage of attendance is more effective than a big club with a small attendance percentage. The boast of a club should not be of its numbers but the type of its members. An active minority is more effective than a smug majority; an up-and-doing small club is of more benefit than a do-nothing large one. A club should not travel in a rut along the even tenor of its way, but should scale the heights and pave new trails. Do not be a slave to precedent with "let well enough alone a watchword." If some time worn precedent hinders your progress kick it to one side and make your own precedent to fit present conditions. "What was good enough for father is good enough for me" applies to religion, not to present day methods of secur-

ing results. We are judged by our achievements and not by our retrospections. A small object on the move accomplishes more than a large object standing still. A small club making precedents and accomplishing results is more effective than a large club following precedents and merely reviewing past results.

* * *

The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society of Pittsburgh, Pa., is one of the most active of the Eastern Clubs. With a popular secretary like A. C. Gies, it could not well be otherwise.

The Utica Coin Club of Utica, N. Y., is so engrossed in its work that it meets twice a month to rid itself of some of its pent-up enthusiasm. The Utica Club is composed of a live bunch of members, active, progressive and always up and doing.

* * *

A bill has been proposed in Congress to coin 6,000 commemorative half dollars to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the founding of Hudson, N. Y. The bill is to provide that the coins be distributed by the Mayor of Hudson or a committee appointed by him. It will be a very laudable thing to issue the coins but a very grave mistake if Congress permits only 6,000 to be minted unless it provides for some limitation as to number of coins sold to any one person or coin dealer. The Mayor will be swamped with orders from all parts of the country and there will not be near enough coins to go around. Presuming the coins will be sold at a dollar the persons so fortunate as to secure one will be able to resell it immediately at a much higher price. Unless the Mayor limits one coin to a person the entire issue will be taken up by a few persons or dealers for speculation and subject himself to severe criticism by the disappointed ones. With only 6,000 minted these coins will, in ten years, reach a prohibitive price to the ordinary collector. The government should insist upon at least 50,000 being coined, or in a case like this where only one city is interested, not less than 25,000. The city would make more from 25,000, even though some had to be sold at a discount, than it will from the 6,000 at a dollar apiece. Should the entire 6,000 coins be sold to one person or dealer, the profit on the resell would be more than the intended profit to the city. It is unfair to allow the U. S. mints to be used for profiteering at the expense of the coin collectors of the country.

Commemoratives are different from the general run of coins; the demand is much greater. A trade dollar fifty years old with a mintage of 1,000 will bring from \$2 to \$3 while a com-

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memorative half dollar of 1935 with 6,000 mintage will very likely bring from \$3 to \$5 within a year. This is because so many collect coins as to type. One trade dollar, no matter what the date, would furnish the type; a scarce date would not be chosen. But commemoratives cannot be handled that way; each issue is a type itself. Another thing that makes for the scarcity of commemoratives—everyone collects them. Most collectors specialize on only one or two special coins so there is not a universal demand for the general run of coins, but commemoratives are specialized in by all collectors. The government should insist on not less than 50,000 to 100,000 commemoratives of each type, all one date, thus making them accessible at a reasonable price to all collectors, and it is hoped that Congress will in all future laws make such a provision.

The best proof the world is growing small and the countries more neighborly is the demand for foreign coins amongst collectors. It is a small collection indeed that does not contain at least a half dozen aliens.

Aesop's fly, sitting on the axle of the chariot, boasted "What a dust I raise." We are all that way more or less; we think we are making a big noise when in fact we are merely echoing someone else. A proof coin always makes me think of that fly on Aesop's chariot. Of course a proof coin is the most perfect condition possible. Everyone prefers a proof. It has been so sought after that Mr. Proof is beginning to think he is the whole cheese; that it is he who is making all the numismatic dust. There were coins and coin collectors before Proof was even thought of. And what has Proof to talk about? Nothing. His life's experience has been a trip from the mint to a collector's till. That short journey did not raise much dust. If you want to see a dust raiser, take a look at that old 1799 silver dollar. He has traveled for 135 years. He hobnobbed with Revolutionary heroes in the Wayside Inns of the thirteen original states. He was the Admiral Perry when he "met the enemy"; he was with the boys behind the cotton bales at New Orleans; in Mexico he helped make Santa Anna run faster on his one leg than the ordinary man with two; he marched to the tunes of Yankee Doodle and Dixie during the days of '61; he heard Dewey give the command "shoot when you are ready"; he went "over there" and did not return until it was "over over there," and even after that hard spent life he is still in good condition and up and doing. He is the boy who made the dust fly, and he didn't do it from a chariot axle either. He is

not a Faultieroy proof but a grizzled old veteran.

A pen name—Convict No. 666.
Making a name for one's self—
Choosing an alias.
What's in a name?—It often advertises dad's political leaning; Grover C. or Teddy R.

Numismatics needs advertising and the best advertising in conversation, talk. Bill, the coin man, otherwise Wm. Brimelow of Elkhart, Ind., is making a bi-weekly talk over the radio on coins. It is a big boost for the hobby, bringing the subject to thousands of people who never get a chance to read of coins.

Rocks—Dollars.
Rock of Ages—Rocky Mountains.
Rock of Gibraltar—The one you hit head on.
Rock of emerald hue—Shamrock.
Rock with a kiss—Blarney stone.
Stoning the crib—Rocking the cradle.

There was an old man from La Grange, who found an old coin in his change; he spent so much money that folks thought him funny and gave the old man a wide range.

U. S. Coinage of Half Cents

By JOHN C. MORGAN

Circular No. 123, U. S. Treasury Department, July 1, 1896, quotes the number of half cents coined from 1793 to 1357 in dollars and cents of each year except 1793 to 1795; which gives the total amount coined for the first three years, but does not quote any proofs. The report is as follows:

1793 to 1795	\$ 712.67
1796	577.40
1797	535.24
1798	None
1799	60.83
1800	1,057.65
1801	None
1802	71.83
1803	489.50
1804	5,276.56
1805	4,072.32
1806	1,780.00
1807	2,380.00
1808	2,000.00
1809	5,772.86
1810	1,075.00
1811	315.70
1812	315.00
1813	1,170.00
1814	None
1815	3,030.00
1816	2,435.00
1817	None
1818	11.00
1819	None
1820	770.00
1821	600.00
1822	705.00
1823	1,990.00
1824	199.32
1825	199.06
1826	738.36
1827	None
1828	648.47
1829	276.79
1830	282.50
1831	202.15
1832	175.90

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\$1.75—June 4, 1862—Fine1.00
\$2.00—May 1, 1861—Good30
\$2.50—June 4, 1862—Fine1.00
\$3.00—June 4, 1862—Fine50
\$4.00—June 4, 1862—Fine75
\$5.00—(Portrait of Washington—at left)40
\$10.00—(Portrait of Madison—at left)50
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2—Continental Notes (Issued before 1790)1.00

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Recollections of An Old Collector



By THOMAS L. ELDER

A NEW society of antique and hobby collectors has been organized in New York. It held a dinner recently at a New York hotel. It was stated that "dealers in antiques were persona non grata, not invited." Where collecting would be today without these "money grubbing" dealers is hard to determine, and it seems to the writer that they deserve better treatment than this. In the coin world it is the dealers who have helped to form all the big societies. Without them there would be no auction sales, no competition. Collectors, judging by their anxious inquiries as to what such and such an antique, or coin, or stamp, are worth, are mighty glad to have the opinions of dealers; and also to have their support when their collections are being sold. Is the motto to be "Good enough to deal with but not good enough to recreate with?"

Approaching Sales

Splendid coin sales are in prospect for May and June, in New York. The Treadway collection, in particular, attracts on account of the fine line of choice foreign silver coins, splendid ancient silver of Greece, Syria, Parthia and Rome. Splendid British gold five guinea coins from Charles II, with some pattern gold coins of later British rulers. In American coins the piece-de-resistance is the brilliant proof quarter dollar dated 1827, a piece worth \$650 today. The foreign and ancient come mostly from a large retired English dealer, named Lincoln. Some of these coins, to be offered were held in stock by Lincoln for ninety years. There is included also a fine line of New England silver, including a very fine Willow Tree Shilling. Among the offerings are many rare early U. S. gold coins. There is an uncirculated half cent of 1793 in this sale.

In June the J. K. Borcky collection will be sold. It consists chiefly of American coins, notable for its fine and rare U. S. Cents, with many rarities of the 1794 series, thousands of U. S. Minor coins, cents, half cents, two and three cent coins, set of Gold \$1 and \$3 coins, and a superb set of the old Hard Times Tokens, described in Lyman H. Low's well known work. There are many colonial and continental coins, such as Connecticut and New Jersey cents and the like. Henry Chapman worked on the collection and took sick, so the work is

to be completed by the writer and the sale will be held during the third week in June. It looks as though it would run for four days. Mr. Borcky died several years ago and the collection is offered by his executors.

The Adams Sale in New York

The E. H. Adams sale, held on April 11, 12 and 13 last, attracted many collectors and bidders to a very important offering of rare U. S. Pattern coins and other items of interest. The Washlady dollar in copper, the rare pattern Trade Dollars, the Amazonian and other rarities found buyers at from \$40 to \$65 each. The rare pattern half dollars of 1838, of which there were several varieties sold from \$15 to \$50 apiece, according to the variety offered. A very good 1799 cent sold for \$45. One Five Guinea coin of George II, in the best state brought \$82. The very rare pattern ruble of Alexander I of Russia sold for \$45. It was a noted piece. A U. S. Bar cent brought \$15. The rare 50 Reals Silver coin of Philip IV. brought about \$50. A proof U. S. Half cent of 1846 sold for \$75; an 1842, very good, sold for \$18. An uncirculated gold dollar of the San Francisco mint dated 1870, brought \$100. The gem of the sale was an uncirculated U. S. Half Cent of 1796, with pole, which brought \$400. The 1855 D. Mint gold dollar sold for \$75. It was in fine condition. The fifty peso gold coin of Mexico struck in 1924 sold for \$48. An Albanian 100 Franc gold coin of king Zog sold for \$41. The order of the golden Fleece of Austria sold for \$40. It was silver gilt, not gold, and issued during the late war. Crosby's early coins of America, a splendidly bound volume, sold for \$35. The Victoria Indian Chiefs medal issued for Treaty No. 6 sold for \$42. The proof eagle cent of 1856 brought \$12 with several bidders.

The commemorative silver coins in this sale brought good prices.

Collecting of Napoleonic Coins

One of the most interesting series in coins is that of the Napoleon family. The issue, commencing with Bonaparte as first consul, is to be had in silver for moderate prices for many of the five, two, one, one-half and one-quarter franc coins. The copper issues of this ruler are in many cases to be had for moderate prices. Many of Napoleon's gold coins are cheap. There are also patterns of greater rarity and value. His

brothers, Jerome Napoleon, Louis Napoleon and Joseph Napoleon have left numerous coins, and his family connections like Murat of Naples, and Maria Luisa of Parma, are represented also in gold, silver and bronze. His sister Eliza issued coins in both silver and copper, struck for Lucca, which are to be readily had. When we mention Napoleonic medals we are suggesting one of the most prolific of issues. The French mint still issues restrikes of the numerous Napoleonic medals of the 18th and 19th centuries, which are for sale at moderate cost. Collector's money goes far in the way of Napoleonic issues, and a most interesting series of either coins or medals of this noted man are to be had.

Collecting of Foreign Copper Coins

This series is most interesting and includes the entire world. The types and varieties are equal to the silver and cost far less. In many cases foreign copper coins are very rare. The thousands of fine portrait coppers present a galaxy of personages and portraits hard to exceed, and copper lends a softness to the medal maker's art, which reflects itself in coins. The old German, English, French and European series gives collectors a wide field for selection, obtainable at from a cent up to a dollar or so apiece, depending on rarity and condition. The coins of some countries are expensive to obtain except in copper, in instances, and in copper they are just as well done from the die-sinker's standpoint as the silver. In mediaeval and modern copper you can obtain fine examples from Ethelred of the tenth century A. D. to the present. After one gets five or six hundred varieties it gets to be hard to find new varieties. A collection of a thousand different copper coins is bound to include some which are rare and rather hard to obtain. These coins are more appreciated than ever when in fine or proof state. At the sale in New York in April some of the large Russian coppers and issues for Siberia, fetched in the best condition from \$3 to \$4 apiece, none of these large issues sold for under \$2.50. The Russian series is large and varied and commands much interest at present. The Swedish plate coins at the same sale fetched from \$8.50 to \$32 apiece. These are the huge copper plate money issues. Their size and oddity and uncommonness make them favorites at the present time. A collection of fifteen hundred different copper coins would include some very rare pieces.

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97th AUCTION SALE of RARE COINS, MEDALS and PAPER MONEY

The famous collection formed by the late A. M. Smith of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mr. Smith was a prominent Philadelphia numismatist after the Civil War, during which he served in the army. He was author of Smith's Encyclopedia of Gold and Silver Coins of the World, a large volume of over 500 pages and 5000 illustrations published in 1886.

The collection consists of over 15,000 specimens of coins, medals, and paper money to be sold during 1935. Most of the material has been off the market for over 50 years.

Get a catalog of the next sale to be held

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A-1 References.

M. H. BOLENDER
ORANGEVILLE, ILLINOIS

Congress Votes Coinage of Memorial Pieces

According to an Associated Press report from Washington, D. C., as of April 19, only President Roosevelt's signature is needed to make certain the coinage of fifty-cent pieces to commemorate the tercentenary of the city of Providence and the sesquicentennial of the City of Hudson, N. Y.

The House has agreed to Senate amendments to the original bill providing for the coinage of the Hudson memorials so that Providence would be included.

As amended, the measure would provide for the coinage of 50,000 silver fifty-cent pieces in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of Providence and in each case stipulated that the coins should be issued only upon payment of their face value to the United States.

The Senate amendments were adopted unanimously.

A Hint to Numismatists

A New York editorial writer gives a timely hint. Says he:

"The Bank of the Netherlands has

long enjoyed the distinction of being adroit at discouraging foreign withdrawals of gold. In the past bankers have arranged gold shipments from that country on the basis of nice calculations, only to find their profit gone when the gold that they received turned out to be not freshly cast bars but an assortment of old gold coins which seemed to have been tested on the teeth of many old merchants. The current gold movement has illustrated this habit of the Bank of the Netherlands again. It is said that gold which is being paid out by the bank includes a rare assortment of coins of various nations, including old Austrian crowns. This has the effect of lowering the gold-import point of the guilder and helps to explain the heavy fall of that currency in the face of gold exports. It has been suggested facetiously that banks importing gold from Holland might improve their profits by selling some of the gold to coin collectors."

Commemorative Issues

The new Texas 50-cent centennial coins have been popular according to reports.

Designed by Pompeo Coppini, for-

merly of San Antonio, Texas, but now of New York, the coins were minted in Philadelphia. The pattern is symbolic of the early history of Texas. The coins are being distributed at \$1 each and profits from the sale of the coins will go into a fund for the construction of a Texas Memorial Museum, which will be erected on the campus of the University of Texas at Austin.

Under the headline, "City Bank Swamped with Texas Coin Orders," the Wall Street Journal, New York City, said in a recent issue:

"When National City Bank of New York let it be known that it had received a consignment of special issue Texas Centennial coins of 50-cent denomination for sale at \$1 apiece it discovered that an amazingly large number of people were anxious to part with a dollar for a coin worth, on its face, half that amount. The bank which is serving as a volunteer in the distribution of these coins, the entire proceeds from which will go into a fund for the construction of a Texas Memorial Museum, has been swamped with applications. Most of the applicants, however, who asked to have the new coin mailed to them neglected to enclose an additional 15 cents to cover return postage and insurance."

The Eagle As An Emblem



By ORBRA E. KING

THE eagle has been used as an emblem of national sovereignty by many peoples. Thus its adoption as an integral part of the coinage and of the Great Seal of the United States follows the precedent of many nationalities through long periods of history.

In ancient mythology the eagle was believed to be the messenger of Jove and was thought to carry the souls of the dying to Olympus when they quitted this earth. In this way the eagle came to represent the sovereignty of the Gods. Since it was an age of simple faith, ancient coins were mostly religious, then the symbol of the godhead was the supreme guarantee of purity and good faith. One of the early Greek coins shows the seated figure of Jupiter with an eagle resting on his hand ready to receive a message. The eagle was first taken as a symbol of royal power by the ancient Etruscans, who bore it on their standards. In the year 87 B. C. the Roman legions adopted a silver eagle, with expanded wings, poised on top of a spear, with a thunderbolt held in its claws as their emblem. This was carried at the head of the military legions as they marched over the vast stretches of the mighty Roman Empire. Later Hadrian substituted a golden eagle for the silver one as being more in keeping with the power and dignity of State.

The Byzantine emperors adopted a two-headed eagle. As they gave up their claim to Western Europe they retained their symbol. Russia, as the successor of the Byzantine Empire in the leadership of the Greek Orthodox Church—and in theory of their rule—took the double headed eagle as their standard, at the time of the marriage of Ivan I with a Grecian princess. The national standard of Poland has a white eagle; that of Russia a black one. Napoleon I took a golden eagle, modeled on the standard of the ancient Roman emperors, for his design. This standard was cast aside by the Bourbons, but was restored by a decree of Napoleon III when he became Emperor.

The first use of the eagle on American coinage was on some cents and half-cents issued by the mints of Massachusetts and New York in 1787. When the new Federal Government under the Constitution began to function one of its early acts was to establish a United States Mint

at Philadelphia for the coinage of money. In a resolution of Congress of April 6, 1792 the devices and legends for the new United States were prescribed as follows:

"Upon one side of each of said coins there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty with an inscription of the word 'Liberty' and the year of coinage; and on the reverse of each coin of gold and silver there shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with the inscription 'United States of America,' and upon the reverse of copper coins an inscription to express the denomination of the piece."

Though authorized in 1792, the first coins of silver were struck in 1794 and consisted of 1,768 dollars, 10,600 half dollars and a few half dimes. Gold coinage did not begin until 1795. (Copper had been coined earlier than these dates but, with one brief exception, the eagle has never been used on copper coins.)

There have been many types of the eagle used on American coins. The first eagle used on the gold coins was a naturalistic bird with expanded wings, standing on a palm branch, and holding aloft a laurel wreath. There was no symbolism of war and peace shown. Later a design was prepared resembling the great seal and having the arrows. The arrows remained as a general principle for more than a century. On the half dollars of 1807 the wings are inverted. In 1855 a large copper one cent coin was designed with a flying eagle but it was not adopted, and the next year still another pattern, but smaller was again submitted but failed to meet approval. However the next year the "Flying Eagle" cent was regularly issued, and were nearly the size of the present cents. On the subsidiary coins of the 1878 series the device of the Great Seal was again modified and used. In 1916 a new series of three silver coins were adopted, two of which pictured the eagle. The half dollar, designed by Weinman, shows a distinctly fine type of the eagle with wings raised and grasping a pine branch in his talons. MacNeil drew the design for the quarter which shows an eagle flying to the right. The 1921 "Peace" silver dollar show an eagle on a mountain crag with an olive branch in his talons. The new Washington Bicentennial quarter shows the heraldic eagle with wings spread and with the old familiar bundle of arrows, this time resting

on two sprays of olive. There have been other types of eagles used from time to time as may be seen by reference to a good coin catalog.

Reference has been made several times to the arrows held in the talons of the eagle. The arrows, of course, represent the might and power of the nation in war, the wreath of olive shows the desire for peace. Some have claimed that the position of the olive branch in the dexter claw and the arrows in the sinister claw, as pictured on the Great Seal, express a preference for peace. No mention has been made of the Trade Dollars. It will be seen holding three arrows. Strange that a coin made expressly for peaceful commerce in a foreign country should show the design for war!

The stars on the reverse of the silver coins represent the thirteen original colonies. On the gold and silver coins of 1795 we have fifteen stars, which was later increased to sixteen. Congress soon saw that it would be impossible to increase indefinitely the number of stars as new states came in so they returned to the practice of using thirteen stars for the original colonies. However Gobrecht made an attempt to reinstate the practice of a star for each state when he designed, in 1836, the pattern for a silver dollar for he shows twenty-six stars surrounding the eagle, that being the number of states at that time. But that part was not adopted.

The design of an eagle was at one time suggested as a national flag, but was abandoned in favor of the Stars and Stripes.



State of Washington Issues Fractional Tokens



On May 1 the State of Washington began issuing fractional coins of the value of a fifth of a cent each to provide citizens with a method of paying the two per cent sales tax required by a measure passed by the Legislature on March 14. The new tokens are 89-100th of an inch in diameter, between the size of a nickel and a twenty-five cent piece; and are of aluminum with a square hole in the middle 5/32 of an inch in diameter. On the face appears: "Tax on Purchase of Ten Cents or Less, Chapter 180, Laws of 1935," and on the reverse: "State of Washington Tax Tokens." A bar extends across the coin and the rim is raised. The experiment in state coinage was decided upon in preference to scrip, although there is still some doubt as to the advisability of the plan.

Silver Certificates

By JOHN A. MUSCALUS

THE silver certificate is called a "certificate" because it is actually a receipt for a stated amount of silver that has been deposited in the Treasury. On the other hand, a currency note is called a "note" because it is a promise to pay the amount stated on the face of note. Some refer to it as a government I. O. U. This was specially so in the case of the United States notes originally issued during the Civil War. The notes were without any gold or silver backing, and it was not until 1879 that a gold reserve fund was had for that purpose.

The origin of the silver certificate as a United States currency goes back to the Bland-Allison Bill of 1878. Bi-metallism had been the policy of our government from the earliest time; for in 1792 silver was fixed at a ratio of 15 to 1; that is, the monetary value of 15 ounces of silver was made equal to the monetary value of one ounce of gold. In 1834 the ratio was fixed to 16 to 1. The former overvalued silver while the latter undervalued it. As a result of the undervaluation, silver was not brought to the mint to be coined and in 1873 the silver dollar was removed from the list of United States coins. Shortly after, various events of which the discovery of the Comstock lode is one made silver so abundant and cheap that the miners would have been glad to have their silver coined at a ratio of 16 to 1 which prior to this time was not satisfactory to them. Hence, the silverites and Greenbackers joined forces and succeeded in getting the Bland-Allison Bill passed.

This bill provided among other things that the Treasury purchase for coinage from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 worth of silver a month, and that silver certificates in denominations of \$10 or more might be obtained upon presentation of like amounts of silver dollars. In accordance with the provisions the silver dollars began to appear once more, but somehow in spite of the efforts of the government to keep the coins in circulation the silver dollars did not stay in the hands of the people. They did not seem welcome, especially to the bankers who were opposed to the silver policy. Therefore, in 1886 the government authorized the issuance of silver certificates in denomination of one dollar, two dollars, and five dollars, which were to take the place of so many of the silver dollars. The certificates en-

tered into circulation much more successfully than the coins.

In 1890 the Sherman Silver Purchase Act was even more favorable to the silverites, but the new bill was repealed in 1893. The Treasury notes issued in accordance with the bill were retired and replaced by silver dollars and silver certificates according to the provisions of the Gold Standard Act of 1900.

The silver certificates issued prior to 1928 are now designated as "Old Series" and can be easily recognized because of their large size. The "New Series" of small size silver certificates began with the series of 1928 although the issue into circulation did not begin until July, 1929.

According to File III, Sec. 45, of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, the President was authorized to accept silver in payment from foreign governments on indebtedness to the United States. The price of the silver was not to exceed 50 cents an ounce, nor was the total amount of such silver to exceed \$200,000,000. On the basis of this silver the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue silver certificates in such denominations as he deemed advisable. Accordingly, a small amount of silver certificates, in the denomination of \$10 and known as the series of 1933, were issued against the silver received from the foreign governments.

The latter certificates are now being retired and will be replaced by certificates of the series of 1934 which are issued in denominations of \$1, \$5, and \$10. The authority to issue new silver certificates, based on silver presented to the mints for coinage in accordance with President's proclamation of December 21, 1933, was granted to the President by Section 12 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.



Forum



Denver, Colo.

On page seventy-six of March HOBBIES under the heading "In memory of the good old days," by a Bermuda reader, reference is made to an English piece, evidently a medal or token of some kind.

I have two duplicates of the piece described with the exception of the date. The date on the one I have is "1768."

The interesting part of it is, the piece I have has been in this part of the country for some years, and when it came in my possession was tied with a leather thong through a hole to a metal piece, evidently bronze, about the size of our half dollar having on one side the liberty head with thirteen stars and the inscription E Pluribus Unum, with the date, 1837, and on the other side a wreath with the inscription "Millions for defence but not one cent for tribute."

The circumstances surrounding these pieces are very interesting. I consider mine an important part of my collection. Before this particular type came into my possession they belonged to an old pioneer of Colorado who came West in 1853 and settled on a ranch where the town of Salida is. At that time the Ute Indians were using that part of the country for a winter hunting ground and this old rancher became very friendly with them. In later years when the Utes were moved to a reservation in the southwestern part of Colorado, their Chief, Ouray, gave to his friend, the rancher these two pieces tied together as a token of his friendship.

How Chief Ouray came in possession of them is not known, probably from some white man who used them for a trade.

The original leather with which they were tied rotted off some few years ago but I keep them still together tied with a string and prize them very highly.

James D. Davis.

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WANTED. MAINE BANK BILLS for cash or in exchange for bills of other states, on liberal basis. Write description and price and what states you are most interested in. — S. M. Murray, 443 Congress Street, Portland, Maine. je3441

WILL BUY GOLD COINS. Quote price in first letter. No offers. — Cooperider, 424 Mass Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. je386

COINS WANTED—Any kind, any condition, any quantity. — Henry Lacks, 1936 Franklin, St. Louis. au6001

WANT COINS of every description. — L. D. Gibson, D-122, Bandana, N. C. my305

WANTED—Commemorative coins of all nations (gold and silver). Highest prices paid. — L. H. Dickmann, Box 363, Covington, Ky. ni2612

UNITED STATES COINS, especially gold wanted. Send list of what you have. Offer will follow. — Wm. Hogan, Parrottsville, Tenn. ja12612

WANTED—Uncirculated Lincoln and Indian cents. — Gordon Radley, 333 South 61 St., Milwaukee, Wis. my182

HALF CENTS and 1871 and 1877 Indian cents wanted. State condition and price. — Otto Nill, Islip, N. Y. my163

WANTED—Old U. S. money. — Walter F. Allgeyer, Box 192, Newark, N. J. d12862

WANTED—Half dollars, 1794 to 1894, good condition. Write me what you have. Cash offer by return mail. — E. H. Webb, Box 1300, San Jose, Calif. my3001

U. S. HALF DOLLARS, 1801, 1802, 1805 and 1804. Fine. — John E. Anthes, Rye, N. H. my152

WANT COINS—Will exchange duplicate coins. — L. D. Gibson, D-122, Bandana, North Carolina. my306

WANTED—Commemorative half dollars and Indian head pennies. — E. C. Bulkeley, Abingdon, Ill. jly3

CIRCULATED LINCOLN, Indian, Eagle and large copper cents wanted. Buying list, 5 cents. — Ambrose, 1603 E. 82 St., Cleveland, Ohio. ap12084

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WANTED—Commemorative half dollars at wholesale. Especially Grant, Monroe, Huguenot. Also D and S Lincoln cents before 1927. Must be uncirculated. — F. E. Beach, Cambridge Springs, Pa. jly3

WANTED—Society of the Cincinnati, medals, Eagle decorations. — E. Decker, 29 Union Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y. ap12081

WANTED TO BUY—All values broken bank bills and especially scrip of Virginia. — Deltrick, 322 Libble Ave., Richmond, Va. al2651

WANTED TO BUY—Commemorative Half Dollars; Large Cents; 2c and 3c Pieces; Fractional Currency; Broken Bank Bills; C.S.A. Notes, etc. Circulated or uncirculated. Highest prevailing cash prices paid. Can use wholesale job lots. — Tatham Coin Co., Springfield 10, Mass. ja12864

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Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times.

FOR SALE—Large Cent, 5 Foreign Coins, 5 Bills and Catalog, 25c. — Creamer & Sons, 1112 Somerset St., Baltimore, Md. au12063

UNITED STATES—Large cent, two-cent bronze, three-cent nickel and bargain list, 25c. Thirteen dates large cents, \$1.00. — George P. Coffin, Augusta, Maine. d12825

CALIFORNIA GOLD—\$1.00 size, \$1.10; 3/4 size, 53c; 1/2 size, 27c. Large cent and list, 10c. — Zim Stamp & Coin Co., Box 1484, Salt Lake, Utah. my88

EIGHTEEN DIFFERENT dates mint marked Lincoln cents for silver dollar. — Arthur O. Bredeson, Thief River Falls, Minn. my158

UNCIRCULATED HALF DOLLARS—1927 Vermont, \$1.35; 1935 Daniel Boone, \$1.50; 1935 Connecticut, \$1.35. — F. E. Beach, Cambridge Springs, Pa. my1

UNITED STATES COINS, medals, paper money, fractional currency. Lists free. — E. Moore, Commerce St., Darby, Pennsylvania. my108

INDIAN HEAD CENTS, 20 different dates, \$1.00, postpaid. — Carrigan, Bergenfield, N. J. jly3441

NEW WASHINGTON TAX TOKEN, six cents. — Don Major, Tenino, Wash. my105

UNCIRCULATED and untarnished Lincoln head and Indian head cents exchanged for same condition Lincoln head cents. Submit lists. — William H. Sternberg, 152 West 42nd St., New York City. jly3211

KENNETH W. LEE, Numismatist, 626 Security Bldg., Glendale, Calif. I handle numismatic material of all kinds: Coins, currency, books, medals, mediums of exchange, military decorations. A request places you on my mailing list. d12397

LARGE U. S. PENNY over 100 years old, U. S. Three Cent nickel, two cent piece and forty page Salt City Coin Book, priced and illustrated. All four items for fifty cents. — Grant & Lyon, 109 Empire Street, Providence, R. I. al2069

UNITED STATES COINS, all different dates—15 large cents, \$1.00; 7 half cents, \$1.00; 20c pieces, 50c; Trade dollar, \$1.15; Liberty seated dollar, \$1.40. Bargain lists free. — Collectors Exchange, 1536 Willington St., Philadelphia, Pa. my1071

SPECULATORS—Indianhead Pennies are rapidly disappearing from circulation. We offer assorted dates 1864-1909, 100 for \$2.00; 1000 for \$15.00. Will double in value in few months! Foreign Paper-money collections: 15 different, 25c; 100 different, 75c; 500 different, \$3.00. — Tatham Coinco, Springfield-10, Mass. ol2

UNCIRCULATED TEXAS HALVES, \$1.20; 16 different large cents, \$1.00. — Paul Summers, Sagerton, Texas. my

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100 FOREIGN COPPER and nickel coins, includes German East Africa, \$1, postpaid. — Collectors Exchange, 1536 Willington St., Philadelphia, Pa. my1001

FREE—Foreign Coin, Banknote, and large illustrated coin catalogue to approval applicants, sending 3c postage. — Tatham Coinco, Springfield 10, Mass. ap12084

OLD COINS—Know their value, 33-page Banker's Coin Book illustrated and an old coin 10c (prices 1 pay). — Lemley Curio Store, Northbranch, Kansas. cmy64

U. S. COINS, all different dates: 12 large cents, \$1.00; 5 1/2 cents, \$1.00; 5 2-cent pieces, 35c; 5 mint marked Lincoln cents, 25c; 10 3-cent nickel pieces, 90c; 5 1/2 dimes, 75c; 6 dimes, Liberty seated, \$1.00; set of copper-nickel cents, 1857-1864 (5 dates), 60c; 20 Indian head cents, \$1.00; 20-cent piece, 60c; 1/4 dollar, before 1830, 75c; 1/4 dollar, Liberty seated, 40c; 1/2 dollar, before 1830, 75c; 1/2 dollar, before 1840, 65c; Trade dollar, obsolete and scarce, \$1.25; Liberty seated dollar, \$1.50; 1799 dollar, \$3.50; old style dollar bill, crisp, new condition, \$1.35; Civil War tokens, 10 different, 65c; 6 different Confederate notes, 45c; 3-5-10-15-25-50-cent fractional notes, complete, set of all values issued, \$3.00; California gold tokens, 1/4 size, 25c; 1/2 dollar size, 45c; the 2 for 65c. A large stock of United States and foreign coins always on hand and respectfully solicit want lists of serious collectors. Postage and insurance extra. No Free Lists. — Wm. Rabin, 908 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa. co

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NEW COLLECTORS! Write for Coin Lists. Many bargains. — Webb, Box 1737, San Francisco, Calif. al2315

LARGE GERMAN paper money collection for sale. — Paul Drew, 1506 Beaver Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. my861

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Mostly about Books

Late Auction Prices

Selections from a sale of first editions and manuscripts of modern authors, early English literature, a leaf from the Gutenberg Bible, miscellaneous items from the library of the late Charles MacAllister Willcox, Denver, Colorado; a portion of the library of John Myers O'Hara, New York City; and the balance of the Eugene Field collection of the late Mr. and Mrs. William K. Bixby, St. Louis, Mo. Sold by the American Art Association Anderson Galleries, Inc., New York, March 13 and 14.

2. Aldrich (Thomas B.). *The Story of a Bad Boy*. First edition of this scarce book. One of the Merle Johnson "High Spots of American Literature." Boston, 1870.\$30
4. Amundsen (Roald). *My Life as an Explorer*. First edition. Presentation copy with autograph inscription. Garden City, N. Y., 1927.\$35
10. Barrie, Sir James M. *The Little Minister*. 3 vols. First edition. London, 1891.\$32.50
14. Beaumont, Francis, and Fletcher, John. *Comedies and Tragedies*. First edition. London, 1647.\$150
22. Book Collecting. Andrews, William Loring. *Gossip About Book Collecting*. One of 32 copies on Imperial Japan paper. London, 1851.\$25
25. Boswell, James. *The Life of Samuel Johnson*. First edition. An early copy; with the error "gve" for "give" on page 135 and wrong gathering of a few leaves.\$90
28. Bridges, Robert. *Hymns*. One of 150 copies printed by Henry Daniel.\$15
29. Bronte, Charlotte, Emily, and Anne. *Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell*. First edition. London, 1847.\$17.50
33. Browning, Elizabeth Barrett. *Poems Before Congress*. First Edition. London, 1860.\$40
35. Bryant, William Cullen. *Thirty Poems*. First edition.\$3
42. Burns, Robert. *Poems*. A choice copy of the first Edinburgh edition. With the word "skinking" on page 263. Choice copy.\$45
45. Byrne, Donn. *Stories Without Women (and a few with women)*. First edition. Rare. New York, 1915.\$100
66. Carroll, Lewis. *Rare trial issues of "The Nursery Alice"*. 2 copies. First editions.\$120
67. Cather, Willa. *April Twilights*. Rare first edition of the author's first book. With several leaves unopened. Boston, 1903.\$45
76. Clemens, Samuel L. *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. First edition. First issue.\$510
84. Combe, William. *First, Second, and Third Tours of Doctor Syntax*. 3 vols. All first editions.\$85
85. Conrad, Joseph. *Nostromo. A Tale of the Seaboard*. First edition. London, 1904.\$15
91. Cooper, James, Fenimore. *Gleanings in Europe*. 2 vols. First edition. Philadelphia, 1841.\$8
95. Crane, Stephen. *The Red Badge of Courage*. New York, 1895. First edition.\$17.50
99. Dana, Richard Henry, Jr. *Two Years Before the Mast*. One of 350 copies. Boston, 1911. With the author's signature.\$27.50

105. De La Mare, Walter. *First edition of "Songs of Childhood"*. London, 1902.\$105
120. Dickens, Charles. *The finest edition of Dickens' works issued. With the life of Dickens by John Forster*. 40 vols. London, 1906-08.\$90
124. Douglas, Norman. *South Wind*. First edition. With corrections by author. London, 1917.\$80
127. Doyle, Sir A. Conan. *The Refugees*. 3 vols. First editions.\$7.50
128. Dreiser, Theodore. *An American Tragedy*. 2 vols. First edition.\$10
131. Drinkwater, John. *Abraham Lincoln: a Play*. First edition. Presentation copy with autograph inscription "To Geoffrey Whitworth from John Drinkwater, November 1918."\$32.50
139. Elliot, George. *Silas Marner*. Edinburgh, 1861. First edition.\$10
142. Field, Eugene. *Autograph manuscript of "The Oak Tree and the Ivy"*. 3 pp. The text is written in ink, the corrections in pencil. With a note at the bottom of the last page "Revised and sold to the Chicago CURRENT, for Easter edition, 1886."\$65
175. Galsworthy, John. *The White Monkey*. First edition. Presentation copy. London, 1924.\$22.50
201. Gutenberg Bible. A leaf from the Gutenberg bible, the first book printed from movable type.\$310
222. Hemingway, Ernest. *A Farewell to Arms*. First edition. New York, 1929.\$10
247. Kipling, Rudyard. *Letters of Marque*. First edition. One of 1,000 copies.\$21
260. Lamb, Charles. *Original Playbill for the first performance of Charles Lamb's "Mr. H——"*. Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. December 10, 1806.\$80
267. Lewis, Sinclair. *Arrowsmith*. New York, 1925. First edition. Signed by the author.\$5
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342. Millay, Edna St. Vincent. *The King's Henchman*. First edition. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1927.\$47.50
347. Milne, A. A. *Now We are Six*. First American edition. One of 200 copies.\$15
355. Newton, A. Edward. *This Book Collecting Game*. First edition. One of 900 copies, signed by the author. Boston, 1928.\$15
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444. Shelley, Percy B. *Prometheus Unbound: A Lyrical Drama in Four Acts*. Choice copy of first edition. London, 1820.\$140
445. Sheridan, Richard Brinsley. *The School for Scandal*. Printed for J. Ewing. Dublin, 1799. Rare first edition.\$85
478. Tarkington, Booth. *Monsieur Beaucaire*. First edition. First issue. New York, 1900.\$47.50
492. Thackeray, William M. *Vanity Fair*. First edition with Thackeray's autograph.\$60

The two sessions totaled \$17,111.50.

—O—

Selection from the library of the late Hon. Victor J. Dowling, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York. Sold March 21 and 22 by the American Art Association Anderson Galleries, Inc., New York, N. Y. This collection was particularly rich in historical Americana, including many books relating to New York State and City and a set of the Jesuit Relations, 1896-1901.

9. *American Costumes*. Together five volumes.\$22.50
11. *American Furniture*. Singleton, Esther. One vol. New York, 1900.\$8
55. *Books About Books*. 16 vols.\$30
66. Burke, Edmund. *The Writings and Speeches of Edmund Burke*. 12 vols. New York, 1901.\$19
92. Cervantes Saavedra, Miguel. *The History of the Valorous and Witty Knight—Errant Don Quixote of the Mancha*. Translated by Thomas Shelton. 4 vols. London, 1906.\$42.50
186. Halsey, R. T. H. *Pictures of Early New York on Dark Blue Staffordshire Pottery. Together with Pictures of Boston and New England, Philadelphia, the South and West*. One of 286 copies on hand made paper. New York, 1899.\$30
198. *Historical Magazine*. January, 1857, to April, 1875—23 vols. And *The Magazine of American History*, January, 1877, to September, 1893, 30 vols. And *The Journal of American History*, January, 1907, to October, 1920, 14 vols. Together 101 vols.\$50
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251. *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents*. In seventy-three volumes. One of 750 sets.\$250
270. Lincoln, Abraham. *Complete Works of Abraham Lincoln*. By John G. Nicolay and John Hay. 12 vols. Biographic edition.\$17.50
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300. Melville, Herman. *Clarel: A Poem and Pilgrimage in the Holy Land*. 2 vols. First editions. One of the exceedingly rare brick red bindings.\$77.50
379. *"The Philippine Islands," in fifty-five volumes. 1493-1803. Explorations by*

early navigators, descriptions of the islands and their peoples, etc.\$170

The books in this sale of two sessions totaled \$11,010.

Selections from the collections formed by the late H. Tener Langstroth, Glenside, Pa., and the late F. Lothrop Ames, North Easton, Massachusetts. Sold by the American Art Association Anderson Galleries, Inc., New York, on March 28 and 29.

13. American Clocks. Willard, John W. A History of Simon Willard, inventor and clockmaker. One of 500 copies. 1911. Scarce.\$17.50
17. American Shooter's Manual. The. Comprising such plain and simple rules, as are necessary to introduce the inexperienced into a full knowledge of all that relates to the dog, and the correct use of the gun. Rare first edition of the second book of its type to be written and published in America, preceded only by the work "The Sportsman's Companion, or an Essay on Shooting," New York, 1783.\$60
33. Badminton Magazine of Sports and Pastimes. Vols. 1-56. August, 1896, to October, 1921.\$47.50
86. Carroll Lewis. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. First American edition. New York, 1866.\$60
166. Furniture. Early English Furniture and Woodwork, Cieslinsky and Gribble, 2 vols. London, 1922. Colonial Furniture in America, Lockwood, N. Y. 1901. 3 vols.\$27.55
198. Hearn, Lafcadio. Some Chinese Ghosts. First edition. Boston, 1887. \$17
214. Ingersoll, Robert G. The Dresden edition of Ingersoll's writings. 12 vols. The Dresden Publishing Co., New York, 1901-11.\$80
215. Ireland, W. H. Life of Napoleon Bonaparte. With the 24 finely colored plates engraved by George Cruikshank, and the three uncolored portraits of Marie Louise, the Duc de Reichstadt, and Napoleon's generals and marshals. 4 vols.\$380
266. Marx, Karl. Capital: A Critical Analysis of Capitalist Production. First English edition. London, 1887.\$37.50
273. Meredith, George. The Works of George Meredith. 29 vols. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1909-12.\$145
276. Millay, Edna St. Vincent. A Few Figs from Thistles. First edition. New York, 1920.\$276
327. Poe, Edgar Allan. The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym. First edition. New York, 1838.\$85
330. Pottery. Meteyard, Eliza. The Life of Josiah Wedgwood. First and

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392. Stowe, Harriet Beecher. Uncle Tom's Cabin. 2 vols. Cambridge, 1832. One of 250 copies.\$115
426. Wilde, Oscar. The Ballad of Reading Gaol. Presentation copy. First edition. London, 1898.\$115

The two sessions of this sale totaled \$14,605.00.

Book Notes

"Books, Maps, and Autographs," from the Attic of Brown and Dunning, 426 Hamilton Place, Ann Arbor, Mich., is the way the front cover on a new list from this concern reads.

* * *

Comments in a recent issue about a Book of Arithmetic prepared in 1807, brings an interesting response from Susan E. Richardson, of Owego, N. Y. She refers to two books belonging to Mrs. Harry B. Tilbury of that city which belonged to her grandfather, a soldier in the Revolution. The older one he used in teaching school between his various enlistments. These books were made by Ebenezer Hibbard of Connecticut and are works of art. One contains a fine full page elaborate copy of a compass. Two or three such books are in the D.A.R. Museum in Memorial Continental Hall in Washington.

* * *

E. J. Meier of Platteville, Wis., writes of a copy of a recently rediscovered Bible, printed by Baskett, which contains a misprint in Mark 7-35, "the sting of his tongue was loosed, and he spake plain," for "the string of his tongue was loosed, and he spake plain." The Bible is in possession of a Platteville party, and the owner has contacted the large Bible depositories to find out whether or not there are similar editions with this misprint, but his search has not discovered any up to this time.

~ ~ ~

Rare Book Returned

A valuable copy of the Comedies, Histories and Tragedies of William Shakespeare, published in London in 1663, disappeared from the Brick Row Book Shop, New York, December, 1932. On that day a man called at the book shop and asked to see some rare editions of the poet Browning. He also examined the Shakespeare volume before he left. The next day the shop owner, E. Bryne Hackett discovered that the Shakespeare volume had been stolen. No trace of the thief was found until recently when the book was mailed to police headquarters in New York City.

Apparently, the thief, fearing this search would lead to him and realiz-

ing that he had no chance of disposing of the book to any dealer, decided to return it.

The package had been sent by first class mail and bore a twenty-five cent postage stamp. It had been so wrapped that the precious volume would not suffer damage in transit.

~ ~ ~

Rare Persian Books Sold

London.—A number of old Persian manuscripts, richly illustrated and dating five centuries back, were sold at auction for a total of £2,420. (The pound sterling is worth about \$4.87.) Among the manuscripts were several versions of the "Book of Kings" by the famous Persian poet, Fordoncy.

~ ~ ~

Other Interesting Dedications

Dedication: In behalf of the millions of foreign born citizens this work is dedicated to our Dear Uncle Sam, who gave us Homes, Liberty and Prosperity, and for whom we will lay down our lives. And to our beloved State of Kansas, God Bless Her and keep her the most progressive state in these United States of America. ("Don Coronado Through Kansas," by John Stowell. 1909.)

* * *

Dedication: To the memory of my parents, Calvin and Laura Cushman, as Heralds of the Cross of Christ, they, with a few other congenial spirits, left their homes in Massachusetts, A.D. 1820, as Missionaries, and went to the Choctaw Indians, then living in their ancient domains east of the Mississippi River. Devoted their lives to the moral and intellectual improvement and spiritual interests of that peculiar and interesting race of mankind, living and dying the sincere and abiding friends of the Red Man of the North American continent. Also, to the Choctaw and Chickasaw people, each the now feeble remnant of a once numerous, independent, contented and happy people, whose long line of ancestry dates back to the prehistoric ages of the remote past, it is ascribed in loving remembrance of the writer's earliest and most faithful friends, whom he has a just cause to cherish for their many long known and tested virtues. ("History of the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Natchez Indians," by H. B. Cushman. 1899.)

What Books Do You Want?

What Books Do You Have to Sell?

The advertisements of collectors and dealers in this issue will answer these questions for you.

Aztec Manuscripts

By JOHN LAKMORD WAYNE

THE manuscripts of the Aztecs were made of various materials, some were made of cotton cloth, or skins finely prepared; or of a composition of silk and gum; but in most cases from a fine fabric prepared from the leaves of the aloe (agave Americana), called by the aborigines of Mexico "manguay," which grows luxuriantly over the table lands of Mexico. This paper like fabric resembles in some ways, the papyrus used in ancient Egypt. The aloe leaf when properly dressed and polished, is said to have been more soft and beautiful than fine parchment. These manuscripts were sometimes done up in rolls, but more frequently in volumes of moderate size, in which the paper was shut up like a folding screen, with a leaf or tablet of wood at each end, that gave the whole manuscript when closed the appearance of a book. The length of these strips was only determined by convenience. As the page could be read or referred to separately, this form of binding had obvious advantages over the rolls used by the ancients in the Eastern Hemisphere.

At the time of the arrival of Cortez in Mexico, great quantities of these manuscripts were treasured by the Aztecs. Numerous persons were employed in the painting of these books and the conquering Spaniards were astonished, and fearing that these unknown characters were but the symbolism of magic destroyed them where ever they were found. The first archbishop of Mexico, Don

Juan de Zumarraga, collected these manuscripts from every quarter, especially from Tezcuco, the most cultivated capitol of Anahuac, and at that time the greatest depository of the native archives. He then caused them to be piled up in a great heap in the market place at Tlatelolco, and reduced them to ashes. Not for the heat that they gave as was the reason given for the burning of the Alexandrian library by the Mohometan kaliph who heated the baths of the city with the learning of the ages because he believed in no book but the Koran. The bishop of Mexico had no economic reason for the destruction of the archives of the Aztec but he did fear that they might preserve the religion of these people and thereby hinder the march of Christianity. At that time in Europe practically all books and manuscripts were heavily burdened with excerpts from the scriptures and it was only natural for the bishop to believe that these paintings were sort of a pagan scriptures or catechisms, not thinking for a moment that valuable information might be derived from them if the secret of their hieroglyphics was fathomed. Some writers say that this iconoclastic and vandal like conflagration was held at Tezcuco and not at Tlatelolco.

Lucky for the historians and antiquaries of the future some of the manuscripts escaped the bishop's Christian zeal. Martyr has given a minute description of the Indian maps sent home from New Spain. This writer who had visited Egypt felt little hesitation in placing them

in the same class with the inscriptions he had seen on the ancient ruins of that country. Ribera, the friend of Cortez, brought back a story, that these paintings were designed as patterns for embroiderers and jewelers.

Following the example of the bigoted Zumarraga, the Spanish soldiers destroyed every manuscript they came across and those that survived were hidden by the natives. Later several were collected and deposited in the archives of Mexico, where many rotted from mould and dampness. According to Bustamante, the governor Don Lorenzo Zavala sold the documents in the archives as wrap-

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By Edwin C. Buxbaum

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ping paper to apothecaries, shop keepers, and rocket-makers.

A few of the manuscripts of the Aztecs have from time to time found their way to Europe and have been carefully preserved in the larger libraries. Descriptions of these stray manuscripts were brought together in the magnificent work of Lord Kingsborough, but not one of them was from Spain. The most curious of these European preserved manuscripts is the Dresden Codex, the key used in recent years for deciphering the Venus Calendar of the ancient Mayas. Of the Dresden Codex, Prescott writes: "It has excited less attention than it deserves. Although usually classed among Mexican manuscripts, it bears little resemblance to them in its execution; the figures of objects are more delicately drawn, and the characters, unlike the Mexican, appear to be purely arbitrary, and are possibly phonetic. Their regular arrangement is quite equal to the Egyptian. The whole infers a much higher civilization than the Aztec and offers abundant food for curious speculation."

The history of this Codex, engraved entire in the third volume of "The Antiquities of Mexico," goes no further back in its known wanderings than 1739, when it was purchased at Vienna for the Dresden library. Present day archaeologists such as Dr. Herbert J. Spinden of Harvard place the date of this manuscript as 1000 A. D. in the Mayan period of civilization. The Mayans in time gave way to the Toltecs, who in turn were succeeded by the Aztecs. The difference noticed by Prescott which

he said "offered food for curious speculation" has been discovered and the writings of the codex have been deciphered since the day of the great historian.

The Dresden Codex is made from the American agave. The figures are Mayan, not Aztec. It seems that Prescott knew nothing of the Mayans at least by that name. In a foot note he says of the Dresden Codex: "One cannot but regret, that no trace should exist of the quarter whence this manuscript was obtained; perhaps, some part of Central America; from the region of the mysterious races who built the monuments of Mitla and Palenque. Though, in truth, there seems scarcely more resemblance in the symbols to the Palenque bas-reliefs, than to the Aztec paintings."

For many years the Mendoza Codex, now in the Bodleian library at Oxford, was considered the most important of the Aztec manuscripts. Its curious history helped it to fame. It was sent to the Emperor Charles the Fifth, not long after the conquest of Mexico, by the viceroy Mendoza, Marques de Mondejar. The vessel carrying the manuscript fell into the hands of a French ship-of-war, and the manuscript was taken to Paris. There it was purchased by the chaplain of the English embassy, and, coming into the possession of the antiquary Purchas, was engraved in extenso, by him, in the third volume of his "Pilgrimages." After its publication in 1625, the Aztec original lost its importance, and fell into oblivion so completely, that, when at length the public curiosity was excited in regard to its fate, no trace of it could be discovered. Many scholars including Doctor Robertson settled the question as to its existence in England, by declaring that there were no Mexican relics in that country, except a golden goblet of Montezuma. After being missing for more than a century the Mendoza Codex turned up in the Bodleian library with other Mexican paintings. The Mendoza Codex, after all, is but a copy coarsely done with a pen on European paper. Another copy, from which Archbishop Lorenzana engraved his tribute rolls, in Mexico, existed in Boturini's collection and according to the Marquis of Spineto, in Prescott's time, a third was in the Escorial. This may possibly be the original. The entire codex, copied from the Bodleian maps, with its Spanish and English interpretations was included in the compilation of Lord Kingsborough (Vols. 1, 5, 6). It is divided into three parts; embracing the civil history of the nation; the tributes paid by the cities; and the domestic economy and discipline of the Mexicans.

The most brilliant in coloring of Aztec manuscripts is the Borgian collection in Rome. It formerly belonged to the Giustiniani family; but was so little cared for, that it was given to the servants' children to play with, who made attempts to burn it. Fortunately it was painted on deerskin, and though singed was not destroyed. This manuscript is reproduced in the third volume of Lord Kingsborough's work.

Besides the Mendoza Codex some other manuscripts have interpretations annexed to them. The Tellurian Remensis, formerly the property of the Archbishop Tellier in the Royal Library at Paris, in Prescott's time may be the same as the Triano Manuscript, now in the British Museum. Then there is the Vatican Manuscript No. 3938. The interpretation of this bears marks of late origin, probably the close of the sixteenth or the beginning of the seventeenth century, when the hieroglyphics were read with the eye of faith rather than reason. Whoever was the commentator, he has given such an exposition, as shows the old Aztecs to have been as orthodox Christians, as any subjects of the pope.

In a footnote Prescott mentions Bustamante as saying that there was a complete key to the whole system of Aztec hieroglyphics, somewhere in Spain. It was carried home, at the time of the process against Father Mier, in 1795. The name of the Mexican Champollion who discovered it was Borunda.

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United States Military Pistols of Government Manufacture and a Confederate Breech-Loading Military Pistol

By CHAS. T. HAVEN

UNDER act of Congress 1794 it was directed that two armories be established for the manufacture, repair and storage of arms and military supplies for the government of the United States. The two sites finally selected were Springfield, Massachusetts, and Harper's Ferry, Virginia. The first arms manufactured were 245 muskets, which were made by the Springfield armory in 1795. An armory was established at Harper's Ferry in 1796 but the manufacture of arms was not begun there until about 1801. The armory at Springfield is still manufacturing arms for government use, but the armory at Harper's Ferry was destroyed by fire in 1861 to prevent its falling into the hands of the Confederates and was never rebuilt.

There is some question concerning the first model pistol made at a government armory. Many writers and collectors believe that a small issue of pistols was put out by the Harper's Ferry Armory during the years 1804-5-6. This model is illustrated by Mr. Sawyer but he states that his drawing was made from an old print as no specimen was available for reproduction. Two or three arms of this model have been sold at auction but their authenticity has been doubted by some authorities. This model is called the model of 1804 Harper's Ferry pistol and is similar in general appearance to the next model except that it has a rifled octagonal barrel, the proportions of the lock are slightly different, and it is a little shorter.

The next government model was also made at Harper's Ferry and is called by collectors The Harper's Ferry pistol model of 1806. (Figure 1 see following pages) is a typical example of the model which was made during the years of 1806-7-8.

Such records as remain list 2,280 of these pistols as made in 1807 and 1,208 made in 1808, but pistols dated 1806 are common enough to indicate that a considerable number must have been made in that year. The pistol illustrated is 16 1/4 inches long with 10-inch round smoothbore .54 caliber barrel taking the one-half ounce rifle ball of the period. The half stock is of walnut mounted in brass and held to the barrel with a key, instead of a band. The flint-lock has a double necked hammer, a plain steel pan, and is marked behind the hammer Harpers Ferry 1807. A spread eagle is stamped below the pan. The barrel carries an eagle's head proof mark and a number. These pistols were weakly constructed for military use, but they had excellent lines and balance and must have been among the most accurate of military pistols.

There is question again concerning the next government model pistol. This question is asked in the June 1933 issue of the A.R.C.A. Quarterly and has not yet been answered. The illustration in the June quarterly shows a fine military pistol marked Harper's Ferry 1814 but there is no record of a regular output of this model and no other genuine examples of it seem to have been found.

The records of the Springfield Armory list no pistols as manufactured there until the year 1818. Under this date 1,000 pistols are listed as having been made. These pistols were all the same model but they were fitted with two different types of locks. (Figure 2 shows an 1818 Springfield model pistol with a double necked hammer.) The pistol is 17 1/4"

long with an eleven and one-half inch round smooth bore .69 caliber barrel taking the ounces musket ball. The full stock is mounted in steel and held to the barrel with a double band which carries the front sight. The lock plate is rounded to an even point at the back and marked Springfield 1818 behind the hammer and an eagle and U. S. below the pan. The barrel is marked on the top flat 1818 and carries the Springfield eagle's head proof and V. P.

Figure 3 shows the other type of lock that is found on this model. This lock differs from the one shown in Figure 2 in that it is provided with the old type goose neck hammer and the point of the lock plate in the back is of slightly different shape. The inside of this plate is marked S. Dale. With these two exceptions the two pistols are exactly the same.

The story is that at the time these pistols were made the United States government imported 500 locks from England for use on them. The English locks had the old fashioned goose neck hammers, but the other five hundred locks for this issue were made in this country and fitted with the usual double necked hammer of U. S. military models. The greatest puzzle, however, is why a pistol of this type was made at all as late as 1818. North's contract had been objected to and altered several years before because it called for pistols of musket caliber, and no pistols of other than rifle caliber were made anywhere for Government use after the alteration of North's contract except this 1,000. The Springfield pistol of 1818 was of very clumsy shape and unnecessarily large, partly equipped with old fashioned locks, and a generally poor weapon compared with anything that had preceded it for several years. The government apparently intended it as an experiment, for after the first thousand had been issued no more were ever made.

The cuts for this article are furnished through the courtesy of F. Theodore Dexter, well known firearms dealer of Topeka, Kansas.

(See following pages)

The next pistol made at Springfield was the Springfield Pistol model of 1842. This model was the first percussion cap pistol issued to the U. S. Army. The pattern pistols for this model were made at Springfield and it was also made there for regular issue. It was also made for regular issue by a number of private contractors, but the pistols in all cases had the same specifications.

Figure 4 (next page) shows the

type. This pistol was made by one of the contractors but the Springfield issue differed only in the marks. The pistol is 14 inches long with an 8½ inch smooth bore round .54 caliber barrel taking the one-half ounce rifle ball. It is fitted with a swivel ramrod. The walnut half stock is brass mounted. The marks of the Springfield issue are the usual Springfield eagle, U. S. Springfield on the lock plate and the eagle's head and V. P.

on the barrel. This model was popular as a cavalry arm and used in large numbers before the adoption of Colt's revolvers as cavalry weapons.

The last percussion cap pistol made by the Springfield armory was the model of 1855 pistol carbine. This arm is a pistol 17½ inches long with a .58 caliber round rifled barrel fitted with an adjustable leaf rear sight. The full walnut stock is brass

(Continued on page 94)



FIGURE 1: Harpers Ferry
Flintlock Pistol of 1806.



FIGURE 2: Springfield
1818 Flintlock Pistol
with double-necked
hammer.

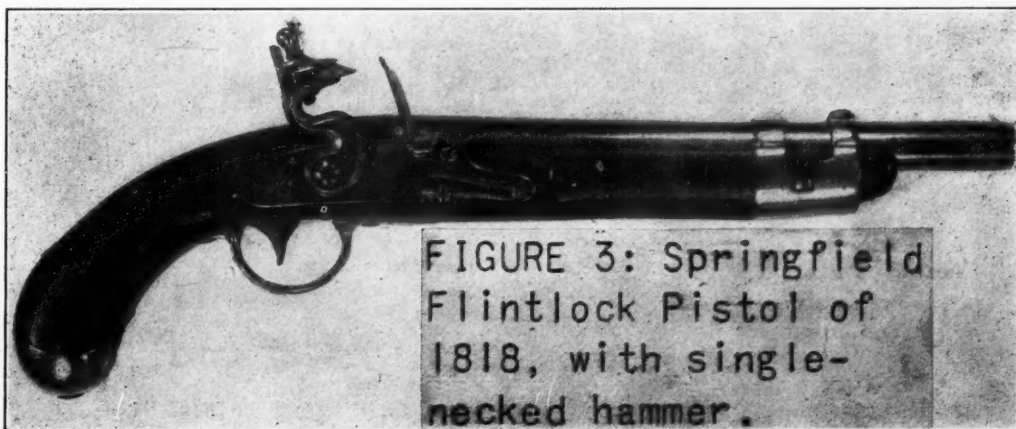


FIGURE 3: Springfield
Flintlock Pistol of
1818, with single-
necked hammer.



FIGURE 4: Model 1842
Springfield Percussion
Pistol.



FIGURE 5: Model 1855
Springfield Pistol
Carbine.



FIGURE 6: Springfield
Pistol Carbine 1855,
with stock attached
& Maynard primer
magazine open.

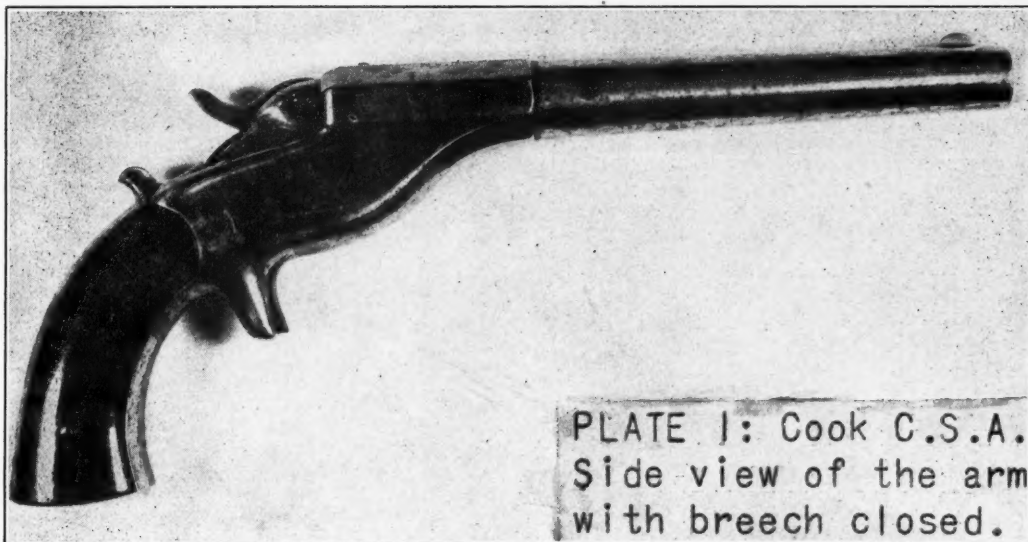


PLATE 1: Cook C.S.A.
Side view of the arm
with breech closed.



PLATE 2: Cook C.S.A.
Side view of the
mechanism open.



PLATE 3: Cook C.S.A.
Top view of the
breech mechanism open.

(Continued from page 91)

mounted and fitted with a swivel ramrod. A detachable shoulder stock can be locked onto the butt which gives it an overall length of about 28 inches. The lock was provided with the Maynard tape priming magazine and could also be used with regular army percussion caps in the usual way. The pistol corresponded in bore, rifling, and general characteristics with the model of 1855 rifled musket. Springfield Armory records show that 2,710 of this model were manufactured in 1856 and 1,311 in 1857. Figure 5 shows the Springfield pistol Model of 1855 and its stock. The arm is marked U. S. Springfield in front of the nipple on the lock plate, an eagle on the cover of the priming magazine, the year of manufacture—1856—behind the hammer, and the model year—1855—and proof marks on the top of the breech of the barrel.

Figure 6 shows the method of joining the shoulder stock to the backstrap with a spring hook and lock nut. It also shows the priming magazine open with a roll of Maynard tape primers in place.

This model was a powerful accurate weapon shooting a conical 500 grain bullet backed by 60 grains of black powder. It was a popular arm with the dragoons but was never well liked by the cavalry. None were made anywhere except at the Springfield Armory. Colt's revolvers were equipped with shoulder stocks for military use about 1858 and were probably preferred to the single shot pistols from then on.

Although it has made long arms at the Springfield Armory from 1795 to the present time, the United States Government has in the main preferred to buy its pistols and revolvers from private manufacturers. Government made military pistols therefore are rare and hard to obtain; they form a valuable and interesting group of American firearms.

A Confederate Breech-Loading Military Pistol

The arm shown in the illustrations (plates 1, 2, and 3) is a single shot breech-loading rifled pistol, chambered for a short metallic self exploding rim fire cartridge of about 50 caliber. It is twelve and three quarters inches in length with an eight and five-eighths inch barrel. It is marked on the top flat of the barrel COOK C. S. A. 1863—, and numbered -7-. The breech opens by

pulling down on the stud at the top of the grip, which unlocks the backstrap and allows it to be pulled back on a pivot at the bottom of the grip. This causes the hammer and the breech block to ride down on the upper curve of the grip and expose the breech for loading a single cartridge. A hook extractor is provided at the top of the breech block to remove the fired case. The arm is very heavy and solidly made, showing good workmanship throughout.

Plate 1 is a side view of the arm with the breech closed.

Plate 2 is a side view of the breech mechanism open.

Plate 3 is a top view of the breech mechanism open.

So much for the arm itself. But what is it? Why was it made? Where did the cartridges it fired come from and what were they? Did the Remington Company develop their .50 caliber pistol and cartridge from this model? Are there any more of these pistols in the hands of collectors. Are there any records extant concerning them?

There are a few facts obtainable to help the guessers. The firm of Cook and Company were armorers to the Confederacy from the beginning to the end of the Civil War. They were established at New Orleans from the beginning of the war until 1863 and they then moved to Athens, Georgia, where they remained until the end of the War. They made mostly rifles and carbines and there are no records extant to show that they made either pistols or metallic self exploding cartridge arms.

On page 127 of "The Breechloader

in the Service" Mr. Fuller illustrates G. W. Morse's patent for breech-loading arms and cartridges. These cartridges although they are center fire are just about the size and shape to fit the Cook pistol. Mr. Fuller states in connection with the illustration that Morse himself traveled South with his machinery for making cartridges after it was taken from Harper's Ferry in the raid in which it was burned by the Confederates. He was in Atlanta, Georgia, for a while and later in Greenfield, South Carolina, manufacturing to some extent in both places. Under the stress of war conditions it would seem that the simpler rim fire cartridges would have been made in place of the center fire cases that were originally intended.

Plate Eleven of "The Breechloader in the Service" shows an Allen carbine and Plates 18 and 19 show three views of a White carbine. These two carbines exhibit features that are similar to the breech mechanism of the Cook pistol. They are among the breech mechanisms tested by the ordnance board at the end of the Civil War.

These are the facts obtainable at present concerning the Cook pistol. Can anyone supplement them? Did Morse with his machinery from Harper's Ferry make the cartridges this pistol was intended to fire? Is there any connection between the Cook pistol and the Allen and White carbines? What troops if any were ever armed with this model? A well known museum curator has called it one of the greatest curiosities of the Civil War period. If anyone can shed any light on it, come ahead!

A.A.A.A. Chatter

By SMOOTHBORE

"Match This"

I HAD just seated myself at the supper table, one late November evening, when bang went my door bell. If there is one time more than another, when I am reluctant to answer the door bell it is when I have started to eat. Somehow I usually manage to answer. I went down stairs, to the side door, whence the call came. As I opened the door, there in the feeble light of a kerosene light at the head of the stairs, stood an "old" acquaintance of mine—really from the past summer. This odd character seems to have figured into my old gun collecting on several occasions. He first called on me in mid-summer. Not being at home, my wife answered the bell. There to all appearances,

stood Rip Van Winkle. He would like to see Mr. Smoothbore's old guns that he had heard about. He was informed that I was not at home, but would be later, and that I would probably be glad to show them to him. With this he shuffled off. Arriving home a few minutes later, I was told how the quaint old man, much like a tramp in appearance, had called, asking to see my guns. Even if I had not told my wife never to show my guns to strangers, she would have been perplexed about letting him in. But he was such an old man, there could not have been much harm in it, providing he had no vermin on him. But she added, he will be back soon, for he seemed most anxious to see your guns, and sure enough, back he came. Yes sir, Old Rip in person. He proved to be one of the most

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interesting characters, that one is liable to meet in a Yankee town. Music was his special bent. Had made violins for a life time, and good ones if you please. Had traveled the neighborhood for fifty miles around tuning pianos—truly a remarkable personage in many ways, had I time to tell you more about him. But here he was before me to see my guns. I am always glad to show my guns, to any one interested in them—and would have shown them to him, but “dern” him he seemed more interested in sitting on the edge of a hard chair (Mrs. S told me to put in that particular chair) and telling me about himself. A terrific thunder shower made its appearance and things zoomed over head. He never batted an eye, or referred to it. It seems in his travels about the country, he had scouted for the late Geo. Ives, and had spotted some rare old furniture for him, that pleased Ives so much, that he asked the old man.

“Now what can I do for you?”—What the old man wanted it seems, was an old gun, which Ives gladly gave him. A real Revolutionary musket the old man told me. How do you know it to be a revolutionary musket, I asked. Geo. Ives told me it was, he replied. You have more faith in Geo. Ives’ knowledge of old guns than I, I ventured but the old man would not be shaken. He had a real Revolutionary gun.

“Where do you keep it,” I asked, “I would like to see it.”

“Well I have it at my home”—(A little shack up in the Neversink district, I found out later).

I wanted to see it the worst way, but years of effort on my part to do so, failed.

“Yes,” he added, “I also have another gun, stored with some household goods in another town.” This gun came from the old Israel Green

place, just over the York state line, where he had “done some tuning,” but he was frank enough to say, this gun did not amount to much. The shower over, he ambled off. He had not seen anything of my guns to speak of, but I had seen a good deal of him, not only that but I found myself running into him on the streets of D— a neighboring town (anywhere from fifty cents to a dollar).

And now back to where I started. Here he was before me on the side stoop with something in his hand—“Will you give me two dollars for this,” he asked, showing me an old gun. As I saw it in a poor light, I took it to be a Civil War gun, and an Austrian at that. I did not want it but the snow was beginning to fall. The ground was already white. I reached down in my pocket, and fished up the two dollars, and watched him shuffle out into the night. I was little interested in the gun I had in my hand that I left it in a kitchen corner, and finished my supper. Supper would not have meant a dern thing to me, had I known what that gun really was, but I didn’t and I was in no hurry with my supper so as to look it over, so sure was I that it was an Austrian gun. I finally dragged myself around to it. Much to my surprise I quickly saw it was originally a flint, and that the absence of rust did not mean that it was of the Civil war period, but that it had had exceptionally good care. As I studied it, it occurred to me it was the work of a riflemaker. Perhaps its curly maple stock which had colored prettily with age, suggested it. Of 75 cal., 42 inch barrel, pin fastened, steel ramrod, brass trimmings. As I viewed its outline a thought came to me. Hastily, I got out my copy of Sawyers—“Firearms in American History” which had just been published. I turned to the illustration of the Committee of Safe-

ty musket that it shows. Well, there in outline you have it. Although the gun had been altered, the lock plate was the original but in appearance it had never been rusted (Nor did the barrel show the slightest bit either, which is very unusual in these old guns). Such lettering as had been on it appeared as if it had been purposely scoured off; it looked much like a French lock, but I was not sure. There were faint traces of a scroll used in script capital letters, but not enough to tell anything. Between the

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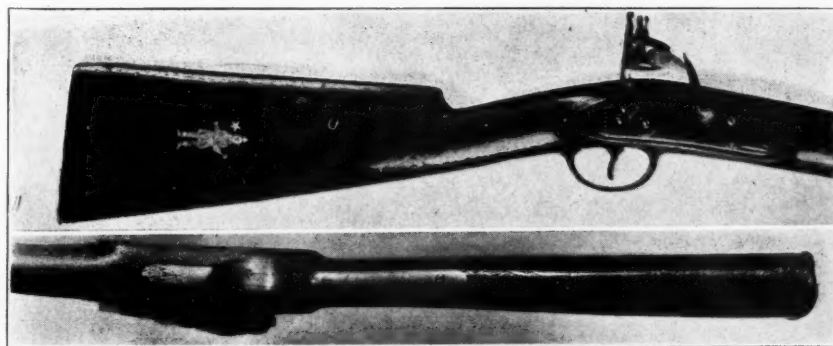
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Bearing in mind the fact that “There never was . . .” and “This is the only . . .” are unpardonable offenses this old musket should give food for much thought. We know this form of three scalp locks occurred on some early Mass. Bay Colony documents. We know \$100 was offered for certain In-

dian scalps and a “Fine musket for three”. We know the “Mechanic Phalanx” was a similar body of volunteers to “Minute Men” and “The Green Mountain Boys”. 57½” overall. “P M” “A P” “1732” “3” are only marks. Front sight very

similar to bayonet lug. Each diamond of the checking encloses a rosette. Matching this effigy a bird appears on other side of stock. Unquestionably original and having seen infinite service it remains entirely servicable. myp01

cock and the pan were these marks—CS inverted with a mark similar to the British broad arrow, in fact it was a small arrowhead, with the point just entered between the C and the S. Here was what I hoped would be a clue to what kind of a lock it had. I spent years, writing every collector of prominence to find out if they knew what it stood for. Not one knew, and it seems now that some of them should have. Six or seven years went by. I have given up hopes that I would ever know for a certainty about the lock. Then a chap from the city moved next door. He learned quickly enough that I was an old gun collector, and dug up an old pistol of his, to see if I could tell him what it was. Sure, I could, it was the French model of 1763 Maubeuge armory, with a French alteration to lock. Whoopee—there on its lock were the arsenal marks CS with arrow point, shoved in between. It would appear to be the same identical die, but a trifle smaller—and then unfolding before my eyes the same scrolls that appeared faintly on the lock of my gun in question. Positively no mistake about it now. It was a French lock of the Maubeuge 1763 musket on my gun. I forgot to tell you that my gun was fitted perfectly with a bayonet, similar or very much like the Bro. Bess bayonet. I think I am safe in calling it a

Bro. Bess bayonet. It fits so perfectly, there is no doubt in my mind, but what it originally belonged to the gun. So here we have the picture. An American made musket with a French lock. Now dear readers, tell me what else could it be other than a Committee of Safety musket? With each and every other specification, on the mark?

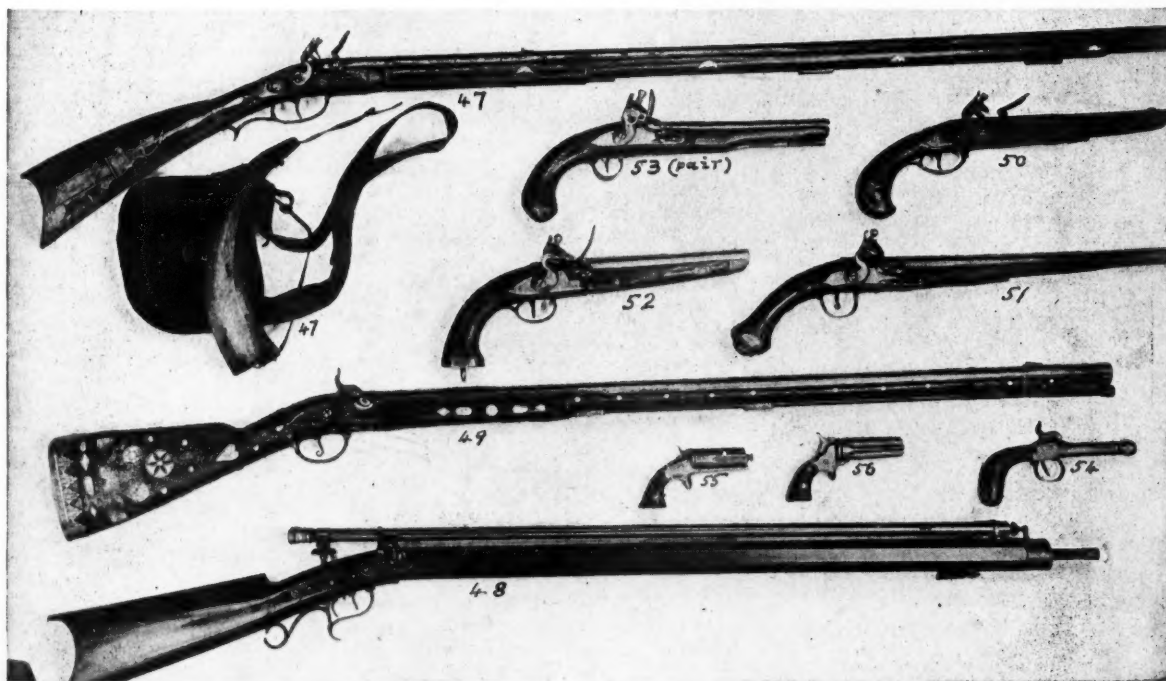
I should have told you also, that no proof marks whatsoever appear on the barrel, which stamps it strictly American made. I wanted my friend Don Leech of Lima, Ohio to see this gun, for I value his opinion, so I sent it to him. He took it apart, examining it critically. He noted that the barrel on the under side showed the hasty construction with which the gun was made. He took the cock and pan from a French 1763 lock and put the gun back to its original condition, in such a way one would never know that it had been altered, and shipped it back to me, with the remark, that if that was not a C of S musket, then he would probably never see one. And let me say, that is as near to identification as you will come to it.

I know that this and that collector will claim to have C of S muskets. They will have a Bro. Bess barrel, a Frenchnutwood stock and a certain initial, representing a C of S maker's mark on the lock—even a known C of

S maker's name on the lock. But here let me ask of such. Didn't this particular musket maker's name, that appears on the lock of your gun, and which identifies it as a C of S musket, make muskets, long before the Revolution, and long after, guns similar in character, his name appearing on all of his guns?

Just how do you pick one, from the other? So please go easy, you fellows, before you make the crack that you have a dozen or so, of the C of S muskets in your collection, and that a collector who is a friend, has a few also. Genuine C of S muskets, authentically identified, are rare. I have seen them offered for sale on numerous occasions—but as they are described there seems to be something questionable in all of them. Such and such an initial, representing such and such a C of S maker's name, doesn't mean a single thing to me. There is so much that can happen to a gun in its lifetime. Reminds me of a story that I am going to tell to illustrate my point.

An old colored man, who did trucking for the concern, referred to as Mr. McFat was in the office one day, and out of curiosity, I asked how certain colored people, known to both of us were related. The old fellow wrinkled up the bridge of his nose, characteristic to him, when in deep thought, at the same time scratching



From an old sales catalog. Perhaps you now have one of these in your collection.

his head, and replied as follows:
"You knows Mr. S one never knows just how we is really related."

I know what he had in mind, and that goes for old guns. In early days, nothing was ever thrown away. If a man had a good barrel, he would find a stock and lock for it. If he had a stock and lock, he would find a barrel for it. No single part ever was allowed to get away from them. So that today the greatest care must be taken, when we run up against a "Mixed breed of cats" as Sawyer says—to say for certain, that they are—certain guns, following certain specification, or model—Yes—with certainty.

Oh, Yes, one thing more the old gun the old fiddlemaker let me have, was the one that he said was of no account. Furthermore, I met him again in the street, a year or so be-

fore he died, asking him, if he still had his revolutionary gun (My aim was to keep track of it thinking I might possibly acquire it). Nope, he replied some one broke into my home, while I was away, and stole it. But murder will out. My friend, who happens to be the Chief of Police in our metropolitan town and a great old gun collector at the same time got wind of an old musket in an adjoining town. It turned out to be a Springfield model of 1808 and dated 1810 in fine order, the owner claiming he got it from an old hermit that lived up near Neversink pond. He probably told the truth for once in his life. I hope I have not offended the collector with a bushel basket full of the C of S muskets.—"Smooth-bore."

P. S. If I have, let him come back at me.

American Military Arms

By WALTER C. WHITE, JR.

Did You Know That—

When the Fourth Division, A. E. F. landed in France that they were first assigned to the British for training and had to turn in their Springfield rifles, receiving the British Enfield in return, and that the whole division went "haywire" as a result?

After the Fourth Division had been turned over to the French for training that they turned in their Enfields and received their old Springfields back again, and also their former state of morale?

During the Meuse-Argonne Offensive the Fourth Division ran short of Springfield ammunition and finding dumps of German Mauser ammunition, picked up Mausers and discarded the Springfields, fighting the enemy with his own weapons?

The Fourth Division also used German field pieces and machine guns against their former owners?

The 27th (New York N. G.) Division was assigned to the British for training and received British clothing and equipment from helmets to ammunition boots. The Irish members of the division did object to the buttons with the British crown or coat of arms, and replaced them with the American buttons whenever possible?

One hundred thousand British steel helmets were purchased to issue to the first troops sent overseas? That the remainder of the helmets were American made copies of the British helmet?

Many American troops used the French steel helmet until the British type could be issued?

All types of war material had to be borrowed from the Allies, even though much of it had been made by American manufacturers? Machine guns, automatic rifles, field artillery weapons, airplanes, etc., were all woefully lacking in the American army and had to be obtained from the countries who had them. The United States was totally unprepared in the last war in everything but man power and money power.

The United States has been unprepared for any and all of the wars in which we have been engaged, and will in all probability be unprepared for the next one, if we allow pacifists to continue their active opposition to anything approaching preparedness.

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INDIAN RELICS

Technical Method for Preserving Archaeological Specimens

By ROLAND B. HILL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL artifacts of shell and bone should be treated in order to strengthen and to reduce the various actions and agencies which cause destruction. The specimen must be treated so that it will remain unchanged over an indefinite period of time.

It is a well known fact that carbonized earth in the ancient refuse and fire pits will tend to preserve bone and shell, but when this material is removed and placed in a cabinet without treatment, it is subject to disintegration and often cracks and splits.

The following solution is highly recommended by the National Museum of Canada in the treatment of bone and shell artifacts. "Celluloid in Acetone" is the formula which will save many specimens from the slow process of time and decay.

"Celluloid in Acetone" may be safely used for impregnating porous materials that are in need of strengthening; as a waterproof; an air-tight varnish, or as a strong but semi-flexible cement, merely by varying the proportion of acetone in which the celluloid is dissolved. "Celluloid in Acetone" is inexpensive and very simple to prepare. The acetone can be purchased at most any drug store, while the colorless sheet celluloid may be obtained at a hardware store.

To prepare this simple preservative cut the colorless celluloid sheets into small pieces about an inch long by a

quarter inch wide. Place a handful of these small pieces into a quart bottle. The bottle is then filled about three quarters full of acetone, and immediately shaken very vigorously. The mass of wet celluloid must be broken up as quickly, and as thoroughly as possible, otherwise it will take a long time to dissolve.

The bottle should be shaken fairly continuously for ten to fifteen minutes, and may be allowed to stand for half an hour. It is then tightly corked, turned upside down, and allowed to stand for another half hour. By now the celluloid will have formed a thick mass which coils and loops down through the acetone when the bottle is turned over. This process of reversing the bottle at intervals should be continued as long as convenient or until the celluloid is thoroughly dissolved, and the solution is of equal consistency throughout. When complete solution is effected the material is ready for use. If it is to be employed as a spray or for impregnation it should be greatly thinned with acetone, if as a cement, it may be allowed to evaporate for a few minutes in a shallow dish, and its viscosity will increase rapidly.

The bone or shell specimen to be treated should first be cleaned and free from all dirt, grease and tissue. It sometimes happens that efflorescences of salt will appear on bone and shell specimens which are excavated from saline soil. If a specimen is suspected of containing salts it must

be soaked in repeated baths of fresh water, preferably distilled. Bone and shell which contains salts will deliquesce in wet weather and recrystallize in dry, causing efflorescence and sometimes flaking the surface of the specimen. This is a mechanical action due to the expansion of the crystals, and the continual soaking in pure water is the only cure. This of course must be done before the specimen is submerged in the celluloid solution.

The specimens are then submerged in the celluloid-acetone solution and allowed to remain until the small air bubbles completely disappear even after turning the specimens over.

The artifacts are then removed from the solution and allowed to dry, and the process is repeated until the specimens are strengthened and completely encased in an air-tight film of transparent celluloid.

The "Celluloid in Acetone" can be greatly thinned and used in a small atomizer as a spray. The atomizer should be cleaned with pure acetone every time it is used. This precaution will prevent clogging, and will save the workman time and labor. Brushes should also be cleaned in pure acetone. A well corked bottle of acetone should always be kept on hand for cleaning and for thinning the stock solution when it shows signs of thickening.

It is recommended that a spray filled with the solution always be carried in the field. Often very fragile artifacts of bone and shell can be sprayed in situ and strengthened so that they may be handled. This spray is also an excellent preservative for rock writings and petroglyphs which are exposed to the elements.

Specimens of wood, antler, pottery and ivory should be soaked in several baths of distilled water to remove the

salts, and then may be treated in the solution.

Advanced archaeologists and collectors who desire more complete data regarding the technical methods for preserving all types of archaeological

material should refer to the Annual Report for 1929, of the National Museum of Canada.

Bibliography: Annual Report for 1929, National Museum of Canada. By D. Leechman. Bulletin No. 30, Bureau of American Ethnology. Washington, D. C.

INDIAN WEAPONS

By RICHARD SACKETT

Director of the Museum of the Minnesota Archaeological Society

ONE of the most cherished playthings of the Indian's childhood days, was the miniature bow and arrows made for him by his father. Nor does the warrior whose head is white with age forget the pleasures of his youthful rambles and the great stores of doves, rabbits, larks and other small game brought in for his mother who showered her praises upon him for his success.

The choice of wood for making the common bow is osage orange. The wood, however, is found in very limited quantities in the West, but occasionally, four or five early warriors made long journeys to obtain it. Reliving the picture we describe the method in the present tense. Returning to camp, they may be seen leading their ponies which are completely loaded down with it. When this wood is not available, pine, ironwood, ash, elm and cedar or almost any kind of wood is used. Three layers of sound and straight grained dry oak, well fitted and wound with sinew makes a bow of great strength. The bow strings are usually made of the intestines of animals.

Bows are all short range weapons. An Indian may shoot an arrow two hundred yards distant but it loses its penetrative force and destructive power after the first thirty or forty yards.

Arrow shafts are made of any sound hard wood. They require considerable patience and tedious labor in scraping them to proper size and taper. They must be perfectly round and each must have three delicate grooves the entire length to keep it from warping. The head or blade was made of stone, many of them flint, but any hard stone is used in the absence of flint.

The shape of an arrow blade indicates the use for which it is intended. The war arrow has a short sharp blade with shoulders extending backwards and outward forming bars. They are attached very lightly to the shaft so as to let loose and remain in the wound in case the shaft is withdrawn, and they kill eventually if not immediately. This blade is attached to the shaft perpendicular to the notch because the ribs of the

human enemy are horizontal, and the blade is intended to pass between them.

The hunting arrow has a longer and more tapering blade with the shoulders rounded off. It is securely fastened to the shaft and can easily be withdrawn from the wound. It is set in the shaft in the same way with the notch to pass between the ribs of the animal which also are vertical.

For a distance of fifteen or twenty yards, the Indian may be considered a fairly good shot with these weapons at anything the size of a man but a blackbird might sit perfectly still at the same distance and not be touched in fifty shots. Very few warriors are sufficiently skilled to kill a small bird or a rabbit with an arrow more than five or six paces distant.

However, the Indian is remarkably rapid in bow practice at the same time, sending his arrows with terrific force. Grasping eight or ten arrows in his left hand, he will discharge them in as many seconds with such force that either would penetrate a man sufficient to kill him at twenty-five or thirty yards.

When shooting arrows, the blow of the bowstring is so severe on the left forearm that a shield of stiff deerskin is used on his arm to protect it from injury.

Every warrior has his shield. It is his "Weapon of Defense." It is made from the hide from the neck of the buffalo. Deprived of hair, this rawhide about a quarter of an inch thick is cut in two round patterns, two feet in diameter and fastened together so as to double the thickness. When dried, it is almost as hard as iron. The shield is attached to the left arm by two loops, giving it play, anything striking is turned aside.

The war club is the inventive genius of the squaw. She made it, first to use as a hammer to drive her stakes when stretching buffalo hides on the ground and to pound up the jerked meat and wild dried fruit.

The stone used for it is about the size and shape of a large goose egg. The handles attached in the same manner and made of the same mate-

(Continued on following page)



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rial as the handle of the tomahawk which is entirely rawhide.

The squaw later found pleasure in breaking the bones of the arms and legs of captives with her maul and finally it was considered by the warrior a pretty good implement of war in close quarters and especially to finish the wounded when no time was had to enjoy a more prolonged torture of the enemy and it was then considered worthy of a decoration of beads.

All Indians of either sex except very young children had knives. They had for about three hundred years been able to procure knives from traders who were to be found on all large and navigable streams through-

out their vast territory. Many a hundred dollars' worth of fine furs have been traded for one common butcher knife worth not to exceed one dollar, but the Indian had the furs and wanted the knife. The trader had the knife and wanted to get rich at swindling the Indian. So both succeeded.

The scalping knife was no more nor less than a common skinning knife. It was carried in a sheath which is attached to a belt ornamented with beads and perhaps a few bright colored feathers, according to the taste of the possessor. It was used for anything the owner desired to cut, from taking a scalp to hacking down lodge poles.

By nature, the Indian never was a trapper. On rare occasions, he resorts to traps or spring snares to take certain kinds of small game.

The Indian is by nature, a careful hunter. His endurance, cunning, and

thorough knowledge of the habits of animals makes him the best hunter in the world with but the single exception that he is a rather poor shot. Thus his game, must be killed at short range. He will spend hours crawling cautiously and silently toward an animal until having a nice shot at a distance of fifty yards almost sure to kill it, yet desiring to make his shot doubly sure, he still crawls almost breathless with a mat of grass on his head large enough to conceal his whole body. In a "bee-line" on his belly he goes until the distance is reduced to twenty or thirty yards, then if he fails in bagging the game, the "great spirit" is blamed for sending his arrow off its mark because his "medicine" was defective.

Thus the weapons of the Indian were his foundation of existence. The defending of his home and loved ones and the supplying of his family with food and clothing.

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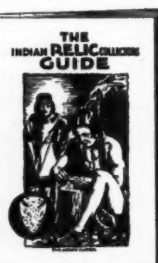
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INDIAN FISH TRAPS

By P. L. FORBES, Stauffer, Oregon

THE method of construction of a dam for catching fish in the early days by the Indians before the coming of the white man has often been told the writer by Mussu-peta-na (Up-river boy), an aged Indian of the Karok tribe, who is considered the last of the early expert arrow and spear makers living today. At an appointed time usually in June when the salmon made their run from the ocean up the rivers to spawn, the Karok, Hoopa, Modoc, Piute, Urock and Klamath tribes would meet on the Klamath river near the branch of the Trinity river and build a large dam for the purpose of trapping fish which was mostly salmon. They selected a place where there was little current and no rocks on the bottom of the river as both these would be a hindrance in their work. First they would burn off pine trees into lengths of nearly 25 feet and drive them into the sand in the river bottom in an A shape, the point of course being up the river. This was done by dropping large stones weighing nearly 100 pounds on the piling or logs. The purpose of these pilings was to hold other logs which were tied to them horizontally by means of withes. The withes were made by taking hazel brush or willows and laying them in a fire long enough to cause them to steam, then they were taken and twisted together in a sort of rope. These they used to tie weights on the logs to enable them to sink them to the bottom of the

river which was about 15 feet deep. They would dive down with the logs and tie them fast to the pilings with more withes and in that way keep building up until the top was reached. These logs were not always close together so in order to make a tighter dam they took saplings and split them into four pieces with elk horn. These split saplings were braided together with more withes of willow and hazel into a large mat which was then rolled up and after being weighted and shoved down in front of the logs the large mat was unrolled and the pressure of the water held it against the log structure. This made it impossible for fish coming up in the center of the river to go through but as the dam was never made to reach the banks some fish could go around the dam but the most were trapped in the center by four more small A shaped traps made inside and similar to the dam except a small opening was left in the upper ends for the fish to go through thus becoming trapped. The building of this dam and the traps required about 15 days in which the entire tribes of Indians took part and represented a rather difficult engineering feat in view of the lack of any modern tools and the size of the river. This dam would raise the water about 5 feet. Mussu-peta-na said if he had not have been there and seen it built he would not have believed it but as there were over two thousand workers and each one had a certain job to perform it



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made it possible. Every year that there was extra high water in the spring run-off the dam was washed out. Sometimes a few pilings would be left if they were slanted a little down the river on the top end. In the year 1860 the river was the highest ever known to the Indian. The water raised 125 feet and they had to move their camps farther up the mountain side.

Tons of fish were trapped and taken from these four traps by dip nets or they were speared. The part of drying and caring for the fish was left to the squaws. Anyone who wanted fish could get all they wanted there in a short time. Every second year of this conclave or meeting they held their White Deer Skin Dance which usually lasted thirty days. The main object of this dance was to show their skill at making Ceremonial Blades, etc. The ones having the smallest and poorest made ones would dance first, the one having the largest and best made would be honored by dancing last. It was usually Mussu-no-fish, (meaning Up-River Coyote or that he was shrewd like a coyote as some tribes considered the

coyote the smartest of animals) an uncle of Mussu-peta-na, who had the largest and best ceremonial blade. He was considered the most expert arrow and spear maker living at that time and before his death he showed his nephew all the secrets he knew of this great art.

An interesting competition concerned itself with arrows. They would set up a mark on a hillside and make a ring around it about 15 feet in diameter. This was nearly 200 yards away, the object was to see how many arrows could be placed inside of the ring. One was not supposed to shoot after his first arrow had landed. So quick were they in shooting that as many as seven arrows would be in the air.

After all had shot, the one having the most arrows in the ring was considered best. Each one had a different mark or color on his arrow so there could be no mistake.

With the encroachment of the white man the different tribes have been scattered and kept in reservations. There has been no meeting for fish dams for 65 years as the last dam was built in the year 1870.

lutely smooth and free from lumps, only thorough mixing will insure the proper texture and save you from disaster at a later stage of the operation.

When you are satisfied that your plaster is ready to work, take up on your knife sufficient for the restoration and holding the original piece steady on the card, roughly replace the missing part as you have outlined it. Take care that the plaster is firmly engaged at the joint, and remembering to leave excess material for the final retouching, bring the added part to the proper shape with your knife. A little experimentation will soon teach you to judge the proper consistency of material and the amount of stock necessary to allow for the flaking process, and as you progress you will find that the very small additions can be made by modeling with the fingers. The piece must now be set aside and allowed to dry thoroughly or the next step will not be successful. In the case of a very small restoration the plaster addition may be found to adhere to the original stone with sufficient tenacity. It is usual, especially in the case of larger additions to gently separate the original from the plaster and re-cement them together with a good grade of glue or with Soldax which is a particularly tenacious binder and dries in a few moments. A small amount of plaster of paris mixed very thin of about the consistency of cream can be used at this juncture to cover the joint.

The missing part being now safe-

The Art of Restoring Indian Relics

By MAURICE ROBBINS

BECAUSE of the opportunity for "faking," the art of restoring broken implements has been frowned upon by the brotherhood of Indian relic collectors. The practice, however, is justified at the hands of an honest collector who has only the objective of restoring a valueless implement, and obviously by his method does not pretend to dispose of his wares as perfect pieces. The art itself is an interesting side line to fill in rainy days and one will be surprised at the results which may be obtained, and the new conception of the work on these stone artifacts which one will obtain with close observation of the method of flaking and of the natural coloring in the material.

For those who care to experiment a bit with restoration, I offer the following tried and tested method. I find from experiment that plaster of paris is the cheapest and most satisfactory material to use for this purpose. For a few cents one may obtain enough of this material to restore several pieces, of any size. For tools, you will need an old jack-knife, a fine pointed engraving tool, fine files, and sandpaper. The cover of an old can or a small dish to mix

your plaster in, a medicine dropper, water color paints, and a camel hair brush completes the list of necessities. As you progress in the art, other handy tools may suggest themselves to you which you may prefer to use in place of the foregoing mentioned articles.

Select for your initial trial a dark colored arrow head with a small part missing, the point or tang perhaps. Dark colors are easier to match than the lighter tones and the smaller the part to be added, the more certain you are to succeed. Place the broken relic on a small card and carefully outline it, add in pencil your conception of what the piece originally looked like. Avoid fancy touches, making the restoration follow only actual indications in the shape of the original.

Where no hint is given, follow the general outline which your relic experience indicates to be most probable. Having determined the shape and size of the finished piece, place a sufficient amount of dry plaster in your mixing palette and, adding water in small quantities using the medicine dropper, make a paste of about the consistency of putty. It is very important that this paste be abso-

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ly replaced—the next operation is flaking the restored part similar to the original workmanship. With your file and sandpaper, carefully grind away the superfluous material, giving particular care to the edges and point which must later show the secondary chipping. Now simulate the primary flaking, being careful about the joint so as to continue any of the original flakes which end at the joint. Next examine the edges of the original secondary chipping along the edge and reproduce it in the plaster. A very painstaking care of detail at this juncture is necessary to good restoration. Note that too great symmetry is undesirable, and that ragged sharp edges are more natural than smooth rounded ones. When this stage is complete to your satisfaction, hold your work in various lights and make sure that the general workmanship shown by the original has been followed in the plaster.

Examine the color combination in the original carefully, determine your background color and by washing the plaster with a light coat of the color selected judge the results, remembering that a light shade can be darkened while a dark shade must be removed by washing and a fresh start made. Gray or brown tones are the general backgrounds with occasionally a green, blue or purple shade. Having matched the base carefully, add any mottled colors or streaks of color noted in the original. Bear in mind that imperfections greatly enhance the natural appearance and that too perfect coloring heightens the artificiality of the restoration.

It is not considered ethical among those who restore implements to re-finish but one side of the restoration; the blank white of the plaster on the reverse of a piece thus offsetting any chance of a restored piece being passed as perfect on some one unfamiliar with relics.

around the radiating pieces above the handle.

Scalping and Skinning Knives

The old scalping and skinning knives used by Plains Indians invariably show one unmistakable characteristic. The Indians always sharpened their knives on one side only, leaving the cutting edge at the surface of one side of the blade. This peculiarity and the whetting of the knife until only a very narrow blade was left is noted among the collections of old knives.

With regard to this practice Clark (p. 230) states: "These knives are only sharpened on one side, which seems to make them better for skinning, and, for some reason, not well understood, to cut better and retain a fine edge longer than when sharpened on both sides, as is our custom. . . . It is possible that the metal of the blade on the surface is better tempered, and therefore makes a better cutting edge than the central portion."

These knives were usually fashioned from some common brand of kitchen knife shown as a "butcher knife" obtained from white traders. Catlin mentions finding a familiar trade mark on some of these knives which were manufactured in England. The one in the illustration is of the kitchen knife type and shows long years of use since it has been sharpened and resharpened until only a small portion of the metal is left. It shows the characteristic one-sided sharpening and the handle is soaked with oil or grease and shows much wear.

Recollections of an Old Collector

By THOMAS L. ELDER

Hunting Indian arrow points, pottery fragments and like things is a most interesting experience. To find a townsit or a point where an Indian family or encampment is located, one must keep his eyes open. The Indian arrowhead maker's headquarters is not difficult to find, if one locates a region where Indians once roamed. He usually selected a spot near a spring, often on high vantage ground whence he could get a long view and at the same time keep on guard against surprise. The writer has been in the Blue Mountains in North Carolina for some weeks and uncovered two Indian sites almost under the noses of the townspeople at Tryon, N. C. The first townsit was located in the Pacolet river valley at a junction where a large stream runs into the river itself. Large pieces of pottery were found, stone tomahawks and both arrow and spear

Two Rare Indian Relics

By ERNEST E. HUBERT

Porcupine Hair Brushes

THE Sioux, Blackfeet, and other Plains Indians in the earlier days when buffalo was still plentiful, manufactured a very useful and ingenious article out of the tail of a porcupine. The tail of this animal, after skinning out, was mounted on a stick and the split or under side of the tail where it was fastened to the stick was often ornamented with beads or quill work. The coarse hair was then trimmed to the desired length, serving as a hair-brush or comb.

The Crows were noted for the insect population they supported in their hair, so it is evident that the porcupine hair brush would have been a popular and useful part of their personal equipment, but Clark says (p. 122, *Indian Sign Language*) that they were more lousy than other Indians because they did not use combs.

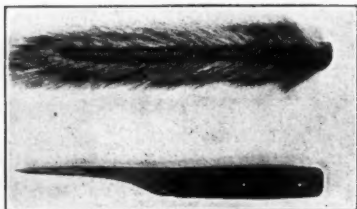
Clark and Catlin in their early travels among the Plains Indians of-

ten observed an attentive Indian maid busily occupied in searching for and capturing the elusive insects in her lover's head, occasionally finding one and crushing it between her finger nails or more rarely following the custom of the older squaws and monkey-like deliberately eating it after its capture.

Steedman in her ethnobotany of the Thompson Indians of British Columbia adds an interesting sidelight on the care of the head. "The hollow stem of the *Equisetum* (horsetail) was used by young girls to hold lice as she picked them from her head on each four days. On the last day the stem with its contents was thrown into a stream. As it floated away the girl prayed that in after years she might not be troubled by lice. . . ."

The Coeur d'Alene, Nez Perce, Thompson and other Indians made wooden, fan-shaped combs out of syringia stems, using the end of the comb for parting the hair much as we use our combs today. One of these combs made by the Nez Perce is on exhibit at the National Museum at Washington, D. C. and is made of long splints of wood so fashioned that when bent the two ends form teeth and the central thinned portion is curved to form the handle. Several of these splints are joined together forming a round handle-like part and a fan-shaped set of radiating pieces which form the teeth of the comb. The pieces are held together by means of two rows of sinew woven

Porcupine hair brush with beadwork and an old time skinning knife, once used by the Dakota Sioux.



heads. The writer had a thrill in walking over a plowed field to pick up several well formed arrowheads and one fine large spearhead imbedded head down in the earth, where it had sunk after being thrown by its maker. Right in the town on the side of a small hill the writer noticed white quartz flakings in profusion always a sign that some red artisan had been working at arrow making. Taking a circuit of about fifty feet

around the Baptist church, where hundreds of people had stood or walked without noticing these flakings, I found several arrowheads and numerous pieces of arrows and some half-formed pieces of worked flint and quartz. It is well for any collector to look around the edges of roads, into water-washed gulleys and other such places when he walks over the top of a hill. He may be rewarded by interesting finds.

Mementoes of the Past—In Florida

By MRS. H. H. SIMPSON, JR.

IN October, 1926, we had a four-day vacation, and with little territory left unexplored in our immediate vicinity we decided to add a Georgia section to our heretofore all-Florida collection.

We started out very early one morning, eager for new experiences. Pine Mountain, just a little northwest of Columbus, was the limit that we set for distance to be covered, something like three hundred miles, in order that we could make the most of so short a time as four days.

When we arrived at the Alapaha River, which is one of many streams in Florida which has "peculiarities," we found it perfectly dry and one of the prettiest sights we ever beheld. The banks were stuccoed with a rough and irregular formation of lime rock which was very picturesque, indeed. In the bed of the river were great billows of pure white sand, that resembled snowdrifts. Here and there among the drifts of sand were huge rocks, standing from three to eight and ten feet high. Like old castles, more than anything else, could they be likened to; irregular and rambling in shape, with numerous "windows" and "doorways"—a most beautiful picture. We could see, in fancy, the fish, when the water is there, swimming in and out of these openings in the rocks. That the water is there, and plenty of it, at times, is evidenced by the condition of the sand and rubbish, and also by the high and long steel bridge that spans the river.

The Alapaha River rises somewhere near the line of Tift and Erwin Counties, in Georgia, and empties into the Suwannee River in Florida, near Jasper. It enters a subterranean channel through which it flows for several miles in the section where it passes from Georgia into Florida. It appears again on the surface and pursues, thereafter, the usual visible course of rivers. When the river is high the subterranean channel is not large enough to carry off all the water, so

the surplus goes over-land and empties into the usual river bed again where the Alapaha comes into view out of the subterranean channel some several miles down the stream, so it has double beds, and empties into itself.

We spent several hours there and explored the banks and river bottom for a mile or more above and below the bridge over which we crossed. To our disappointment we found no evidence that the Indians had ever lived there, so we went on our way stopping now and then by creeks or rivers to hunt.

We camped that night not very far from our destination, and arrived at Pine Mountain early the second day. On the north side of the mountain we came to an old abandoned field, a part of which was on a slope bordered by a little stream. Heavy rains had washed away nearly all signs of cultivation but it was in just the finest condition for hunting relics. We have had dreams of finding arrowheads faster than we could pick them up, but this was the day that our dreams came true. "Here's one," "look, here's two, side by side," "what in the world is this?" and like exclamations from one or the other during the whole day as we wandered over that and the surrounding territory. That night we camped on top of Pine Mountain, not a very large mountain, but a pretty high place for a Florida cracker. After supper we looked over our finds of the day at our leisure, and marked them temporarily, for recording before going to bed—tired, but happy.

The next morning, being refreshed by a good night's sleep and an appetizing breakfast, we started out again looking for new fields to conquer, this time on the homeward trail. Coming back to Columbus we crossed the Chattahoochee River, and spent that day on a southward trail through Alabama. Unfortunately for us Indian relics are not plentiful in that section and at the end of that

day we had just two arrowheads to add to the one hundred ten we had found in Georgia.

Darkness overtook us before we found a place to camp that suited our fancy. Finally we came to an old church. It was nestled in a background of large trees and shrubs, with a clean inviting front and side yard. It was Saturday night, but we expected to be up early and away the next morning so we took the liberty of driving into the side yard and prepared to spend the night there. We had finished supper and were sitting around the fire discussing the events of the day and the probability of rain from clouds that were threatening, when a car drove into the yard, and its glaring headlights fell upon us; then a second car and another. We began to think that after all we were trespassers, and that it was our move.

The church proved to be the property of negroes. Several of them came out to where we were and extended a most cordial invitation to us to remain there for the night, but we recalled to mind a time when we lived only a short distance from a negro church in the little town of Micanopy, Florida, and of the singing and shouting that was carried on far, far into the night so we thanked them kindly but we "folded our tents like the Arabs, and silently stole away."

We had just settled in another location when rain drops began to fall.

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- 20-10 fine flint knives 1.00
- 21-100 Assorted grave beads.. 1.00
- 22-100 imperfect relics 1.00
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- 26-1 Fine Flint Hoe 1.00

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We were not any too well prepared for that so we "arose while it was yet night" and made preparations for a through trip home if it continued to rain. Time was getting short anyway so we sped up old "Lizzie" and hurried on home through the western portion of our native State reaching here safely and thoroughly satisfied with the trip which was both pleasant and profitable, the quartz arrowheads making an interesting addition to our Florida collection.

Browsing

By WILSON STRALEY

We ran across the following paragraph while reading an early day book at the public library recently. In speaking of an old abandoned Choctaw council house visited on the trip, the writer says: "It was a long, rambling building, built of logs, and not different, except in size, from their (Choctaw) ordinary houses. Here I dug up a singular piece of pottery, of an antique form, and covered with various devices, but was unable to get any information about it from the family (residing there). They said they had never seen anything like it before, and did not know how it came there. Its shape and whole appearance proved it to be very ancient."—(Notes Taken During the Expedition Commanded by Capt. R. R. Macy, U.S.A., Through Unexplored Texas in the Summer and Fall of 1854, by W. B. Parker, Philadelphia, 1856, p. 31.)

President Roosevelt has appointed Roly Canard, Muskogee, Okla., as chief of the Creek nation.

One writer says: "Although Indians of Mexico had gold jewelry, this metal was almost unknown to prehistoric Indians of the United States, Canada and Alaska."

A recent writer says: "Native women in Oaxaca, in Southern Mexico, use the hard, hollow, woody fruit of a certain tree for hats. Mixtec and other Indian women of the region consider them 'chic.'"

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PREHISTORIC RELICS FOR SALE. Largest assortment in Middle West. No lists; state wants. Will submit outlines. Collectors, Museums supplied. Also Alaskan relics. Ancient copper implements, ornaments, effigies, wanted. — Donald O. Boudeman, Curator of Archaeology, Public Museum, 234 S. Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich. jly12255

HOW TO FIND Indian Relics, mounds, etc. Complete information on collecting. Prepaid \$1.00. — Archeological Research, 8325 Holmes, Kansas City, Missouri. my1001

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INDIAN GOODS—Largest line of Sioux Indian beadwork and costumes in the world. Buying direct from Indians. Prices reasonable. Free price list.—Lyon Curio Store, Clinton, Nebr. jly6

PERSONALLY EXCAVATED prehistoric pottery, tools and artifacts with data. Basketmaker period. Skeletal material.—J. F. Flora, Durango, Colo. my1001

DOZEN NICE RELICS, \$1.00. Sample arrowheads, etc., 25c.—A. Mayes, Pelham, Tenn. je2911

ANCIENT ARIZONA POTTERY repaired. Bowl (plain), 85c; (painted), \$1.85; 4 Texas arrowheads, 25c; 3 bird points, 25c. All prepaid.—Paul Summers, Sager-ton, Texas. my

INDIAN RELICS from Southwest Arkansas. List for stamp.—E. S. Bynington, DeQueen, Ark. ap12803

GENUINE ANCIENT MISSISSIPPI Arrowheads. Select, 15 for \$1.00; nice, 25 for \$1.00; fair, 35 for \$1.00. Spearheads up to 3 1/4" long, 15 for \$1.00. Knives, 20 for \$1.00. Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed.—P. G. Nichols, Foxworth, Miss. my1002

FINE COLORED Indian engravings by Greenough, Philadelphia, 1838, 15" x 20". Peak-Mus-Ka, a Nuskakee chief, \$2.00. Ki-On-Twog-Hy, or corn plant, a Seneca chief, \$2.00. Young Ma-Has-Kah, chief of the Ioway, \$1.50. The three for \$5.00. — James Ianni, 329 Vine St., Camden, N. J. jly3054

OPERATING SIXTEEN FARMS, 1 find lots of arrowheads. Sell cheap.—M. A. Cooper, Box 13, Rome, Ga. my158

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MODERN INDIAN

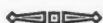
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THE SHIPMODELER

Official Journal of the SHIP MODEL MAKERS' CLUB

Getting the New Modeler Going



By SCRIMSHAW

LAST article left our model as a hull without paint or fixtures, but finished as far as dressing the wood goes. Now I wish to digress a bit to say that I am only endeavoring to cover such points as I have found to be omitted or too lightly gone over in the more complete books I have recommended to you. Secondly; a word about some of the books which cost from \$3.50 to \$12.50. If the cost proves embarrassing, try organizing a club which may own them jointly, with an understanding that they go to the Public Library in case of dispute or disbanding. Or induce the Library to get them. But a great deal can be done at the start without the more costly textbooks. I also notice that Mr. H. A. C., a leading Modeler recommends the regular made up liquid glues in the stores. So do I, the good brands for other than hull work. It saves time and will hold anything that is kept dry. If odor develops, a bit of oil of cedar, or a cedar wood case neutralizes that.

Now to paint the hull. It was in the original, very obviously not made in one piece and we must show the joints or seams. If a wooden hull, with coppering, lay off the copper line as for waterline method in HOBBIES January '35, the tape protecting one part while you work on the other. (By leveling the hull on a piece of glass on the table and using the gauge shown, you can get the line quite easily. The glass makes the gauge slip easily.) Make a long true spline from the outside of bamboo, longer than the hull; to lay off the curved lines of planking with a fine hard lead pencil working over the whole hull if there is no copper and above the copper line where a copper bottom is indicated. This is really four-handed work requiring an assistant, but by clamping the spline at one end and using a few of the fasteners you can manage alone.

When the seams are carefully penciled off and checked for errors go

over the work again with the hull very securely placed on its side, using the spline on the seams and incising them lightly with a good smooth sharp ice-pick till you can feel the marks with the tips of the fingernails. Go very slowly and carefully to prevent the pick from jumping the line and following the grain of the wood. Now is a good time to cut gun ports if any and put on the wales. Paint in the white port strip, if there is one, first; then the color of the topsides, always using flat colors ground in japan oil. When dry, remove the tape and replace it for working below the water line. If your hull is a wooden bottom you, of course, have all the plank marks and have only to put on the bottom color. If an imitation copper hull, lay off the pattern of the copper plates with the fine pencil but make the joints with a rocking motion of your pocket knife forward and back, not sideways, until you have fairly plain deep cuts. If the paint fills the cuts, they can be partly restored after it is dried. Paint for copper either with real copper paint as given in a previous HOBBIES or with copper powder and bronzing oil rubbed down with a rough cloth. In either case weathering and verdigris are put on with green and black paints used very sparingly. This is a ticklish operation and you must experiment on a board before risking it on the hull. In fact, with all paints climatic conditions and the modelers' technique vary so much that I recommend that no one ever swallow written instructions whole. Always try them out first. To do a steel or iron hull lay off the larger squares of the plates with the knife edge and make tiny pecks with the pick to indicate the rivets. On old steamers, such as the tramps, the rivets on the vertical joints are on the fore side of the joint as the plates lapped aft, but on the new modern speed liners the plates lap forward and the rivets are aft the joint lines. Horizontal lines have the rivets on upper side. Ro-

man galleys and a few mediaeval and early English ships had lead-coated hulls. The lead would be a pale silver gray painted on thickly, almost as if molded and in a continuous surface from one side at the waterline right around the keel to the other side as the lead was worked on in one piece and hammered in over the nails so no joints or seams show. Where you want unpainted ships of the older periods, you must indicate weather beaten oak with Johnson's Fumed Oak wood dye No. 120, diluted 1/6 with turpentine and rubbed a bit with a rough cloth when thoroughly dry. To get the tallowed bottoms of the Armada and Elizabethan period, paint over this oak surface with glossy white with just a suggestion of yellow letting the dark under surface show through a bit. Another tricky finish requiring a tryout first. Remember the old song said about the Armada "The Spanish white bellies came breasting the waves". Tallow bottoms. And always stick to the flat colors except for racing hulls and certain very modern pleasure craft models. Shine ruins the effect of any others. Tramps sides must show plenty of rust through the black and several new plates of red lead color was what I saw on each of three of them outbound from Norfolk last July. Experiment with golden brown and reds until you get the rust tint. Real copper plates of the right proportions are the work of an advanced expert. I got a very good effect of real planking by covering the hull of my "Norske Love" with 1/28 by 1/4 inch African mahogany strips. They have to be very accurately cut with a finely adjusted miniature buzz saw. I had to cut and scrape the side down that much to preserve the dimensions but it looks like a real rib and plank job from the outside and is not too difficult for a beginner to use on, say, a second or third model.

A few words about deck finishing. When Old Ironsides was here two years ago her decks showed a quite rough surface, about the color of old well bleached wood and rather wide caulking seams. These are very black. If the decks were flat you could easily save the surface of an

old piece of wood for the deck, but the sheer and cambre when cut out expose new wood. I succeeded in getting the shade I wanted by sanding it down with the paper I had used to sharpen pencils. This dulled the new wood color enough to give a good effect. I score in deck planks with the ice-pick and then simulate the caulking with a lead pencil filed to a flat chisel point and run back and forth in the plank mark. Two coats of clear shellac almost but not quite sanded off completes the deck finish for almost all wooden ships. Fishing boats often have painted decks. The old bugeye "Edith Marcy" has coats and coats of light blue plastered on in thick layers. Two heavy coats of rather thick paint are satisfactory for this. Another Washington craft, the old training yawl "Argo", from Annapolis has pitch pine decks nearly orange where the pitch soaked wood is scraped clean. Get this with orange shellac and less rubbing than is used for the other decks. Southern built ships and many wooden Naval craft had pitch pine decks. Iron ships have red lead color below water and sometimes the decks are the color of the topsides. Use whatever colors are used by the owners.

While I do not recommend antiquing I can get about the proper effect by using showcard water colors (pine hull with no filler) well rubbed and after thoroughly dry, bound with two coats of French varnish. It is a useful stunt in scenic work.

I use the enameled tops of salad dressing jars as palettes for mixing small dabs of paint. If you have trouble with too much liquid squeezing out of paint tubes, if you have paint left from a job and wish to save it, take a thick block of soft pine, drill a large hole half the length of the paint tube. It is easy to stand the tube in this, open the bottom and stir or replace paint. A wire flattened on the end and bent to resemble an iced tea spoon is the thing to stir and mix the paints in tubes. Varnish that does not dry properly is too old or has been exposed to air. This occurs even in tightly closed cans if they are only partly filled. The air in the space in the can modifies the varnish and prevents proper drying. If you get a lot of bad varnish on a thing you will either have to set it away in a dustless place for a week or more or try removing it with alcohol. It is a mess either way. Always start with new varnish and place what is left over in a smaller can if you do not intend to use it up very soon. The stuff keeps O. K. if cans are full. I wash my brushes at once in soap suds or soap paste, then turpentine and when dry twist soft

paper around the bristles before putting away.

For fastening the strips used in planking and decking, I use the lils or one-quarter inch bank pins (75c a half pound of 6000 pins) driven half way in and cut off with one of the cheaper kind of side cutting pliers from the ten cent counter, which cut not quite flush with the surface, but about a sixteenth or twentieth of an inch above it. This leaves a tiny stub which when hammered down makes a sufficient nail head. A watch maker's hammer is needed for this. Save the head ends of the pins to use where bolt heads must show or for inside nailing. I shellaced my hull very lightly where I used the mahogany planks mentioned and coated lightly with common liquid glue. The 1/28 inch stock can be gotten from two good supply houses, one in New York and another in Chicago or sawed on the Midget Universal. It can be bent around the bows with out steaming as it is thin enough to be very workable.

The best wood I have found for coamings, deck houses, etc. is white-wood as found in honey frames. If only a little is needed a frame can be cleaned of the honey by scraping. Quantities can be had from bee keepers supply houses size $\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ inches.

I find use for every size and shape of pincers and pliers. I see and buy them all. Have here about a dozen costing from 20c to \$1.50 and each has a use the others will not cover. I have a two inch vise and a quite heavy one but notice that the dollar variety with the rotating base seem to serve better.

I will endeavor to give such things in the matters of deck fixtures and masting as we have not been able to find in the regular textbooks and have had to work out by ourselves next month.

The Meetings in Washington

The D. C. Yard met at the home of Purser T. E. Nielsen, 4001 4th St. N.W., March 12. Fifteen present. The recent banquet was enthusiastically recalled and a vote of thanks to Koons and Cook, the committee members, was read into the minutes. The banquet photos were distributed. The exhibition dates were announced for May 18th to June 1 inclusive, at the Canadian Pacific offices. The secretary was instructed to write to a list of people wanted as sponsors.

Exhibits, besides the host's complete shop, were his new brig "Niagara", his galleon, Santa Maria and schooners, cellophane cases for miniatures, Dr. Mitchell, and two Thames barges of 1809, contemporary models of teak, black with age, one rigged and one unrigged by Mr. Sachse. Delightful supper served by host and wife.

April 9, they met again at the home of Joe T. Drummond, 936 Quincy St., N.W., well known for his six-foot steel model of USS "Texas" turbine driven and whose son Gordon Drummond is known over the country as the winner of the college course in the Fisher Body Coach Model contest. The coach was duly admired. Most of the evening was devoted to getting the exhibition going.

The secretary was instructed to write a 'bon voyage' letter to Col. Geo. H. Patton, Jr., a member who is sailing a small schooner the "Arcturus" from San Pedro, Calif., to Honolulu, in early May.

Those who reported favorably to act as sponsors of the Fifth Annual Exhibition are Colonel Henry Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary, Navy; Gordon Grant, representing Art; C. E. Phelps, Canadian Pacific Railway, for Shipping Interest; Paul Garber, National Museum; Wm. D. Boutwell, Office of Education; and Geo. F. Bowerman, Public Librarian for Education; also Popular Mechanics Magazine and Hobbies Magazine.

Ship Studio

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The studio specializes in built up ship models. Research and repair work.

Ship model building and rigging taught to those desiring to learn the art. The use of studio equipment and materials furnished free.

Exhibits brought to the meeting, Tug Boat, Seeley; "Bounty," Maloney; "Swallow," Hagedorn; brass fittings, Taliaferro; Viking boat cleverly done to have the grain of the wood make the planking, Sowers. The favorite stunt of emptying the hosts lazaret was freely indulged in.

—A. C. Wagner.

Why don't some of the lone hands send in comments where Yards are not organized?

Announcement

The Washington, D. C. Yard, SMMC, will hold its Fifth Annual Exhibition at the offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway Building, 14th Street and New York Avenue, N.W., May 18 to June 1, inclusive. About forty models and some other marinalia have been lined up for the show which starts with an evening party for invited guests and then becomes a window exhibit for the public for the rest of the two weeks.

The items are numerous and vary from a one and one-half inch miniature to a six foot working model and cover a great many types of craft from the Middle Ages to the present time. No models can be offered directly for sale but those wishing to buy or have models repaired are invited to apply to the Secretary of the Yard. The window space is twenty-six feet along the Avenue and twenty on 14th Street, varying three to ten feet deep and on one of the city's busiest corners.

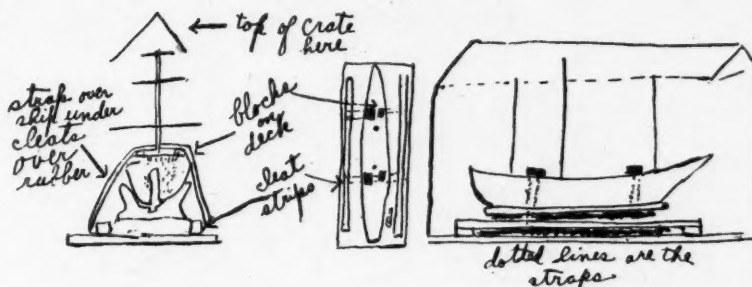
—A. C. Wagner, Secretary.

U S F "Constitution"

How many good modelers have the little blue book "The U S F 'Constitution'". A brief History of Her Career Together With Data For Model Makers"? This valuable item was sponsored by the Washington Ship-modelers yard, Commander Louis J. Gulliver's influence being the main rope in this instance. It contains a ten page history of the Frigate, two pages of tables and eight plates of scale drawings in a pocket. If you want a copy send 35c to the Superintendent of Public Documents, Washington, D. C. A good library piece even if you never build the model. The Capitol City modelers will be glad to supply additional information.

IDENTIFY YOURSELF

Mention HOBBIES when replying to advertisements.



Proper Shipping Case for Models

Ship models, especially the square riggers are subject to breakage, mostly in the rigging and require a special sort of case either for shipping or storing. While it must be tough and fairly strong, it has to be light in weight, so that the jar from accidentally dropping will not be severe. About the best seems to be a good frame covered with ply wood used in radio shipping cases but a solid bottom of standard inch lumber. The case must be two inches bigger every way than the model. It must have a round or pointed top. This keeps, at least to a degree, anyone from turning it the wrong way up or setting heavy stuff on it. It should always open on the side, either with hinges or screws, so no prying or pounding is required to open.

The model, if it doesn't already have one, must be provided with a good strong base of the chock or cradle type coming fairly well up along the sides as the diagram shows. On the bottom of the case inside there must be nailed parallel cleats spaced a bit farther than the greatest beam of the model and with one-eighth chunks under it to permit the passing of straps. A piece of sponge

rubber mat, such as a kneeling pad used in floor cleaning must be laid between the cleats.

To put the model in the case lay the rubber in place, pass two long book straps under the near cleat over the rubber and under the other one. Set the ship in its cradle on the mat and on the deck plate four small blocks of wood with felt in the bottom side of each block, having the blocks a bit higher than the bulwarks. Pass the book straps around the hull so the blocks take the pressure off the bulwarks and draw them quite tight. The tension is increased by their passing over the rubber and a steadying effect is maintained. The buckles must be the slide type. The tongued ones will not do. After the straps are tightened, a lashing of six or eight turns is passed around the buckle to prevent slipping. When the front has been fastened in, a contents label, "fragile" warning and directions for opening should be placed on the crate. Hinging the top of the crate as well as the front might make it easier to get the model in place but on the other makes a harder job of building the case. This sounds like a lot of dope to give to crating, but more heart-breaks in modelling occur through ships ruined in transit than any other way, so I'm giving the matter special attention.

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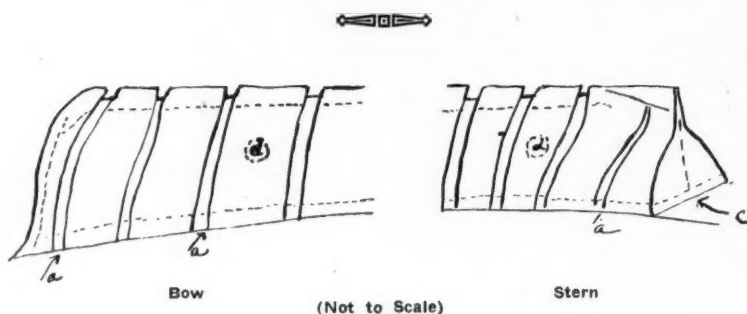
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The Neilsen Jig



a-a-a—grooves for ribs.

b-b—dotted lines showing grooves for keelson and fore and aft timbers.

c—mid ship saw cut—dividing block in halves.

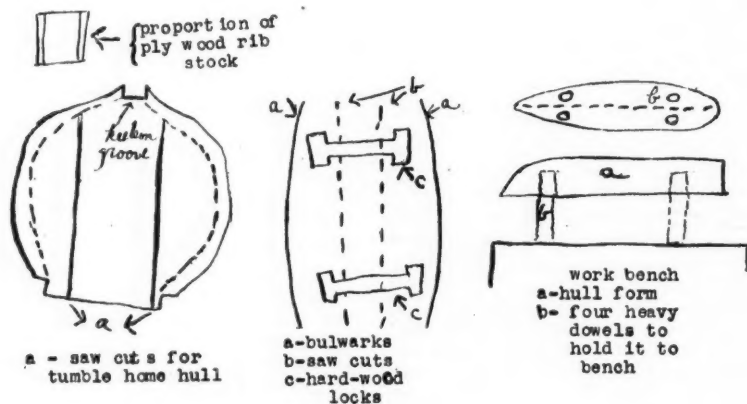
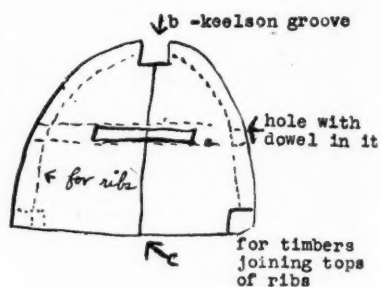
d—dowels binding two parts together.

Club Purser Thorwald Nielsen of the Washington D. C. Yard, has developed a plank and rib jig for putting together this difficult work which to use his own words, "makes minutes of hours and saves cussing." He

makes a solid block scale hull, shaves and sands it down the thickness of the planking all around, then lays off with pencil each rib and rabbets the block in grooves to represent the depth and thickness of each rib and the keelson as shown in drawings. The wood for the ribs must fit the grooves just firmly enough to not drop out. If there is no tumble-home make the ribs in pairs in one piece, with tumble-home each rib must be made separately. Fasten ribs to

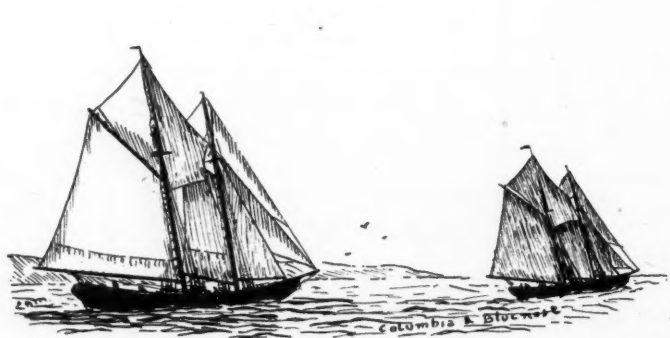
keelson, but not to the deck timbers. If you do the work will not come off the form. This timber is fitted but fastened later. All ribs in place shave and sand flush with the form. Now lay the keel, next fit the garboards and next the planks, both gluing and nailing each one. Coppering can now be put on if desired.

The depth of the saw cut in the form must be taken up by a piece of veneer or cardboard. The diagram shows how the two halves are held together with dowels. These must fit the holes tightly enough to need a firm push to get them together. The hull is set in a capsized position on pegs as shown. The best keel and rib stock is made a three-ply wood built up yourself to the proper scale.



The middle ply must be at least half or more of the whole to get a good nailing base. It should be box-wood. The outer thin plys may be any tough wood of about 1/28 stock.

Caution: If your ship has any tumble-home it will be necessary to make the form in three pieces, locking them with H-shaped locks as shown. Otherwise the form would never come out of the hull.



EARLY AMERICA AND PIONEER LIFE

Will Recall Early Days

This being the tercentenary anniversary of the State of Connecticut many projects have been inaugurated in the state for observance of the occasion. The state legislature has effected legislature to help in the celebration and special committees have been put to work. The committee on Historical Publications has issued a series of twenty-nine pamphlets, relating to various episodes and incidents in the history of the state. A number of exhibits are planned to be held in Hartford, New Haven, and other towns during the summer and early fall. At the same time an exhibit of the works of Connecticut artists and portraits of Connecticut worthies is planned for New Haven. The old houses about the State are being listed to show outstanding specimens of Colonial and later architecture. Many of these are to be opened to visitors for short periods during the summer. In the State Library and in other places in Hartford, in the Sterling Library in New Haven, and in other towns a series of exhibitions of documents of historical importance, such as the Charter of Charles II and some of the early proclamations of the Governors, etc., will be shown. In addition to these there is the Tercentenary Stamp and the Tercentenary Medal which have already been arranged for.

Refinement in the Godey Era

Were we elegant in those days? You can bet we were, says the New-ark News. Even with the Civil War at our doors the ladies of the family kept right on being refined. For it was a day of ladies and, presumably, gentlemen, although a good many paying addresses to fair ones were engaged in shooting other gentlemen and generally behaving themselves in a manner the reverse of refined. But you would never guess it from reading "Godey's Ladies Book" of 1862, more than 70 years ago. Not a word of the war and all that it meant to gentlemen and ladies bent on being refined though the heavens fell.

Blessing on Sarah Joseph Hale and Louis A. Godey, passers-up extraordinary! What is a rough, masculine

war to refinement in our best circles? We will publish recipes for goodies, paint thrilling picture of mantillas containing something the artists obviously thought were ladies, and ignore war and all such messy things. What was a battle to a bajado, which you may not know was an outdoor coat with a lot of buttons down the facade?

There might have been a touch of the militaristic about a Zouave jacket, but a crochet pin cushion would never excite anybody unless to homicidal mania due to its extreme and resented ugliness.

One number of the magazine starts off with a signed poem on a "Visit to the Dead Sea," certainly a snappy topic at any time. Of fiction there is plenty, and it is grand. A lady thinks it advisable to turn down a gent. This is how she does it:

"Memory will linger lovingly around my image, Amy?" he said, with pleasure flashing in his eyes. (Just why we don't know, as the lady was turning him down.)

"Ah, yes, so loving."

"And regretfully?"

"Yes, yes!"

He took her small hand in his, he looked into her clear, honest eyes and said: "Amy, now I can curse my fate. Hitherto I have borne it uncomplainingly, but now, now—"

"Bear it as you have ever done, Mr. Milford. Oh, I little dreamed there was so sad a grief on your heart."

"In thinking of me, pity me, too, Amy. I go to my desolate home. Good-bye!"

They clasped hands fervently, he lingered an instant, then, opening the door, went out.

It is nice to know that he did not forget to open the door before going out.

But that was considered pretty flossy writing in "Godey's Ladies Book" in 1862.

Ah well! Quoting the magazine, we learn that the "following lines are said to have been written by a person commonly esteemed to be an absolute idiot:"

Could we with ink the ocean fill,

Were the whole earth of parchment made.

Were every single stick a quill

And every man a scribe by trade,

To write the love of God above

Would drain the ocean dry;

Nor could the scroll contain the whole,

Though stretched from sky to sky!

It must be tough to be commonly esteemed.

The year of 1862 might have been a time that tried men's souls, but boys and girls could wear interchangeable (or sexless) jackets, as evidenced by a specimen offered in a picture. It is denominated a "Pretty Style," and it indeed is. The small boy condemned to wear it, with embroidered vest and all, must have had a hard day when first he wore it in the presence of other—and godless—boys of his age, although his mother undoubtedly thought he looked too sweet for words.

Historic Marker

The New York Historical Society under the direction of Dr. Alexander C. Flick, State Historian, has inaugurated an extensive historical marker campaign in some of the state's counties, which will no doubt be continued throughout the state, and which could well be emulated by similar societies who have not yet launched into a program of this sort.

According to a recent article by Hezekiah Torrey in the New York Herald Tribune the selection and authentication of the sites for these markers is being co-ordinated by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society of New York City, at the request of Dr. Flick. It conducts field trips, with local historians, for the location of sites, and pursues the details with all agencies concerned, through the preparation of legends, and plans for erection and dedicatory exercises. Any one in Hudson valley counties, not in contact with agencies which are seeking these markers, who desires to propose some site for such memorialization,

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may submit it to the society, and it will investigate, verify and procure the markers therefor. They are supplied free by the Education Department, and erected by the other agencies without cost to the applicant.

Provided by Appropriation

These markers are provided by an appropriation secured in 1926 by the Board of Regents of the University of New York, at the suggestion of the late Hon. Thomas R. Proctor, of Utica, N. Y. Their erection was part of the regents' program for the celebration of the sesquicentennials of events of the American Revolution, from 1926 to 1933. The markers were adapted in design by Dr. Flick from similar roadside signs in use in other Eastern states, particularly in Virginia, where several thousand of them have been placed in recent years, attracting great interest among automobile tourists in the Old Dominion.

The model of marker finally decided on by Dr. Flick was offered to public and private agencies interested in 1932, and since that year more than 2,500 of them have been placed throughout New York State, along state, county and town highways, in parks, cemeteries, in front of buildings, on sites of vanished buildings, old forts, redoubts and other places.

Old South to Ford Plantation

Henry Ford has recently purchased for \$10,000 the Hermitage mansion house, slave huts, outbuildings and enclosing wall which is near Savannah, Ga., and will reconstruct the buildings in his early American village at Dearborn, Michigan.

Mr. Ford began his collection of antique buildings twelve years ago when he acquired the Wayside Inn at South Sudbury, Mass., made famous by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. The Wayside Inn is filled with valuable old furniture. The kitchen bespeaks authentically of colonial days.

Among the varied buildings that Ford has commandeered entirely are the late Luther Burbank's branch office, the late Charles P. Steinmetz's shack-laboratory, a cottage from Oxford, England, more than four hundred years old; an old silk mill from Mansfield, Conn.; a wood carding mill from Weare, N. H.; a grist mill from Massachusetts, the Postville, Ill., courthouse in which Abraham Lincoln practiced and an ancient toll station.

Sometimes natives who like their history kept at home protest when the relic-minded manufacturer begins to remove his prizes after his custom. Virginians, for instance, objected to his taking to Michigan one of their

proudest manor houses. And the Illinoisans didn't want to lose the Lincolnian court house, either.

Ford likes his acquisitions to have good stories back of them. He has a legendary one-hoss shay, a prairie schooner with a history, a coach that Washington and Lafayette rode in, a double-deck hand-tub that had seen one hundred years of service, a locomotive that had made record runs and the smithy of Longfellow's Village Blacksmith.

Henry Ford Is Rebuilding Another Old Time Grist Mill

Restoration of the old Schuyler grist mill on the outskirts of Saline, Michigan, by Henry Ford, will make the fifth of the old time grist mills which the auto magnate has restored.

The Saline mill was built in 1845 by Schuyler Haygood, who migrated to Michigan from the vicinity of Barnegat, N. J. It has stood idle for nineteen years. Many spring ice jams have destroyed the dam that once held back waters forming a picturesque millpond.

In one of Mr. Ford's "hobby mills" machinery has been modernized and automobile lights are produced there. It is situated at Flat Rock. At the Tecumseh mill a new modern steel waterwheel has been installed which develops nearly forty horse power. Mr. Ford had also acquired mills at Norvel and Nankin.

Puts Collection to Practical Use

R. R. Robbins of Woodward, La., has found a practical use for his collection of buttons in addition to their artistic qualities. He frequently lets them out to department stores, fairs, large gatherings and all sorts of civic organizations, as an interest stimulator and trade getter. His collection comprises 13,000 buttons and no two alike. The largest is 2 1/4 inches in diameter and the smallest 1/8 inch in diameter. The oldest button is of 1791 vintage when Vermont became a state. Another button saw service on the uniform of Capt. John Stadelman in the War of 1812. Another historic one belonged to General LaFayette.

Mr. Robbins says he has just completed a red corduroy cape which he has trimmed with 1,500 buttons. His other buttons are mounted on 4 feet by 8 feet tile boards with a white background. It took one and one-half miles of No. 28 gauge wire to put the buttons on the boards.

Twenty-five years of leisure time have gone into this assembly of buttons, but Mr. Robbins says it was not time wasted.

Domestic Troubles of the 1780's

From a letter from the collection of Lawrence Bond Romaine, Middleboro, Mass.

Swansea, June 29, 1784

I received thy letter yesterday bearing date June 6, 1784, and I am glad to hear that you are all in health. Thee informs me by land letter that thee has not heard any news from Rehobeth since thee left the town. . . . I have had no opportunity to send any word since I returned. But to give thee to understand about affairs - thy wife moved from thy house to her son's in about seven days after thee went away, and is determined never to return again nor to live with thee any more which she utterly refuses. Mayor refuses to give bond. I have let the land and stock out to Philip for one third of the profits and five dollars for one year.

Thy wife was advised by some unknown hand. She still appears very obstinate, and I have left her nothing for her support, but the house and hog. She has got what thee left for her both wheat and grain. J— denies thee left any order with him for her support for which I am very sorry. * * *

So I remain thy friend to serve.
P. Peirce.

Early Forms of Barter

The following letter written August 1784 is from the collection of Lawrence Bond Romaine, Middleboro, Mass.

Grafton, Mass.—August 2, 1784.

These lines are to inform uncle Perce that I and my family are in good health and my neighbors are as well as common except Square Sanders wife is very sick with a fever. I hope these lines will find you and yours well.

I would inform you that I have three cows 'a fattening that I want to turn into nails, glass, rum and iron. I want seventeen thousand shingle nails and four thousand board nails, fifteen hundred double tens, three quarters of a hundred of iron and a barrel of New England rum, and a hundred foot of six by eight Crown glass. I believe Uncle Perce can make a sale of these cows for the articles. I want Uncle Perce to write me a letter telling me whether or not he can make the exchange and send it to me by the bearer. If the trade can be made I will bring the cows down about the middle of November, etc. I remain your humble and obedient servant.

L. M.



The American Egyptian Hall

WILLIAM W. DURBIN, whose home is in Kenton, Ohio, when he is off duty from his duties as Register of the United States Treasury, was ten years old when he saw a magician who came to town with John Robinson's circus. He did not suspect that this event was to start him in the hobby of magic and be instrumental in making him President of the International Brotherhood of Magicians, owner of The American Egyptian Hall and a collection of magic paraphernalia used by famous magicians.

When Mr. Durbin was twelve years old, Prof. Gus Hartz came to Kenton and played for one week in the old Dickson's Opera Hall. It was the most wonderful performance he had ever witnessed and added a link in the chain of events leading up to American Egyptian Hall. About this time Angelo Lewis of London, England, wrote a book under the pen name of "Prof. Hoffman" called "Modern Magic." This book was the first real book on magic ever published, in the opinion of Mr. Durbin, as all other books gave "explanations that did not explain" and

"Modern Magic" explained clearly and concisely how to do feats of magic. This book led him to get the life of Robert Houdin, father of Modern Magic, in which Houdin gave a description and history of his little theatre in the Palais Royal where he first opened his performance in 1845. The picture of it fascinated Mr. Durbin. Afterwards he read about Maskelyne and Cooke's Egyptian Hall in London, which was devoted to magic and kindred arts, about the wonderful stage and the small auditorium in which so many of the world's great magicians performed and where many famous feats and illusions were first introduced.

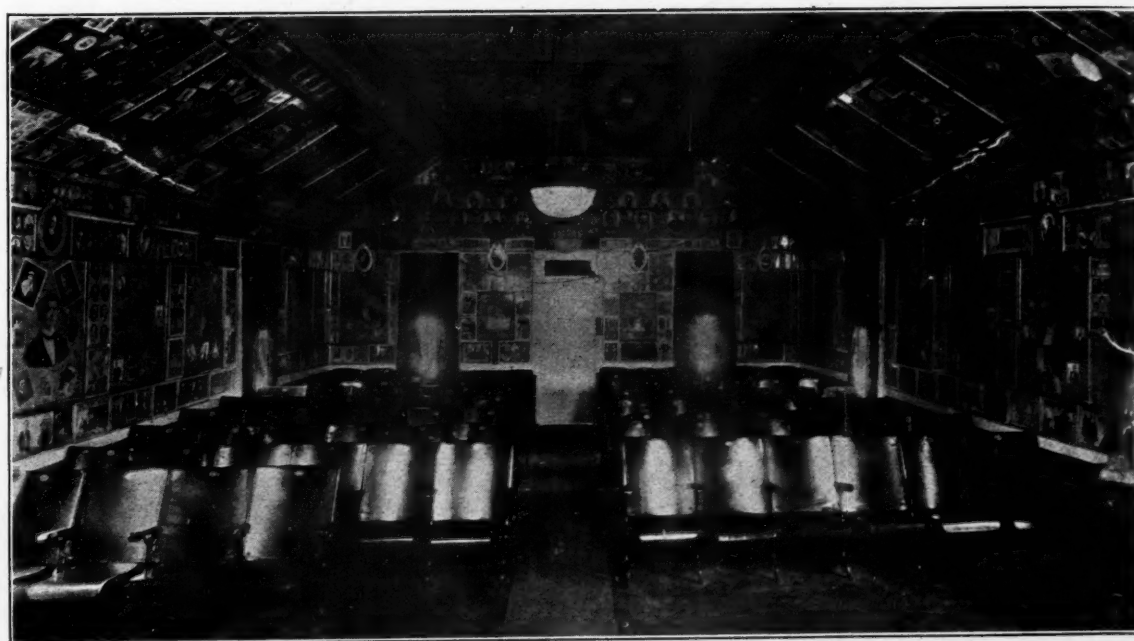
Early in his magical career he began the collection of photographs and pictures of magicians. He now has three thousand pictures of magicians on the walls of the auditorium of his theatre, all nicely framed and artistically arranged. This is the most wonderful collection of magicians' pictures in the world.

During the past fifty-eight years he has collected much magical apparatus from all parts of the earth, including manufacturers in America, Canada,

England, France, Germany and Australia. He has many wands and other apparatus of famous magicians of times past. He has a nickel-plated vase which Alexander Herman the Great used in the famous "Rice and Orange" trick he had in his program for a long time. When Harry Houdini died his widow gave him a wonderful Production Box which he used in his lifetime and also a pair of handcuffs which were made by a blacksmith in Birmingham, England. Houdini used to offer \$500 forfeit for any pair of handcuffs he couldn't get out of and it took him one hour and ten minutes to get out of this pair. Mr. Durbin has never seen any person who could open and close this pair of handcuffs. He has the original rope which Harry Kellar used the last time he ever performed the rope trick in public which made him famous years ago. He has the original handkerchief production of Alexander Herman and also the original trunk which Herman used and which his nephew, Felix Herman, used for many years.

All the great magicians of this time have visited Egyptian Hall and many have witnessed performances here including Kellar, Bancroft,

William W. Durbin's Museum of Magic



Thurston, Blackstone, Dante, Richards, and Dr. Wilson.

The first convention of the International Brotherhood of Magicians was held in the American Egyptian Hall in June, 1926. So well did they like it that they voted unanimously to return in 1927.

The 1935 convention of the International Brotherhood of Magicians will be held at Lima, Ohio, June 4 to 6. Kenton is only 25 miles away from Lima and the Egyptian Hall will be thrown open one day of the convention for inspection by visiting magicians.

Mr. Durbin "dreamed out" the idea for the American Egyptian Hall for years until in 1895 the little theatre was erected and his dream came true. At first it was a very plain hall with a stage where he could practice his various programmes but from time to time it was enlarged. Now it is a first class miniature theatre with a heating and lighting system and seats 150 persons.

The stage is 24 feet deep with an 18 foot opening. Back of the stage is a room 24 x 24 in which are stored the paraphernalia used by Durbin in his entertainments. He has everything necessary to give a two and a half hour performance.

He also has a large storehouse about 15' x 100' in which are stored about eighty large trunks and crates with illusions of all kinds.

To Preserve Early Oklahoma Historical Landmark

W. T. Clark, of Muskogee, Okla., writes that a group of public spirited citizens in his city are working toward the organization of a commercial club to work out restoration of the old fort and stockade of Fort Gibson which was originally established 111 years ago, by Col. Matthew Arbuckle. This trading post was the second white settlement in the State.

In 1829, Samuel Houston, who later became one of the renowned citizens of Texas went to Fort Gibson to live, and lived just north of the old fort until 1832. His wife was a great aunt of Will Rogers.

This fort played an important part in the Civil War.

Doll Making Contest Duluth Children's Museum

In the Duluth Children's Museum the dolls from every corner of the world attract a great deal of attention from children and adults. These dolls are all authentic and have come

from each country represented. There are about 85 different dolls now, in the three rooms that house this fast-growing new museum.

It was noticed that the children, both boys and girls were intrigued with all the odd, and beautiful costumes and the stories of the people in those far away lands, so the idea was conceived to hold a Doll-Making Contest.

After considerable planning the details were worked out and the contest scheduled to be held at the Museum during Youth Week, April 27 to May 4. Any child from the second through the six grade was eligible to enter, the only stipulation being that the dolls were to be entirely made and dressed by the child. Fifteen prizes were awarded for dolls made in school and at home.

"It is highly interesting to see the ingenuity that was used by the children in the construction of their dolls," Mabel Wing, Director said. Some of the dolls were soft and made of cloth, others stiff and made of tightly rolled papers, of wood, or metal.

Great possibilities were exhibited also with the old clothes pin dolls and the common paper doll.

It seems a very wise thing to have the Museum exhibits so displayed and so explained as to be of definite value to the children in their own creative work. When a children's museum has succeeded in fulfilling this function it has taken at least one firm step forward, Miss Wing added.

Museum Association to Meet This Month

According to information made available by the News organ of the American Association of Museums the Washington meeting of the Association will be held in that city for three days beginning May 23, and will have general sessions in the mornings with a more than usually varied list of speakers, and sectional conferences. The meeting will end on Saturday with a trip of four hours on a chartered Potomac steamer. A similar feature years ago gave perfect opportunity for getting acquainted and for informal discussions. There will be one free afternoon to visit the museums of the Capital City.

The Southern Museums Conference will be held the day before the opening of the Association meeting, May 22.

Museums in Washington include the U. S. National Museum, Freer Art Gallery, Phillips Memorial Gallery, Corcoran Art Gallery, the Army Medical Museum, The Lincoln Museum (Ford's Theatre and the Peter-

son House), The Textile Museum of the District of Columbia, and the museums of the Red Cross, and the Colonial Dames, and of American, George Washington, Catholic, and Georgetown Universities. Of special interest are The Folger Shakespeare Library, opened in 1932, the National Archives Building, and the new Federal Triangle development.

Folk Art Museum

During the latter part of April Mr. and Mrs. Elie Nadelman, New York, opened their collection of folk and peasant art as a public museum. A grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the cooperation of the School Art League made possible the public opening of this well-known collection of more than 10,000 objects of folk art.

Mr. Nadelman, who is a sculptor, started the collection several years ago, with no thought then of founding a museum.

Mayo Museum

The new Mayo Foundation Museum of Hygiene and Medicine, Rochester, Minn., opened recently. The only other public museums of its type are the Hygienia of Dresden, Germany, and the Modern Medical Science Museum of London.

Included in the permanent exhibits is the "transparent man", a principal attraction in the Hall of Science at a Century of Progress, Chicago.

Historic Documents Sold as Waste

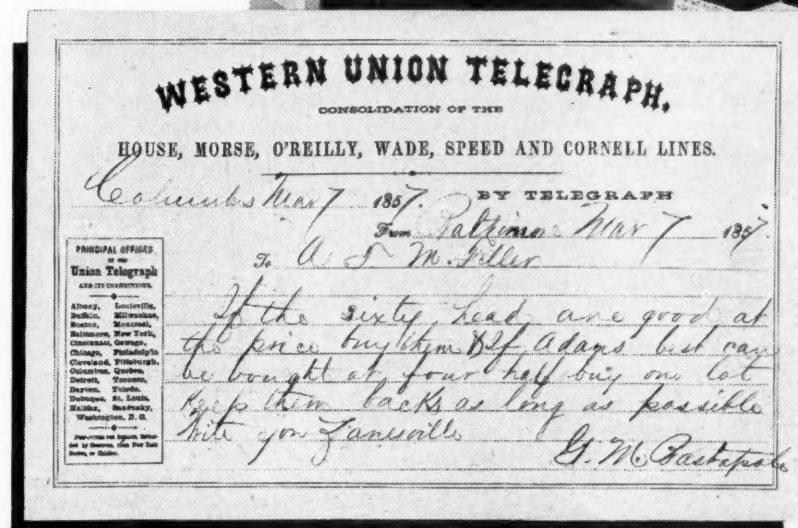
The Keeper of the Archives at Tomsk, Siberia, was recently faced with the problem of bringing order into an accumulation of half a million uncatalogued historical documents and propaganda leaflets, some dating from the seventeenth century. He solved the problem by selling those that were blank on one side to the city Soviet Department of Agriculture and other organizations as writing paper, of which there is a chronic shortage.

Soon after, the village Soviet's collective farm managers and others were astounded to receive letters of instruction on the backs of which were appeals for restoration of the Czar, prayers for the preservation of the Orthodox Church and propaganda for Kerensky and Kolchak.

The archivist has been reproved both for destroying historical material and for spreading counter-revolutionary literature.

Upper Right — Mrs. Carl Akeley, famous explorer, a portion of whose celebrated African trophies were displayed at the New York Hobby-Collectors' Show, Pennsylvania Hotel, last month.

Center—Typical booth.



Bottom—One of earliest Western Union telegrams, from an extensive collection of historic Western Union Telegraph blanks showed by W. H. Deppermann at the New York Hobby-Collectors' Show.

Highlights of the New York Hobby-Collectors' Show

ONE of the unique displays of the recent Hobby-Collectors' show was one of the most comprehensive collections of early, modern and world wide Western Union Telegraph blanks in use today. Collectors have long recognized telegraph blanks but the collection on view at the New York Hobby Show is the first to confine itself to unused blanks of many periods. The collection was on loan from W. H. Deppermann of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The problem of communication has long been one of mankind's most important considerations. Fire, smoke and flag signals were used by the an-

cients to convey intelligence. The galley ships of the Romans and the camel trains of the Mongols carried messengers and communications. Colored sail for their ships were used as signals by the Argonauts. Relay runners who could traverse 150 miles a day were widely used by the Greeks, Romans and Aztecs.

From darkest Africa, like the pulsing of its mysterious unfathomed heart, primitive Africans today still use drums to transmit information over great distances.

Slowly mankind evolved more efficient methods ranging from semaphores and telescopes to the invention

by Morse of the electric magnetic telegraph. Today the telegraph has become the standard of rapid accurate communication.

With the introduction of the telegraph it became necessary to provide a standard printed form upon which messages could be preserved. That gave birth to the telegraph blank, the familiar yellow telegraph blank of today.

If there was ever a show where exhibitors and public were nearer 100 per cent satisfied we wish some one would point out that phenomenon.

(Continued on next page)

Notes of the New York Hobby Show

(Continued)

W. Frank Clark, of Washington, writes that he was glad we had the "bugs." We had the best natural history exhibits we ever had and collectors in that line were exceptionally well pleased.

One of the most sought out exhibits was the ship model entered by President Roosevelt displayed in the booth of the Seamen's Institute of which Mr. Roosevelt has been vice-president for many years.

Another incident of one group helping another was two famous coin collectors, Ferran Zerbe of the Chase National Bank, and Julius Guttag, Wall Street broker, who went through the antiques section picking up all the glass with coin decorations.

W. C. Lane, of Worcester, Mass., collector of flasks, was riding his hobby around the show.

R. G. Frye, Babylon, L. I., collector of Kentucky rifles, was an interested visitor.

Paul Tooker, Clinton, N. J., Indian relic collector, paid his respects at HOBBIES booth and asked to be remembered to his western friends.

The Boy's Hobby Club, of Highland Park, N. J., sixty-three strong, under the direction of Lillie F. Cortelyou, came again to enjoy the show. Every boy is a collector and the exhibitors remarked on every hand how courteous and well-mannered they were. The boys never touched an article without first asking permission. The exhibitors pleaded to have more such clubs attend the show. They are the serious collectors of tomorrow.

L. C. Proesch, treasurer of the Palmolive-Peet Co., New York, visited the show with a real interest. He collects coral, weapons, minerals, dolls, and Indian relics.

J. D. De Witt came in from Hartford, Conn. He specializes in political campaign material.

O. C. Hill, collector of antiques, Waterbury, Conn., visited the show. From the same city came Benjamin F. Hubbell, gun and Indian relic collector, representing the Connecticut Archaeological and Field Survey.

Mrs. Fuellhart accompanied her

husband from Tidioute, Pa., and they were both busy meeting the Indian relic collectors.

Howard Porter of the Old Print Exchange made his usual clean up with his fine stock of old prints.

The attendance was not quite as good as at Rockefeller Center but everybody remarked about the better class of visitors. The buying was better. We never managed a show when as near one hundred percent of the exhibitors were satisfied. It was particularly gratifying after the flop of the antiques show the week before.

Carolyn Hager, of Gloversville, N. Y., stopped to tell us that her little ads in HOBBIES had put her on the map in the glass business. She has one of the largest collections of early American glass in the country.

The Washington Bicentennial stamps exhibited by Congressman Sol Bloom attracted particular attention by the visitors to the philatelic section.

Robert Eaton, Portland, Ore., sent an unusual exhibit in the form of Lincoln's Gettysburg address microscopically written in a quarter inch square.

No sooner was the Columbia chain broadcast over till long distance calls started coming offering to sell something to the exhibitors.

Winners in the stamp section were as follows: First, U. S. Covers, Mrs. Henry Diamant, Civil War Patriotic Covers, Gimbel's silver trophy; second, Andrew Ness, Battle Creek, Mich.; third, Representative Sol Bloom, Washington, D. C. Honorable mention, Paul F. Luthile and John G. Gillispie.

First Foreign, Ernest A. Kehr, Egypt, HOBBIES silver cup; second, Martin Pleskow, music in stamps. Honorable mention, Mrs. H. A. Diamant and Ralph Dyer.

U. S. Stamps, First, Ralph A. Barry, stamp editor, New York Herald-Tribune; second, Ralph Dyer; third, Olympic stamps, Robert Harold Gobrecht.

Judges, John Klemann, Sr. and J. M. Bartels.

Everybody, unanimously, joined with the management in expressing

thanks to the Pennsylvania Hotel for the perfect service rendered us. There is nowhere a prettier setting for a show of this type. We could not have had more courteous attention nor finer people with which to deal. We'll be back next year, and boy, will it be easy!

One of the most persistent inquiries at the door was for the booth of Chas. De Zemler whose loan exhibit of barber history was a feature of the show. More will appear in a later issue about it.

The ant colonies exhibited by the Austin Work Shops got plenty of publicity because it struck the fancy of the newspaper reporters. It's a good hobby.

Ward's Natural Science Establishment, Inc. returned from Rochester, N. Y., and reported themselves better pleased than the first year. With few exceptions the business was better this year and it is not so good as a whole in New York at this time.

Clementine Goodrich, of Fort Wayne, Ind., Jeannette Marsh, of Chicago, and Forest Sweet, autographs, of Battle Creek, Mich., have been in every show we ever put on. Half the show was composed of satisfied exhibitors in the Chicago show. The exposition is building itself up here and winning confidence just as it did in Chicago. After the first two years the hurdles are easier.

Hundreds of collectors were in from throughout the east, a demonstration of the pulling power of HOBBIES.

The American Museum of Natural History made a meritorious exhibit of their educational work along the lines of collecting. Dr. Carr, who has charge of the public exhibit work of the museum knows his stuff in that line. If every exhibitor knew how to install and dismantle as well as Dr. Carr a show would be a joy-ride for the manager.

Another natural born showman who will make an enthusiastic exhibitor in the future is Mr. S. Burton who calls his business the Hobby Service Shop.

E. A. Gardner, old-time drug store jar collector, renewed his subscription and again had the honor of being the first HOBBIES subscriber at the show.

Stack's coin booth did as much as anyone in the show. E. M. Eversole came all the way from Chicago and paid out well in the coin section.

Stephen Varni is another exhibitor who knows how and did well, as usual, with gems and minerals.

Ruby Johnston, gems and minerals, had an experience that was convincing that shows pay. On the first day a customer came in exclaiming, "We hoped you were here this year, we lost your card from the last year's show." The customer proceeded to buy a \$160 gem.

Sam Laidacker, of Wyoming, Pa., and Andrew Ness, of Kalamazoo, Mich., were located in the antiques section but it looked like they did as much with stamps as with antiques.

Josephine B. Hopp, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, enjoyed the show immensely. She is a wealthy woman who is in the antiques business as her hobby.

Katherine McNary received a stack of fan mail every day as a result of publicity stories regarding her shawls. If you want to get publicity bring an unusual collection. Usual things are not news, no matter how meritorious. It's the unusual that makes news.

Mrs. Jump and Miss Janse, of Boston, not only had a good business, but a good time. Mrs. Jump was, for many years, Prof. Moorehead's secretary at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., which will be of interest to Indian relic collectors.

Sellick and Hassel, the cowboys from New Mexico, put on a wonderful Indian exhibit, which from the standpoint of color was the hit of the show.

Harry Mark, of Brooklyn, was a first time exhibitor but he assures us it will not be his last. Some people just naturally know how.

Mabel Renner, of York, Pa., was a distinguished visitor to the show. From the same city came Mrs. Berkstresser, who has found out from genealogical deductions that she is distantly related to the publisher of *HOBBIES*. She says the Lightner's and Hoover's are all good people in Pennsylvania. (But outside—that's different.)

Captains Neilsen and Rosenquist were back again this year with ship models and accessories.

Ira Reed, of Sellersville, Pa., left the last night laughing. "I sure cleaned up," he called back. He had guns, coins, antiques, and everything else.

Sam Freiheiter, of Philadelphia, had a knockout exhibit and did a little cleaning up on his own account.

Several stories and items of interest are held for the next issue. We are like some of the visitors who remarked that they never would get through talking about the beautiful show.

a guest take the last piece of pie. Oh, tragedy, tragedy! * * *

The children wore brass toed shoes. * * * Old ladies wore "comfort" shoes—there are no old ladies these days. * * * Pumps and spike heels came in with women suffrage. * * * Votive offerings to the Goddess of Style. * * * In what way do we better the old Chinese art of foot-binding? * * * But then the human foot was never made for walking anyway. Note how the inner side is hallowed out. The human foot is designed for tree climbing instead of pedestrian purposes. * * * Remember when women's headgear looked more like a float in a community pageant than an article of wearing apparel. Feathers, lace and artificial fruit galore—the bird's paradise. * * * All attic furniture now.

Looking back on the days of the past—the days when Dewey was the hero of the hour instead of Lindbergh. * * * Remember the kitchen mirror picturing Dewey and the Spanish-American War? * * * And the Dewey glass pitcher and tumblers from which we drank lemonade. * * * And the mustard dishes of the battleship Maine. * * * And the one of the Olympia with Dewey on top. * * * And the Eagle ("American Hen") dishes. * * * And young "T. R." became a national hero—then President — and started the "Square Deal." How reminiscent of this present day with its "New Deal." All of this in the good old days when there were no columnists!

Chicago advertised with a Century of Progress, 1833-1933. How truly a century of progress. At its beginning we had the horse, the ox and the sailboat, and it gave us the locomotive, the auto and the airplane. * * * It came to us with the scythe and cradle and left us with the mowing machine and reaper. * * * It came to us with the painter's brush and left us motion-color photography. * * * From the horseback courier it bequeathed us the telephone, telegraph and radio. * * * The quill pen was our heritage and we got the typewriter. * * * The average length of life was thirty years and now is fifty-two. The result of developing our limited knowledge of medicine of 1833 to the knowledge of modern surgery and anaesthetics of 1933. Who was it that said:

"We are the heirs of all the ages,
In the foremost files of time?"
Oh wonderful century, oh wonderful age!

The editor of this column will be glad to receive suggestions from the readers of "things they have 'most forgotten." All suggestions used in the column will be credited to the ones sending them. You may address, Orbra E. King, Route 3, Owensboro, Kentucky.

Things I'd 'Most Forgotten

By ORBRA E. KING

TRYING to remember some more things I'd most forgotten. * * * Watching the wind vane sway in the March wind while clearing the cobwebs from memory. No, you don't see many of those wind vanes on lightning rods nowadays. * * * See the trotting horse make the same circle he has made so many times the last thirty years. * * * Not many lightning rods left either for that matter. * * * The science of today is the superstition of tomorrow. * * * And the agents who sold the lightning rods where are they now? * * * Speaking of agents, when did you ever see a pack-peddler? Yes, yes, madam, this is just the thing you want." All the gorgeous, glittering, colorful, showy things that appealed to our hearts were in that pack. * * * Gone, all gone with the slow moving currents of yesteryear. * * * No more corn huskings where the lucky swain who found a red ear could claim the forfeit of a kiss from his

best girl. (Sometimes a red ear was taken along by the ardent suitor and secreted in his clothes.) Oh, for the good old days of yore when women were ladies and men were nerts!

Remembered days of childhood. * * * Climbing rail fences and walking the top rail. * * * Wading the pond on stilts. * * * Riding the coupling pole of the old "linch-pin" wagon. * * * Making cider on the old cider mill—Um! Um! * * * Burying apples for winter. * * * Watching sparks fly from the anvil and mayhap carrying tools for the blacksmith. * * * (Yes, they have a garage now "under the spreading chestnut tree.") * * * Remember when we played with those big glass marbles with the birds and animals in the center? Strange how the animals always seemed to face us however we turned the marbles. * * * Then there are moments of bitter remembrance. * * * Waiting until the second table when there was company. Peeking through a crack and seeing

LINCOLNIANA

By BLAINE BROOKS GERSON

Books

THE Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for 1934, just off the press, contain at least three papers that should interest the student of Lincoln.

"Lincoln and New Salem: A Study in Environment" by Dr. Benjamin P. Thomas, Executive Secretary of the Abraham Lincoln Association of Springfield, is the first. The author's studies incident to writing "Lincoln at New Salem" have given him a deep insight into this very important phase of Lincoln's development which Barton was wont to call his "college days."

"A Forgotten Hero: James Dougherty Henry" by Frank E. Stevens, long a student of various phases of Illinois history, gives us much original material concerning one of Lincoln's contemporaries from the pen of Douglas' biographer.

"Albert Taylor Bledsoe: Critic of Lincoln" by Harvey E. Pratt, student of Lincoln and his intimates, opens up new avenues of information and speculation to the followers of the Emancipator. Inasmuch as Bledsoe was close to Lincoln in law and politics in the early forties, this paper is a decided contribution to the field of Lincolniana. Professor Pratt does everything with an exactness and

thoroughness that makes us wish that he would write more and frequently.

The weekly issues of *Lincoln Lore* from the press of the Lincoln Life Foundation are always of interest and value. Dr. Louis A. Warren and Gerald McMurtry are performing a real service in the field.

It is rumored that the next volume of the Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library will contain a Bibliography of Lincoln. This should start a mad scramble for memberships in the Society for the work of Paul M. Angle is well known.

Groups

The Chicago Lincoln Group scheduled Frank E. Stevens, author of "Stephen A. Douglas," to speak at its meeting, April 22, 1935, at the Brevoort Hotel. This was the birthday of the Little Giant.

The Abraham Lincoln Society of Northern California chalked up a meeting for May 2, 1935, with speaker, Federal Judge Walter C. Lindley of Danville, Illinois on the program. Dr. Luther Michaels and Mrs. Milton H. Shutes form a committee to co-operate with the Lincoln Memorial Garden at Springfield, Illinois. The Society has a few copies of its last program, including a beautiful wood cut of Lincoln, for one dollar. If interested, write C. D. Gerken, 1311 Josephine St., Berkeley, California.

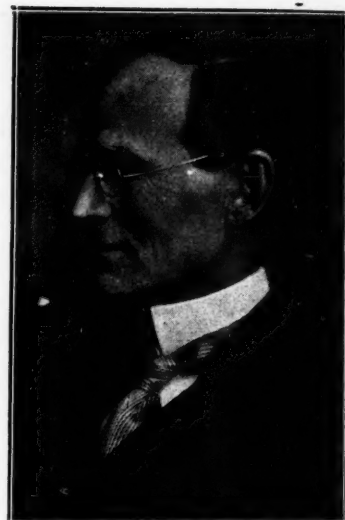
The Man of a Million Pictures

Visitors to the tomb of Lincoln at Springfield are always impressed with the custodian, Herbert Wells Fay, who is one of the most avid collectors of Lincolniana. To intimates he is always ready and willing to reveal its treasures.

Mr. Fay was born in De Kalb County, Illinois, on February 28, 1859, and was engaged in the newspaper business there for some forty-two years. When but a boy of fourteen, he commenced his collection of Lincoln letters, newspapers, pictures, stamps, so that he has been thus engaged for some twenty years.

His grandfather served in the Illinois legislature of 1850, and was the recipient of three letters from Lincoln. He served under Grant and died at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

In 1920, Fay was appointed custodian of the tomb and has served with satisfaction through several administrations until by now he is an institution. How many people he has seen pass through through those halls—kings, ministers, famous men from all parts of the world—for



H. W. Fay, custodian Lincoln's tomb, Springfield, Ill.

sooner or later all come to pay homage to the Man of the Prairies. And all carry away pleasant recollections of Mr. Fay.

He has been called the "Man of a Million Pictures" and the title seems a good one since Fay's collection runs into the thousands. Among his treasures are: an original negative of Lincoln; the original draft of "America"; letter, Sumner to Herndon; letter, Davis to Lincoln, 1860; statement of Boston Corbett, the man who shot Booth; cartoons, poems, songs, etc. A single collection of pictures unwinds like an accordion with some letter, pictures of persons mentioned therein, pictures of their families, of their homes, towns, etc., without end. Fay explains that such pictures only cost about a dollar apiece, but what infinite care he has taken to secure them. And what a lot of letters the man must have written to obtain them.

Fay has an unusual quality in that he has sometimes been able to anticipate events and prepare accordingly. Despite his advanced age, he is keenly sensitive to moving events in the Lincoln field, and the student, as well as the collector, will find in him a deep well of accumulated knowledge. If you are interested in Lincoln, you must visit the tomb, and thus you cannot escape H. W. Fay. But who would want to miss this grand old man. Collectors, students, and writers of Lincoln come and go but Fay—goes on forever.

Collectors

M. L. Houser of Peoria, Illinois, announces that after years of search-

LINCOLNIANA

LINCOLNIANA—Rare beautiful prints, Lincoln and Cabinet, 22x28. Also colored lithograph freeing slaves, 19x24. Published 1890, \$3 each, plus mailing and insurance charges. P. Daniels, 1475 Grand Concourse, New York, N. Y. jly3

BOOKS—All subjects. List me your wants. I have extensive correspondence. Attractive prices.—Nathaniel Anderson, 641 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Calif.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—Wanted Books, Pictures, Medals, Documents, etc. Highest prices paid.—L. H. Dickmann, Box 263, Covington, Ky. d12612

WANTED—Items pertaining to Abraham Lincoln.—A. H. Griffith, Flak, Wis. jly12001

FIRST COPIES of the original Gettysburg Address by owner, \$2.00 each.—Margaret Sinniger, 117 W. Third Street, Streator, Ill. my1001

Lackey, H. W., 353 E. 39th St., Chicago, Ill. Wants to buy or exchange. mh63

Lincolniana Publishers, Box 1110, Fort Wayne, Ind. Dealers—Lincoln Literature, Photographs, Photostats, and Sculptures. mh63

Dickmann, L. H., Box 263, Covington, Ky. Wants anything pertaining to Lincoln. Highest prices paid. o53

ing in America, and months spent in Europe, he finally has obtained a good copy of the Ostervald Bible, such as Thomas Lincoln possessed in 1790.

John C. Snyder, 1018 Poplar Street, Topeka, Kansas, almost blind, is anxious to receive additions to his Lincoln Scrap Book. Here is an opportunity for our readers to dispose of duplicates in their own collections and to perform a real service.

Personal

Several weeks ago, Fredrick W. Dewart, Special Assistant U. S. At-

torney General, passed through Chicago enroute from Washington to California. After spending an afternoon with him discussing Lincoln, we gave him letters to members of our groups in San Francisco and Los Angeles, and we note that although not a "native son" he is one of the family.

There are thousands of men and women who are collectors and students of Lincoln. What a fraternity we make. It is to be hoped that through this little column we may become better acquainted. To do so, we must have a great amount of cooperation.

The Pope's Tiara

By VERNON VARICK

NOW and then the newspapers bring us a story of some prominent collector being "hooked" out of a goodly sum by some clever sharper. The dime novel plot of the stolen idol's eyes has been much overworked but there are many people of wealth who have been fleeced by crooked means. These deals are generally made with great secrecy for fear that a rival collector may bid higher for the choice object, or the salesman instills the would-be purchaser with a fear that the title to the object might be protested if the ruling prince or pontiff of the land from which the object is said to have been purloined got wind of the sale.

The following item by the International News Service is a recent instance.

\$66,000 FAKE

Paris, France. — Count Denys d'Anselme has just discovered that the "antique hammer of the popes" for which he paid \$66,000 recently is a fake and he has brought suit against the antiquarian from whom he purchased it.

Naturally the collector's first remark is: "What a sucker!" However, there are many old heirlooms floating about this world that might appeal to a collector having a surplus of the filthy lucre, that has been dubbed the root of all evil.

The pope's hammer may have a real history and there may be such a relic, but I have been able to find no history of it; however, it is possible that one of the many papal tiaras may turn up for sale at any time.

The papal tiara has a curious history. As part of the regalia of many pontiffs the tiara, a supposed symbol of religious power, has at times been put to many mundane uses. The pope

in hard times has often been forced to put it in the keeping of his Uncle Benjamin until times were better. Pope Martin V. (1417-1424) pawned his tiara to the merchants of Florence, by means of Nicholas, Bishop of Salerno. Paul II. (1464-1471) made two tiaras of immense value and his successor Sixtus IV. (1471-1484) sold them to pay his debts. Leo X. (1513-1522) had a couple made in a style befitting his magnificent taste. Clement VII. (1523-1534) had these tiaras of Leo broken up by the famous goldsmith Benvenuto Cellini, who sewed them in the pontiff's dress when his Holiness took refuge in the Castle of Saint Angelo.

Even before Martin V. put his tiara in pawn, there were tiaras. A general inventory of the Papal treasury in 1334 listed tiaras of the value of seven millions of gold florins, more than fourteen millions of dollars of the Pre-Roosevelt standard. In the pontificate of Pius VI. (1775-1800) all the existing tiaras in possession of the Holy See were brought to the hammer.

The next mention of a tiara in history of the Holy See is the one presented by Napoleon I. to Pius VII. (1800-1823). And still later the most Catholic Sovereign Isabella of Spain presented another to his Holiness.

About the time of our Civil War there was a curious state trial held in the Court of Assize at Florence that involved the tiara of his Holiness the Bishop of Rome. It was occasioned by a caricature in the "Lampione", representing Pope Pius IX. (1846-1878) with the triple crown on his head, comfortably hobnobbing with the ex-King of Naples, and proposing the toast: "To the downfall of Italy." The Procurator-General of Florence claimed that the caricature was an attack on the religion of the state as the tiara was identified with

the spiritual rather than the temporal authority of the Supreme Pontiff. Although the Pope might be quizzed and satirized in his character of temporal sovereign of the Roman States, yet as Supreme Pontiff, he ought to be defended from all attacks.

M. Cesari, the publisher of "Lampione", was well defended and his learned counsel agreed with public prosecutor in his contentions but brought forth evidence to prove that the tiara was an emblem of temporal power and not of the spiritual and therefore the ruling pontiff was justified in pawning, selling, or changing the style of his headgear, but that on any occasion where he wore it he must be considered as a temporal prince and be subject to political attack, caricatures, satire, and other abuse designed for showing earthly princes that the people were not heartily in accord with the kingly will of the personage thus lampooned.

One of M. Cesari's counsel, the Chevalier Gennarelli, from a long series of works on the ceremonial and public rites of the Papal Court, established that, from the time when it first came into use, the tiara was only worn by the Pontiff on occasions of royal pomp and display, and was scrupulously removed whenever the ceremonies in which he was engaged assumed a religious character. It was then invariably replaced by the miter. The twelve jurors after listening to the calm and impartial summing up of the President of the Court, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Now to return to the theory that there may be papal relics for sale in Europe. It is possible that the tiaras of Paul II. may have been preserved by some one with a respect for the Roman See and if such a tiara was to be discovered after a lapse of over four centuries it would be considered quite a find. The rings of the various popes and other ornaments would probably interest the wealthy collector and therefore the antique swindler who knows his history and the peculiarities of the goldsmith's trade at various periods could easily produce a very tempting forgery made of pure gold and ornamented with good stones and yet make himself a profit on the sentimental and historic value added to such a tiara.

Can't Do Without It

Philadelphia, Pa.—Enclosed is my subscription. Can't do without HOBBIES.—E. Fred Chaney.

Affection

Mansfield, Ohio.—I have only been a subscriber to HOBBIES for one year, but in that time I have become especially attached to it and do not wish to miss a single copy.—J. H. Francis.

Hobby Shows

AND OTHER HOBBY EVENTS

Joint. Toledo, Ohio, industries and business concerns will join in a hobby show for June under the sponsorship of the Foremen's Club of Toledo and the Toledo Museum of Art.

Attracted 3,500. Postmaster General James A. Farley opened the five day Rockland County, N. Y., Hobby Show which attracted an attendance of 3,500. The exhibits included 150 entries, comprising fifty stamp frames and twenty-five other hobbies. Antiques, old glass, china, paintings and model-making were especially strong.

On the Church Calendar. The M. E. Church of Indiana Harbor, Ind., scheduled a hobby show for the latter part of April. In addition to antiques owned by members, Mrs. R. E. Board lent interest by listing for display her collection of fifty scrap books in a suitable setting.

Another "first" hobby show was held in Baltimore, Maryland, recently. A wide variety of hobbies was represented. One thousand embossed cachets commemorating the event added to the philatelic interest of the occasion.

Physician's Hobbies. A hobby show representing a wide range of objects and modes of recreation dear to the

hearts of the individual physician, will be a feature of the eighty-second annual meeting of the Minnesota State Medical Association to be held June 24, 25 and 26 in the Municipal Auditorium in Minneapolis.

During the three-day session physicians of the state and the northwest will take time off from listening to speakers of national fame, from attending clinics, from inspecting scientific demonstrations, to look over the things which occupy their fellow physician's spare moments.

A special room in the auditorium will be devoted to the show where prized objects may be locked up and guarded. The show will include collections of a wide and varied nature, objects which have been gathered through years of effort, collections representing work done by the doctors themselves.

In the latter class are the several forms of art, painting, sculpturing, photography, wood carving, writing—not of medical papers, but rather poetry or fiction, gardening, even architecture. Many doctors are accomplished musicians in moments not devoted to their professions.

Included in the show will be collections of pipes, firearms, trout flies, precious stones, antiques, stamps and coins and a variety of other objects. As an added attraction the Ramsey County Medical Society will be asked to provide an historic medical exhibit.

School Teachers Note. So strongly does Miss Anna Miller, principal of the Garfield School, Danville, Ill., believe in hobbies that every pupil in her school has been encouraged to develop some hobby during the past year. Recently an exhibit of these hobbies added further impetus to her desire to inculcate outside interests.

Many of the pupils are so taken up with hobbies according to Miss Miller that they come at 7 o'clock in the morning, and would stay until 6 o'clock in the evening if they were permitted to do so.

Historical Society. The Historical Society of Beloit, Wis., found so much interest in a first hobby show held last year that a second was recently held. One of the highlights of the exhibit was the "Little Norway Booth," with its gay Norwegian chests, copper utensils, gleaming brasses and old china, displayed by

Andrew Mickelson. The historic style revue was another attractive feature.

Variety. The second annual Worcester (Mass.) County Hobby Show was scheduled for May 1 to 4 under the direction of Mrs. Amy Louise Wood of Clinton, Mass., well-known for her lectures on Old New England Covered Bridges, and Dolls of Yesterday and Dolls of Other Lands. Several outstanding Worcester collectors consolidated their choice specimens of ship models, glass hats, glass shoes, fans, bottles, prints, stamps, wooden household boxes, Sandwich glass, aeroplanes, locomotive models, hooked rugs, china dogs, and silhouettes, for the duration of the show.

Henpecked Husbands, Bored Housewives. If you belong to either of these two classes "get a hobby" was the advice of Mrs. Roy C. Baker, former chairman of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, speaking before a Hobby Show group of the Clinton's Women's Club. Amplifying her statement Mrs. Baker said: "Ever so many women, and men, too, who feel they are on the verge of a nervous breakdown could easily avoid such misfortune if they would only look at life sensibly and realize that too much of one thing is not good and that some sort of interesting and absorbing diversion is necessary. As a matter of fact I don't feel any too sympathetic with women who complain about the doldrums of housekeeping. Nor do I find my heart overflowing with feeling for the self-believed henpecked husband. It is their own fault that they feel that way. They should do something to break up the monotony of their existence, no matter whether it's collecting stamps, knitting, weaving hooked rugs, collecting barber's bottles or constructing miniature airplanes or furnitures."

Window Shopping Night. When the Retail Division of the Allentown, Pa., Chamber of Commerce, conducted their Spring Window Shopping Night a few weeks ago, arrangements were made by some of the merchants to show stamps, and one merchant communicated with a famous radio star to procure a collection of miniature orchestras.

Hobby Fair. Alma, Michigan, hobysts are sponsoring a hobby fair from May 17-18, under the direction of the local rotary club. The hobysts have adopted the slogan of one phrase coiner, "Yesterday belonged to the worker, tomorrow belongs to the wise user of leisure time."

4-H Hobbies. 4-H Clubsters of Oak Hill, W. Va., at a recent meeting

IRIDESCENT OBSIDIAN, polka dot agate, opalite and other Western minerals. Very reasonable. Write for list.—F. L. Forbes, Stauffer, Oregon. myp

TROPICAL BUTTERFLIES and others from all countries, at reasonable prices. Write for list.—A. Jellinek, 2840 N. Kedzie, Chicago, Ill. my2042

All-Pets Magazine

Another Lightner Success
HOBBIES' Twin Brother

Send 10c for a sample copy of this new colorful magazine containing departments devoted to the various pets of all kinds—birds, parrots, cats, dogs, monkeys, rabbits, fancy yard fowl, aquarium, white mice, guinea pigs, amateur zoos and every kind of pet stock. Same size as HOBBIES.

A great magazine for home, school and library.
\$1.00 PER ANNUM

LIGHTNER PUB. CORP.
2810 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

showed that this group also has its hobbies. Several of the boy members discussed and displayed their stamps.

Eight Days. Collingsworth County, Texas, observed Texas Centennial Week recently with an eight day exhibit of historical relics. One of the unusual displays was comprised of old cattle brands, and the branding irons formerly used on the plains.

University. Robert W. Jones of the University of Washington School of Journalism, Seattle, writes that the University District Kiwanis Club held its annual Hobby Show in April, awarding prizes in various classes. This activity is a feature of the spring season in Seattle, he says, and always draws a large attendance.

The Waterbury Women's Club through its Ways and Means Committee will hold a hobby show on May 15 at their clubhouse, 74 Central Avenue, Waterbury, Connecticut. There will be ample space for a fine show of hobbies. A small hall will be devoted to children's hobbies. The club has over 450 members.

Hobby Show Calendar

Recent Hobby Shows have been held by:

Y.W.C.A., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Y.W.C.A., Chicago, Ill.
Children of the American Revolution, Easton, Pa.
Bronxville, N. Y., Schools
Newark, N. J. As a part of Youth Week project.
Y.M.C.A., Davenport, Ia.
Boy Scouts, Hamilton, Ohio
Winnetka, Ill., Club.
Rotary Club, Gallon, Ohio
Girls' Hobby Show, Cincinnati, O.
Girl Scouts' Hobby Show, Hazleton, Pa.
Men's Club and Boy Scout Troop, St. Cloud, Minn.
Y.M.C.A., Waterloo, Ia.
P.T.A., Hobby Show (Field School), Chicago, Ill.
Boy Scout Council, Evanston, Ill.
Y.M.C.A., Michigan City, Ind.
American Legion, Spencer, Ia.
American Legion Auxiliary, Hesper, Ia.
Kiwanis, Philipsburg, Pa.
Girls Scouts, Evansville, Ind.
P.T.A., Ferguson, Ia.
Y.M.C.A., Hamilton, Ohio.
White Apron Club, Lodi, Calif.
American Association of University of Women, Palo Alto, Calif.
Y.M.C.A., Kenosha, Wis.
Rotary Club, Savannah, Ill.
Y.M.C.A., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Post Graduate Dentists, Washington, D. C.

Kiwanis Club, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Boy's Hobby Fair, Portage, Wis.
Public Library, Harrisburg, Pa.
Y.M.C.A., Cheviot, Ohio
Community Hobby Show, Y.W.C.A., Freeport, Texas.

Y.M.C.A., Hobby Council, Milwaukee, Wis.
Public Library, Wilmette, Ill.
Y.M.C.A., Waterloo, Ia.
Antique Hobby Club, Erie, Pa.
Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, Pa.

Citizenship Classes, Algoma, Wis., Schools
Ottumwa, Ia.—Y.M.C.A. reports an attendance of 2000.

Springfield, Mass.—Men of St. Andrew's church set aside one night recently for "A Night for Hobbysts."

Cambridge, Mass.—Y.M.C.A. Hobby Exhibit

Sioux City, Ia.—Woodbury County Pioneer Club Luncheon, displayed historic and early day relics.

Northampton, Mass.—Hobby Night sponsored by the Florence Congregational Church.

Burbank, Calif.—Y.M.C.A. Hobby Exhibit

South Plains, Tex.—Twenty collectors exhibited in a hobby show here recently.

Mason City, Ia.—Y.W.C.A. Hobby Show. Isaac Walton League awarded the trophy prize.

Springfield, Mass.—Hobby exhibit by member of the Municipal Associates.

Coming Events

Alma, Mich.—A Hobby Fair is scheduled for May 17 and 18 by the local Rotary Club.

Books Received

Helen Lyman, 52 Santa Clara Ave., Oakland, Calif., is the author of "30 Herbs Will Make an Herb Garden," which was mentioned on page 109 of the April issue. The California Herb Company are not the distributors of this booklet, as the previous item stated, but copies may be had from Mrs. Lyman upon remittance of 25 cents.

"Famous American Trains and Their Stories," by Roger Reynolds. 94 pages, well illustrated in colors and black and white, with maps. Grosset and Dunlap, New York. \$1.

Almost every section of the country has its modern, high-speed train with which the people of that section are acquainted. Here is a book which

tells the stories of the famous "name" trains of today, how they got their names, through what cities they pass; over what prairies, mountains, rivers and valleys. There is a dramatic story behind such names as "The Empire State Express," "The Flying Yankee," "The Orange Blossom Special," "The Twentieth Century Limited," and "The Zephyr." Find out those stories and take a ride on any one of the twenty-seven famous passenger trains of today by reading this book.

An Alabaster Statue

THE great alabaster statue of King Mycerinus in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has recently undergone complete reconstruction. This statue, the first object seen upon entering the main galleries of the Egyptian Department, and one of the Museum's most treasured possessions, was excavated more than twenty-five years ago by the Harvard University-Boston Museum of Fine Arts Expedition to Egypt. The discovery of the subsequent history is described by Dows Dunham, Assistant Curator of Egyptian Art, in the April 1 Bulletin of the Museum.

Fragments of the statue were found scattered about the funerary temple of Mycerinus near his pyramid, commonly called the Third Pyramid. Looting of the temple had taken place at some remote period of the past and with the passage of time and later invasions of the ruins, parts of the broken statue had become widely scattered and some of them entirely lost. Only the head, part of the torso and shoulders, and a fragment of the base including two hands resting on the knees, were found. These pieces were kept at Expedition head-quarters in the hope that further parts of the great statue might be unearthed. When it became clear in 1909, that nothing more was to be expected, the fragments were shipped to Boston. In subsequent years the statue had undergone various stages of restoration.

The caution of the first years of 1909 and 1910 gradually disappeared as restorers gained firmer ground and more exact knowledge of Egyptian sculpture was acquired. The present restoration is not only the most satisfactory effort so far to exhibit knowledge in restoration which has been assiduously cultivated during the past twenty-five years.

Mr. Dunham describes the stages of the evolution of the present exhibit thus: "In December, 1909, the two principal pieces were placed on public exhibition. With the head set

(Continued on page 122)



The Publisher's Page

THERE is a big exposure going on in New York about the waste of money in giving relief jobs to white-collar people. The newspapers are ridiculing the making of boon doggles, which mean gimcracks, or gadgets, or thingamajigs. They have also started a bunch of people giving instruction in hobbies and hobby guidance and that comes in for a slight bit of criticism.

We don't want hobbies to get mixed up in relief work. It will only cheapen hobby collecting. On the other hand, we do not subscribe to the idea that hobby collecting should be indulged in only by those who have more money than they need. We have found educated and cultured people who happen to be temporarily unfortunate through financial reverses or illness, who get a great deal of satisfaction out of inexpensive collecting. They could profitably start an old time scrap book and collect odd and unusual clippings. Such hobbyists are able to make research and if they choose a sensible subject they can eventually become authorities along given lines. The results of such a hobby are beneficial to the community and its progress. Here is a little of the questioning that went on regarding hobbies at the investigation:

Q.—Tell us what is expected of hobby guiders.

A.—They endeavor to teach creative hobbies.

Q.—Do you talk a hobby into them?

A.—That is one thing, and where they have hobbies we try to give them more appreciation.

Q.—These people go out and hobbyize others?

A.—Right.

Q.—Is this an endless chain?

A.—Yes.

In our opinion, it is foolish to be spending the taxpayer's money for this. Public money should be spent only for public improvements so that the public can get a permanent benefit from it. For all the money that has been thrown away we could have had something to show for it. In our opinion this man Hopkins, at the head of the National Relief, ought to be fired out of office. He is a public wastrel and a man totally incompetent to be placed in charge

of spending public funds. He went off half-cocked when he charged Governor Davey with soliciting campaign funds among those favored with Government orders when every practical person knows that is being done by every political organization from Mr. Farley's down. They have put Governor Langdon in jail out in North Dakota on a similar charge. I have always thought that was a miscarriage of justice. Is anybody foolish enough to believe that the Democratic National Committee will not be soliciting and accepting funds from Government contractors as well as Government office holders previous to the next election?

A reporter on a New York paper interviewed sandwich men all over town. For the information of readers who live in small communities, a sandwich man straps two signs fore and aft over his shoulders and walks up and down a neighborhood advertising a restaurant, a show, or a store of some kind. The question asked was what a sandwich man thinks about all the time he is walking up and down. It is well known that ignorance is bliss. Ignorant people do not bother thinking about anything. That is the joy of it; ignorant people are happier.

But one old sandwich man deserves a better status. He said that his thoughts were consumed in devising means to better himself.

"Although I am paid only one dollar a day for this work," he said, "I would rather do it and eke out a living than to be a chiseler on the relief rolls. I will never depend on public charity while I am able to work." His name is Carman San Duchin and he walks up and down on Vesey Street in New York carrying his sandwich signs. Won't one of our wealthy readers in New York give this deserving man a better job?

We ought to have more citizens like him. We ought to pay more honor to these worthy men. We have altogether too many who would rather gyp a living off the community making demands for charity than turning to some honest employment that might mean only a temporary sacrifice.

In the days before the Trust bought up the type foundries Carl Schraubstadter made a fortune as head of the Inland Type Foundry. He collected extensively, particularly Japanese prints and Oriental tapestries. Then, as he got along in years he said he rather outgrew his collections and developed a new hobby. His new hobby is cooking, so he invited me to his home on 84th Street near Fifth Avenue to sample it. He brought a Japanese servant from Japan, whom he taught to cook the dishes that had interested him in the various countries of the world. He lives alone with this Japanese servant, but for every meal he writes out a menu. For each dish he goes to his elaborate and extensive card index system. He takes out the card on which is typed the recipe for each dish he orders. The card comes back to him with the dish and if there is anything wrong, or any improvement he can make, the card is corrected.

The dinner he served was quite cosmopolitan, starting with German liver-ball soup; a Japanese dish consisting of eel and rice (which is eaten with chopsticks); assorted French vegetables cooked with French sauces and finally American square apple dumpling. The latter was the most interesting to me. He said that he ate it years ago in the famous old Southern Hotel, in St. Louis. Forty years later he went back there and the hotel had closed. He hunted up the old proprietor who was still living, and tried to get from him the recipe for the square apple dumpling. The proprietor told him that the chef had been dead fifteen years, but he gave him the best idea he could of how he had made the dumpling. He had to have a galvanized tin cake-baking utensil made, and around the four sides he puts waxed cardboard paper. The dough looks to me like slightly sweetened sponge cake with the apple inside, served with hard sauce. I had never eaten it before, although I had a bet with Mr. Schraubstadter that someone who collects old cook books can dig up the recipe. I remarked it must have been a distinctively American dish, but he said it was not. It was first heard of when it was served to Robert Bruce in one of his campaigns in Scotland and it was at that time that Robert Bruce first made the famous pun, when he asked his hostess, in earnest, "How did you get the apple in the dumpling?"

The Rockland County Hobby Show held at Nyack, New York, was one of the most successful of the hobby shows that has come to our attention. It is interesting to note that the Rockland County Stamp Club sponsored the show and this incident only proves again that the original

idea that was back of HOBBIES was sound and practical.

Stamp collecting is the largest hobby. It is educational and from it springs the desire to collect along other lines. It teaches rarities and their value. We have little patience with these old fogies who say that antiques, for instance, should not be shown with stamps. All collecting is akin. One group helps and stimulates the other. Hobby shows have been the means of bringing the different collecting groups together so as to establish a community of interests. Hundreds of hobby shows are being held throughout the country and they are doing a lot to increase collecting in general. The more collectors, the more demand. If some of the antique shows which are reported as flops about half the time would branch out to take in the various other collection material they would get greater crowds, more interest and report success instead of failure.

The vivacious colleen, Miss Colleen Moore, whose becoming freckles you do not see in the pictures, visited New York to start her glorious doll house around the country for the benefit of charity.

Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President, laid a tiny cornerstone and Al Smith paid her gracious tribute for the years she has devoted to such a cause.

The doll house is a masterpiece in miniature collecting. Folks who saw the Queen Victoria doll house on its tour of the country say it is equally as good. I believe I have seen all the best miniature collections at the present time and this is, as a whole, the best. I imagine her hardest job was keeping everything in proportion. And perhaps Colleen is slightly temperamental because she had it busted up and rebuilt four times in the nine years she worked on it.

The miniature pipe organ that plays by electrical control is unexcelled. The little bird that sings in the miniature tree is quite a novelty. When it comes to your city, be sure to see it. Some of the unusual pieces that I never saw before in miniature are the iron gate; the grape vines growing on the portico with their clusters of fruit; the French gold and enameled settee; the Polar bear rug; the marble Roman bath mounted with golden peacocks; the chancelry in the cathedral and, of course, the bejewelled chandelier lighted with bulbs the size of a grain of rice. Some would note and remember many, many others. If you ask her, for the millionth time, why she did it, she will tell you "It is just my hobby."

So, we are making for her a minia-

ture of the April issue of HOBBIES with her picture on the front cover. The entire magazine will be reproduced to one inch wide and proportionate dimensions. We hope this miniature of HOBBIES magazine may find a place on the reading table of that indescribably beautiful library room.

I thought New York was the worst spot for business that I had seen from the Pacific to the Atlantic and the commercial reports bear out that impression. A report of the subway system printed while I was there showed that the loss in transportation receipts was attributed to the drop in passengers from the financial district. New York depended a great deal upon the gambling element for fictitious prosperity. Imaginary values were created that never were real wealth. New York City constitutes about 5% of our population and yet it had probably 50% dominance in our financial affairs. The money was centered there largely because of the stock gambling attraction.

The rest of the country is going to see that that doesn't happen again and it is not the Bolsheviks who are fathering that thought. It is the business men, investors and jobholders of the country who are going to see that our prosperity is not ruined the next time we attain it. There is no difference between an ordinary bum Bolshevik and a well-greased gambling Bolshevik. They are both Bolsheviks. Neither of them work; both think the country owes them a living. They think that they are far apart but they are not—they are brothers. New York may have a painful convalescence, but it will be solid and substantial after it suffers through. It will not be an inflated bag of wind that will blow up when a handful of gamblers take a notion to play the other side.

Carter Glass had the true story of what pricked the last bubble. Banker Charlie Mitchell happened to be going through the loan folios one day and he ran across a lot of notes with securities pinned to them that Mitchell knew were rotten. It was just one of those comparatively small happenings that could start a panic at any time during an orgy of speculation. The story goes that Mitchell went deeper into the bank portfolios, gathering up everything that looked speculative. The next day he threw it all on the market. Naturally the wise boys knew the limit had been reached and there was no stopping.

It has left the inhabitants of New York helpless and hopeless. They seem to lack leadership. They have no faith in anybody or anything. When I went there a year ago to run the Hobby Show, it was astonishing

how little some would do to help themselves. They wouldn't undertake the ordinary procedure of investigating the other fellow's check. They had no confidence in checks. Thousands of business men had no bank accounts. I thought I would establish a temporary account with my Chicago bank's correspondent. In former days it would have been a quick and simple matter, but this time the red tape and formalities were so lengthy and exhaustive that I got disgusted. It would cause one to wonder how we are ever to get going right again.

I have said many times that the depression would hold on for twenty years, not that we would be in a panicky condition, but we would still be in an era of slow, depressed business, low wages, unemployment, small profits and hard times. I think yet this will run for fifteen years longer. There are many millions who cannot adjust themselves to new conditions. A new generation will have to come up to take the reins of leadership who never went through the fright. They will come up with the stronger hope of youth, with courage born of faith, with optimism undimmed by bitterness and disappointment.

Our people learn everything but work. Few families today are teaching their children to work. Most parents want their children to grow up thinking they are too good to work. In Europe, skilled tradesmen in every line go from house to house seeking odd jobs—temporary work to help themselves along. I have never yet had a tradesman come into my place asking for repair jobs of a temporary nature, yet there is always some small repairing or rehabilitation for an electrician, or a plumber, or carpenter, or painter, or glazier to do. Easy relief takes all the incentive and resourcefulness out of a person. It will make of us such a nation of indolent and helpless people that any well-organized country one-fourth our size could dismember us. We have plenty of history before us to show that all the big and boastful nations have always been conquered by little nations, who teach themselves resourcefulness and self-help. At some future time a historian will place his finger on the decade that started to Chinify us. The time will come when the entire Pacific Coast will be Japanese colonies; Mexico will regain Texas and some European country will conquer our Atlantic seaboard. Will the 1930's mark the beginning of our deterioration?

D. C. Lightner



Off the Newsstand

Conducted by

ROBERT L. GILBERT

20 Coleman St., Bridgeport, Conn.

New Hobby Horse Riders

When I started this column, I expressed the hope that it might be the inspiration for some of HOBBIES' many readers to join the thin ranks of collectors of Volume 1, Number 1, magazines and newspapers.

This month's mail brought letters from three persons who are now riding the hobby horse of first edition magazines and newspapers. I know they will get the same keen satisfaction that I feel with the addition of each new Volume 1, Number 1, to the collection. And I wish them luck in following a mutual hobby.

East

From Elmira, N. Y., Miss Florence Mason writes, in part, as follows:

"I enjoyed your article so much in January HOBBIES. Now I'm off on a hunt for Volume 1, Number 1, of magazines.

"Best wishes for the continued success of your most interesting column."

Another "First" that has recently reached our desk is the organization number of "The Ben Franklin Reading Club News," published by Herbert Hungerford, New York City. Its aim is to stimulate better reading.

Middle West

From Casselton, N. D., came the following letter from Sherman Wright:

"I have just entered the field of magazine collector. I became interested by reading your fine column 'Off the Newsstand.' Today is my first day and here are the ones I obtained, not many, but I don't consider it bad for the first day:

"All Star Fiction; Horror Stories; North Dakota Taxpayer, and Melody.

"It's hard to find Vol. 1, No. 1 mag-

azines in a town of 1,300 because the magazine has to be proven popular before the news dealers will take the risk of selling it. Do you know of any way by which a person in a small town can get reasonably priced, new Volume 1, Number 1, magazines?

"There is a C.C.C. magazine published at Kinckley, Minn., in case you don't know of it."

One way to obtain new magazines would be through your news dealers by asking him to have the wholesale distributor who supplies him send one each of all new magazines. Another way would be through contacting the largest retail news dealer in either Minneapolis, Chicago, or a nearer large city. Here again your local dealer can assist, by getting the name and address for you through the wholesale distributor. Have the dealer put aside each new Vol. 1, No. 1, until he has half a dozen or more, then send them to you C.O.D.

I am going into detail on this here, because the same problem may be presented to other readers of HOBBIES in small towns. Incidentally, I have a large New York retail news dealer do the same for me for magazines that never get outside of the few largest cities.

South

Our third new hobby rider is Lowry Smith, Jr., of Nashville, Tenn. He writes as follows:

"I enjoy your department in HOBBIES very much. Since I read your article 'Volume one, Number one,' I have collected over fifty, first issues of magazines and newspapers and newspapers and some runs. Among them are Journal of American History, Current History, Popular Science Monthly, and the first volume and some odd numbers of Fortune.

"Old books, magazines and newspapers have always interested me, but until I read your article I considered these things I would have to put off collecting until I was rich.

"I would like to know how you protect and arrange your magazines so that they will be convenient, without

hurting their value, whether it would be best to bind them, or use slip cases?

"Please send me a list of C.C.C. newspapers."

In caring for a collection of magazines and newspapers, Mr. Smith raises an interesting question. It is a question, or problem, which I have not, as yet, worked out.

In the first place, one of the most enjoyable things about a hobby is showing the collection, with a certain degree of pride, of course, to one's friends. Most people read magazines. That there are so many different types and subjects is news to most people. They enjoy thumbing through the various numbers, exclaiming over this one and that one.

I have thought, at times, that I would preserve them, but it would prohibit looking through them. So far, I'd rather show them, than take such drastic action to preserve them.

If one could afford it, the best way, in my opinion, would be to bind magazines of the same size, the same as many issues of the same magazine are bound.

Since preserving one's collection will be a moot question, sooner or later, with everyone riding this hobby, the department would be glad to hear from those who have successfully solved it.

C.C.C. Newspapers

Several readers have asked for the list of C.C.C. newspapers. Others might also like to have them, so here they are, address CCC Camps:

Chocorua Echo, Tamworth, N. H.; The Far East Forester, Princeton, Me.; Ricker Breeze, Ricker Mills, Vt.; The Elmore Mountain Ear, Elmore, Vt.; Maine Events, Patten, Me.; Molasses, Standish, Mich.; Windsor Wind, Windsor, Mass.; The Granville Mare, Granville Center, Mass.; Harold Parker Review, Andover, Mass.; Monadnock Monarch, East Jaffrey, N. H.; Pawtuckaway Flashes, Raymond, N. H.; The Baxter News, Millinocket, Me.; See See See, Waterbury, Vt.; Sixth District Gazette, Camp Wilson, East Barre, Vt.; The Barracks Bag, Lewiston, Me.; The Gold Bricker, Rangeley, Me.; The Filley Flash, Haddam, Conn.; Camp Cross Clarion, West Cornwall, Conn.; Camp Robinson Breeze, East Hartland, Conn.; The Jenkins Journal, Cobalt, Conn.; Camp Chapmen News, Niantic, Conn.; The Black Rocker, Thomaston, Conn.; Happy Days, National CCC organ, National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

These are mostly in New England. National CCC headquarters has a complete list.

High School Organ

Close on last month's discussion of

MAGAZINES

Johnson, W., 1721 P St., Lincoln, Nebr.
Esquire, Volume 1, Number 1, 50c.
Other magazines for collectors. List
for stamp or send wants. my1

little magazines published "for the joy of it," came a letter from Ruth Schoepfle, secretary of the "Interests Club" of the Sandusky High School, Sandusky, Ohio., which read, as follows:

"We read of your most interesting and unusual hobby in the publication *HOBBIES*. It must be difficult, indeed to obtain first editions of magazines.

"As a project, the Interests Club has published a magazine, which is sold to school pupils of high school age. It is our first attempt and one which we hope to duplicate at some future date. Since we used an account about your hobby in the magazine, in hopes of furthering your collection, we send you our Volume 1, Edition 1 of the club paper *Hobby Horse*."

It contains poems, books and movie reviews, sketches in the fields of aviation, science, music, and medicine, a short story, and a page of pictures of school ground celebrities, among other things. I prize my copy highly.

Boy Publishers

Not all publishing "for the joy of it" is done by grown-ups, or by class organizations in high schools. There are many youngsters who get out neighborhood magazines, newspapers, and even books.

The most widely known youngsters in the publishing business are without doubt, the Marsh brothers of New Milford, Conn., Billy, 15, and Bubs, 13.

Four years ago, Billy made the front page of the newspapers with his first big literary enterprise, when he wrote and printed a biography of President Hoover. On his 50-cent printing press, he ran off 60 copies. The public demand was such, however, that a nationally known publishing house brought out several editions which enjoyed a wide sale.

A few months ago Billy, assisted by Bubs, turned out another book: "The Man With A Million Friends, Wilbur L. Cross, Governor of Connecticut."

In addition to their book publishing activities, the boys print a monthly magazine, called *The Hall of Memory*. It is "published by youth for youth."

Debunkers Debunk

From P. H. Hubbard of Monrovia, Calif., I have just received a copy of Volume 1, No. A, dated May 28, 1934, of Upton Sinclair's *EPIC News*. It is a first issue I have been seeking for some time, and am greatly indebted to Mr. Hubbard.

The main purpose for mentioning it here, however, is to comment on a very interesting publication Mr. Hubbard sent along with the *EPIC News*. It is a small newspaper, called *De-*

bunker's Informer, published in Santa Monica, Calif., Volume 1, Number 1, being dated March 1, 1935.

The *Informer*, the masthead says, is "Published to debunk the distorted news, 'framed' events and editorials of the predatory press; supply suppressed news, expose hypocrisy and promote the intelligent discussion of truth." Rather optimistically, the *Informer* says it is "To be published monthly until there are 10,000 members (of *Debunkers, Inc.*); then weekly until there are half million members; then daily."

* * *

"*Calling All Citizens*" is an interesting Volume 1, Number 1, sent in from Milwaukee, Wis., by Joseph P. Schmauss, a reader of *HOBBIES*. It is published by "The Citizens Law and Order League of Milwaukee County," and "is dedicated to the promotion and preservation of civil peace and good government in Milwaukee County."

New Magazines

New magazines appearing on the newsstands recently, include:

The Woman Today
All-Star Fiction
Star Detective
Thrilling Mysteries
Sex Knowledge
Vital Speeches
Sermon Digest
Poetry Digest
Column Review

Prices

Late prices asked for first issues:

The American Scholar,	
Jan., 1932	\$1.50
The Poetry Journal,	
December, 1912	1.50
The Airbrake Magazine,	
November, 1909	1.75
The Magazine World,	
October, 1925	1.40
Pencil Points, June, 1920	2.00
American Mercury,	
January, 1924	4.00
Fanfare, October, 1921	1.50
Poet Lore, January, 1889	2.00



An Alabaster Statue

(Continued from page 119)

on a bracket on the wall and the knees mounted on a pedestal below, an effort was made to suggest the relationship of the two parts to one another, but without any physical connection between them. In 1911 an attempt was made to bring these pieces into more intimate relation to each other. No effort at true restoration of the missing parts was made, however, but merely a very general suggestion of the forms in cement, primarily for physical support of the different original pieces."

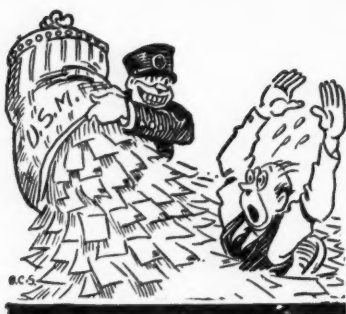
The statue remained in this condi-

tion for a number of years, Mr. Dunham points out, but it became apparent in 1925, when the present Gallery for Old Kingdom Sculpture became available, that further restoration would be necessary if the statue was to occupy the central position in the gallery, as its size and importance demanded.

Mr. Joseph Lindon Smith, long a student of Egyptian art, and an intimate friend of the Department (now its Honorary Curator), undertook to model in plaster the chief missing parts, which included the chest, the right shoulder, and upper thighs. "This," Mr. Dunham continues, "the third installation of the statue in the Museum was a marked improvement and clearly demonstrated that judicious restoration could greatly enhance its effectiveness. For some years no additional work was initiated, but long familiarity and study have led to a growing sense that further steps ought to be taken. The majestic dignity of the statue was marred by unsightly gaps which tended to falsify its proportions and to distract the attention of visitors." In the spring of 1934 Mr. Smith and Mr. Dunham added the lappets of the wig and other details, while the modelling of the arms and feet was entrusted to Charles Muskhavith, who worked upon the supervision of Mr. Smith and Mr. Dunham. Basing their plans for restoration on preliminary study of existing related royal sculptures of the period, in Cairo and Boston, the missing portions were devised. The actual scale of the legs was determined by a fragment of the right foot and a portion of the base which was recently found among unexhibited Egyptian material in storage.

"When completed, all the restored parts were given a coating of matt buff paint, harmonizing with the tone of the alabaster, but distinct from it in color and texture. Finally, lest there be any possible confusion between original and restoration, a fine white line was added bordering all restored portions and defining the limits of the original fragments.

"The four stages in the installation of the alabaster statue of Mycerinus illustrates an interesting problem in Museum practice," Mr. Dunham concludes. "We have felt that, from one point of view, restoration of missing parts was undesirable. . . On the other hand it became increasingly obvious that without restoration the general public received an entirely false impression from such a work of art as our figure. . . In the treatment of the Mycerinus statue the Department has endeavored to meet both the obligations of scholarship and the interest of the lay visitor by a compromise between the two points of view."



Under Tropical Skies

French Camerouns, West Africa. — Last year, if you remember, I subscribed to *HOBBIES* for two years, and now out here under the tropical sun, I am having the pleasure of reading one of the most interesting magazines that I have ever known. I have shown *HOBBIES* to many people who have no interest in collections of any kind, yet they also say it is a very interesting publication, and they have asked to keep copies to look over.—Warren E. Buck.

A Regular Reader

Los Angeles, Calif.—Please enter my subscription for one year. I have been seeing the magazine occasionally only, but find it so full of interesting information about a number of things that I feel I shall enjoy having it regularly.—Mrs. Hector Alliot.

Gunman Gives Up

North Woodstock, N. H.—Were I to judge every editorial page that has come to my attention in the last fifty years I would unhesitatingly award first to April *HOBBIES*. So true, so timely, so temperate, yet withal dynamic. Each copy seems to excel. About the last thing you would expect to appeal to the interest of "The Last of the Rough-necks" would be doll houses, yet I read with real interest every word in the last issue and that I consider a compliment to the editor.—Shiff, the Gunman.

New Finds

Lyndonville, N. Y.—I'm so enthusiastic over *HOBBIES*. Can hardly wait for it to come each month. I think I have it read and every time I pick it up I find something more interesting. I don't see how you publish it for a dollar.—Mrs. Theodore Wirth.

The Price Attracts

Canton, Ill.—I greatly enjoy *HOBBIES*, and congratulate you on your sensible way of pricing it. So many of us small collectors cannot pay big prices for magazines and we appreciate the thoughtfulness of a publisher who thinks of this.—Mrs. Marie Stimeling.

Permit Us

Indianapolis, Ind.—To be sure you may have our renewal to *HOBBIES*. We should say—permit us to renew, for could anyone conceive of a Children's Museum subsisting without *HOBBIES*. Thousands of our juvenile members and visitors are hobbyists, and Hobby Clubs are an important feature of Junior Museum activities. Enclosed find renewal.—Arthur B. Carr, Director Children's Museum of Indianapolis.

Another From South Dakota

Groten, S. D.—A friend gave me three copies of *HOBBIES*, and I am sending immediately for my subscription. I believe it will help me much with my many hobbies.—Stanley Petersen.

In a Day's Mail

Make Comparisons

Lyndonville, N. Y.—I do not know of any other magazine that offers so much information in this particular line as *HOBBIES*. I don't see how you are able to publish it for only a dollar a year, as a magazine of this type is really in the \$3 or \$4 year class, regardless of the revenue derived from the advertising.—Leonard A. Reingruber.

Old Friends Now

Corfu, N. Y.—Please renew my subscription to *HOBBIES* for two years. I've taken the magazine for only a year, but it seems like an old friend already. Hope you get this in time so I won't miss a copy.—Frank E. Prince.

We Disagree Sometimes

St. Paul, Minn.—My *HOBBIES* are numerous, so your magazine is a great source of information for me. I enjoy the editorials greatly even though I disagree with them sometimes. Keep up the good work.—Clyde J. Robinson.

Housekeeping Aid

St. Joseph, Mo.—Could not keep house without *HOBBIES*.—Mary S. McNeil.

The Prof. Says

Seattle, Wash.—I find the antique, firearms and Indian relic sections very readable—in fact, I read nearly everything in the magazine.—Robert W. Jones, Professor, University of Washington School of Journalism.

With Anticipation

Plainfield, N. J.—We find your magazine contains a wealth of interesting information and its coming is looked forward to with anticipation.—Curio Exchange.

Not Yet

Canon City, Colo.—Time flies so I had not realized that my time was up. It is a good thing you remind me. But I can't give *HOBBIES* up yet, even though out here times seem to be getting harder all the time. We have had no rain yet this year, no grass or anything growing, though it has been warm enough for a long time, so we are still feeding the cattle. Just paid \$21 a ton for hay, and what to do next is something to worry about.—Mrs. Paul Huntley.

A Real Hoosier Welcome

Greensburg, Ind.—I look forward to each number of *HOBBIES* more than any other magazine I take. I am a general collector.—C. S. Davis.

Suits Both Tastes

Cedar Falls, Ia.—*HOBBIES* is like a good dinner as my wife and I devour the whole contents. *HOBBIES* has helped us find some lovely things.—J. H. Smith.

"Fine Specimen"

Nelson, Mo.—"Fine Specimen!" Received my first issue of *HOBBIES* and I certainly did enjoy it, believe me. It will be a big help as I have several hobbies—Indian relics and rocks among others. Also starting a hobby of collecting pipes. Wish I had heard of *HOBBIES* sooner. The entire family also enjoys the magazine. Will always look forward to a real pleasure every month now.—Paul W. C. Nelson.

He Likes the Flavor

Canton, Mo.—I like *HOBBIES* very much, and wish to say that I am especially fond of Mr. Lightner's talks on the Publisher's Page. They have an honest, "homey" flavor that appeals to me. With best wishes to all instrumental in making *HOBBIES* what it is.—William H. Johnston.

Goes the Rounds

Muskogee, Okla.—I like *HOBBIES* as well as any magazine—maybe a little better than any other of its kind. It certainly goes the rounds among my friends. Wish I had known of it sooner.—W. T. Clark.

April Pleases

Fredericksburg, Va.—Congratulations for a splendid two page editorial in April number. You are striking at the roots of our problems.—Leasland Antiques.

Indispensible

Mt. Morris, Ill.—Being a collector of coins and stamps and a small dealer in stamps, I find *HOBBIES* one of the best magazines of its class and I could not get along without it.—Clifford H. Brey.

Reasons

Highland Park, Mich.—For the past five months I have been buying *HOBBIES* at the magazine store and each time I got it, I liked it better, so I'm sending you one dollar for a year's subscription. I am a collector of Indian relics so you can see what I like best in your magazine. I think the magazine is swell.—Sam Campbell.

It Stays

Central Islip, N. Y.—I had to discontinue some good magazines this year but I feel as though I can't get along without *HOBBIES*. It's the best ever.—Harold Wood.

Bank on This

Fosterio, Ohio.—I consider *HOBBIES* the greatest value by far for the cost involved of any publication I have ever known.—Andrew Emerine.

When Day Is Done

Davenport, Ia.—It is almost impossible for me to enjoy an evening without *HOBBIES*. Keep the best magazine in the U. S. going.—Roscoe Dunlap.

When Elephants Go Stamp-eding

Springfield, Mass.—*HOBBIES* has been my favorite magazine during the past year. I regret that I did not know about it long before. It is a fine magazine and I read it from cover to cover. Your "Publisher's Page" is just great. At the present time my collecting hobby is elephants. I have only about two hundred so am just getting started. My husband collects stamps. It is a pleasure to know about the hobbies of others, and *HOBBIES* opens many contacts.—Mrs. P. A. Chamberlin.

Speaks From Experience

Danville, Va.—My subscription ran out with the last issue, and I don't want to miss an issue. I have been a collector of coins for thirty-eight years and I have never seen any periodical or magazine that is as interesting and gives as much information as this one does.—W. R. Mitchell.

Acknowledgements

With Thanks

A set of bookplates from Jack M. Turner, Prescott, Ariz.

Fossil specimens from E. Beam, Mt. Orab, Ohio.

Poster stamps of the California Pacific International Exposition, San Diego, 1935, from Mrs. F. E. Marcy, a HOBBIES subscriber of San Diego.

Mr. Emerson of Philadelphia, Pa., took advantage of the season to send us an Easter card which is more than fifty years old.

Honorary Mention Five Year Subscriptions

Frank Smith, Albany, Mo.
A. J. Allen, New York, N. Y.
Wm. Gerhard, Philadelphia, Pa.

First Days, First Flights, Cachets, Etc.

Cachet from the Baltimore Philatelic Society's Third Exhibition at the Peale Museum, from Louis F. Ditzel. Embossed cachet of the "First Baltimore, Md., Hobby Show," from A. H. Warth. A cachet from the Orange County, Calif., Philatelic Society commemorating the club's Third Annual Exhibition. A first day Greece airmail flight from P. J. Drossos, Athens, A. February 22 cover from the U. S. Monocacy, on the Yangtze River, Chang, China, through the courtesy of J. N. Lawrence aboard. And another airmail from P. J. Drossos of Athens, Ga. Cachet commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Pony Express, St. Joseph, Mo., to San Francisco, California (April 14, 1860), from Louis F. Ditzel, Baltimore, Md. Cachet commemorating the tercentennial of the founding of the American High School, April 23, 1865, at Boston, Mass., from Louis F. Brook, Chicago, Ill. A cover from the U. S. S. Wyoming, as of April 20 commemorating the 74th anniversary of the seizure of the Norfolk Navy Yard, April 20, 1861, from Charles L. Carter, Portsmouth, Va.

Clippings Acknowledged

Raymond J. Walker (4)
B. R. Brady (2)
James Keddle, Jr. (1)
George Remsburg (50)
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Obra E. King (3)
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Charlotte L. Pierce (3)
Waldo G. Moore (11)
James J. Vlach (2)
Mrs. Paul Huntley (100)
Wilson Straley (25)
Frank C. Ross (15)
Anthony Kigas (100)
M. P. Ganey (1)
Mrs. Chas. Louis (1)
Olive Mourvan (25)
Henry Wetjen (100)
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Milton H. Cullen (30)
Walter T. Vaughan (1)
Edmund Kowalczyk (5)
W. T. Clark (2)
J. H. Sudlock (1)
H. B. DeHart (15)

Albatross Eggs

Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt, Smithsonian Institution biologist, on an expedition to the Hood Island of the Galapagos group found three albatross eggs. This seldom-visited spot is one of the few known nesting places of the albatross, and the eggs are the first to come into the Smithsonian collection. While there, Dr. Schmitt, also witnessed the strange courtship dance of the albatross, which is one of the most colorful phenomena of bird life. He also made collections on the famous "bird islands" of Peru, which are literally covered throughout the year with flocks of a variety of cormorant.

A strange phenomenon which he describes is the daily feeding flight. During the hatching season the nest is never left unguarded. The male and the female take turns sitting on the eggs. Early in the morning a seemingly endless stream of birds, literally blackening the sky, flies out to sea. They are the ones who have just been relieved on the nests—perhaps either all males or all females. At noon there is the flight back to relieve the mates, who then undertake their own mass flight.

Not Much Changed

Playing cards date a long way back, according to Coles Phillips in *Elks' Magazine*, who says the first documentary references to them are dated about 1375. They were first used in Italy for a game called Tarots in which the four-suit decks numbered from sixty-five to ninety-seven. Card games were popular during the reign of Henry VIII and were made with costumes copied from those worn in that day. They have never changed since and the kings and knaves are still dressed in the costumes of those days. The first cards did not have a queen, but instead a vizir.

Postcards

"I never could get a thrill out of a collection of stamps on post cards," writes one. "But such a collection was recently offered for sale. This collection had in its paged cards 12,000 varieties of stamps. What price a push cart to move it round? Still it is of interest as it shows what can be done, with post cards."

Though Lincoln was generally thought of as being a poor man yet he left an estate valued at \$110,974.62.

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Please tell me how I can buy a new Remington Portable typewriter for only 10¢ a day. Also enclose your new catalog.
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MATCH BOX LABELS

HOBBIES is the official organ of THE BLUE MOON CLUB an International organization of collectors of this hobby. M. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary, Box 732, Ticonderoga, N. Y.; Pres.—W. G. Fountaine; Vice-president—Howard J. Young; Manager Cover Division—John C. Schulz.

Blue Moon Club News

By M. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary

THE following new labels made in the U.S.A. have been noted in the past month. "Royal Star" red on white, "Veteran" red and blue on white, "Volcano" red and blue on white, "T & B" red and blue on white, "Solitaire" red on white, "Johnny Walker" red and green on white, "Larko" blue on white.

Members of the club who receive dirty and torn labels for exchange should not only refuse to exchange but should return them with a note suggesting they be destroyed. Several complaints have been received against some of our members for taking too long to answer correspondence; also for failure to answer. Several of our members have lost good labels this way. This is unfair and must be stopped at once. The April list shows many suspended for this violation, and they can not and will not be re-instated until all the complaints against them have been cancelled. Two very fine sets are reported from Mexico and are: one showing Boxers, and the other Dom-

inos. One of the hardest labels in the world to get is—"Miss Cavell" made in Belgium shortly after the war and showing a picture of her. If you do not think it is hard to get one just try it. Study your labels. As an example look at the "Three Monkeys" of India. It means as portrayed by the monkeys—See no evil. Hear no evil. Speak no evil.

"Pan" of India, and Mayflower of America are the two rarest labels in the world. Two copies of the former are known to exist, and two of the latter, one in each case a perfect copy, and the other repaired.

Stamps or Match Labels

Some stamp collectors look upon the collector of match box labels much as the collector of match box labels look upon the stamp collector. Each can see nothing in the other's hobby.

However, I find that fully half of all collectors of match box labels have, or still are collecting stamps. This evidence, that the two hobbies have passed on the road, exchanged greetings, and continued on the way alone, or have agreed on a mutual friendship and traveled the road together. When I come across a fellow collector who has little but criticism to offer of the other fellow's hobby I at once decide he is not a desirable asset to either. It may be of interest to both to read the following facts about these two popular hobbies.

The first match box label was printed in the U.S.A. in 1835. The first stamp in 1847.

The Match Companies will not as a rule help the collector of match box labels by co-operating in the advancement of the hobby.

The Post Office Department of most every country in the world ca-

ters to the stamp collector's pocket-book.

One thousand different stamps can be bought for ninety cents. The same number of match box labels exclusive of Japan would cost twenty dollars.

The supply of most stamps exceed the demands of the collector. The demand of match box labels far exceeds the supply.

The varieties of match box labels that are known and could possibly be obtained are about 50,000. The number of varieties of stamps obtainable at a price are unknown.

There are rare match box labels that cannot be had for a song I assure you.

Whichever you are collecting, or decide to collect, don't knock the other.

(Continued from page 28)

made a complete miniature replica of a Swiss Castle.

Captain M. V. Bates and his wife, Giant and Giantess, were a couple that the museum and side-show managers found extremely profitable attractions. They were exhibited by Barnum in his American Museum; with his circus both in the United States and Canada. They were also featured by other managers. The Captain was of the thrifty and ambitious kind and accumulated sufficient fund to buy a valuable farm in Medina County, Ohio, which he stocked with pedigreed cattle, had a residence built and completely equipped from his own designs, that was of the unusual proportions suited to the size of himself and wife. The size and height of rooms, doors, windows and all furniture in the residence was made to meet the requirements of the height and weight of the famous couple. After the death of his Giantess wife, Captain Bates again married and then settled down in retirement on his farm, and remained there until his death in 1917. The residence and large barn, erected in 1883, are still well preserved and are pointed out by the residents of Seville, Ohio, as the outstanding attraction of the community in which they are located.

MATCH COVERS WANTED from the following States: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, Maine, Vermont, Nevada, New Hampshire, North and South Dakota, North and South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Louisiana, Wyoming and New Mexico. Must have 2 of each kind and must be clean. Will pay 5c a pair for them up to 20 pairs. Send them to—Joseph Buynak, 410 March St., Shillington, Pa. jly3082

JAPAN MATCH BOX LABELS — All different. 500, 65c; 1,000, \$1.25; 2,000, \$2.65; 3,000, \$3.85; 5,000, \$6.50; 6,000, \$8.50; 8,000, \$15.00; 10,000, \$28.00. All post free. Satisfaction guaranteed. U. S. bank bills and stamps accepted. List free with 50 different fascinating labels for 10c postage.—Ichiro Yoshida, 3600, Mejiro, Tokio, Japan. ap126711

COLLECT MATCH COVERS—100 all different. 25c. Write for bargains.—The Match Cover Exchange, P. O. Box 177, Waterbury, Conn. my1001

WANTED

I will pay cash for old U. S. match box labels made between the years of 1835 and 1910. Look over your attic boxes and trunks for some of these old ones. Send them on for my inspection and offer. d56x

M. A. RICHARDSON

Box 732, Ticonderoga, New York, U. S. A.

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Illustrations, Lettering, Cartoons, Designs. For information and prices write

FRANK KING, JR.

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Please Furnish References

FOSSILS

FIFTEEN FOSSILS, named and classified. 50c; 3 small fossil shark teeth, 30c. Both 75c. postpaid. — J. J. Maskovitz, 1366 North Hoyne Ave., Chicago, Ill. my1

SWAPPERS' PAGE

FOR THE EXCHANGE OF COLLECTORS' MATERIAL

Anyone reported offering for sale any article advertised under this heading will henceforth be refused the use of the department. Our readers will confer a favor on us by reporting any instances of bad faith.

ADS MUST STATE WHAT IS WANTED IN EXCHANGE, AND WHAT IS OFFERED IN EXCHANGE.

2 CENTS PER WORD for one time; or 3 times for the price of two insertions; or 12 times for the price of six insertions.

(Cash must accompany order. No checking copies furnished on this service.)

FIVE FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS precanceled envelopes for block unused U. S. Commemoratives, 3c up. Unused block, 5c. Pilgrim for unused, 1c. Lincoln, Arkansas precanceled envelope.—Cullera, Box 173, Westville, Okla. **may385**

INDIAN ARROWHEADS, stonework, other genuine Indian pieces wanted in exchange for commercial printing.—Morton Enterprise, Morton, Minn. Established 1886. **my967**

ONYX — Petrified Wood and Abaloni Shells to exchange for Indian artifacts.—Johnston, 615 S. El Molino, Pasadena, Calif. **jly2001**

WILL TRADE U. S. plate number blocks, stamps, First Day covers, for plate number blocks I need. Send list numbers on hand and your requirements.—Bertram Finburgh, 17 Farley Avenue, Newark, N. J. **my126**

WANT MINERALS, stamps, coins, butterflies, arrowheads, etc. Have printer's type, Mexican art plaques, books, collection course, flexible mold and artificial marble course, make plaques, ash trays, etc. Also make beautiful miniature ship models. Reproduction antique cobbler's bench coffee table. Will make up early American pieces.—J. Schaeffer, Villa Park, Ill. **my1091**

DIME NOVELS Exchanged — I have over 3,000 to swap.—C. Bragin, 1525 W. 12th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. **pje35**

EXCHANGE your duplicates cataloguing over 5c. Details for 3c postage. Mint British Colonials exchanged for like material.—Paul Masser, 15860 Prest, Detroit, Mich. S.P.A. 3692. **je3001**

FRANCE, FRENCH COLONIES, Europe. Exchange postage stamps, Scott or Yvert basis. Want commemoratives, several samples of each. Exchange also middles and rares.—Perrain, 42 Avenue Potier, Pierrefitte, (Seine), France. **jly3**

WILL SWAP Formula for the relief of Athlete's foot, ringworm, etc., and complete instructions, how to make and sell to others for any of the following: 3 perfect arrowheads, dime before 1920, 2 large U. S. one cent pieces, 3 two-cent pieces, 5 flying eagle pennies, 2 three-cent pieces, 1 half dime or 10 Indian head pennies. This is a doctor's prescription, a reliable remedy and money-maker.—Marvin T. Gowen, Registered Pharmacist, License No. 3107, 309 E. Grundy St., Tullahoma, Tenn. **my1071**

40 INDIAN PENNIES, 10 ¼ dimes, 1 Colonial Coin, 1798, U. S. Copper Cent, 20 mixed U. S. Coins, and rare Sioux War Clubs. Trade for best offer in U. S. Half Dollars, etc.—Otto Nill, Lillip, N. Y. **je153**

DEPRESSION SCRIP MONEY wanted. Exchange same.—F. Myers, H-1302 N. Clark, Chicago, Ill. **jly606**

WANTED—U. S. silver dollars, 1793-1920, in fine to uncirculated condition, all commemorative precanceled, old U. S. stamps, also mint U. S. We have all types of Indian relics for advanced or beginner collectors, also foreign, precanceled and U. S. stamps.—Nu Way Stamp Company, 135 West Center St., Marion, Ohio. **my3401**

ABALONI SHELLS and onyx for Indian artifacts.—Johnston, 615 S. El Molino, Pasadena, Calif. **je606**

500 NAME and address stickers for 2 different blocks mint 3c Commemoratives.—Fred H. Kenney, Box 9, Palma City, Calif. **jep**

WILL TRADE U. S. or foreign stamps for any denominations or amounts unused U. S. stamps.—Virgil Smith, 501 South Seventh, Ponca City, Okla. **sl2621**

WILL TRADE Indian relics for S. & W. or Colt's revolver or repeating rifle standard make. Must be in good condition.—H. J. White, Huntsville, Ark. **my125**

SWAP—Old dramatic programmes, war magazines, stamps, coins, for Lincolniana, Americana, autographs. What have you? P. I. Daniels, 1475 Gr. Concourse, Bronx, New York, N. Y. **jly3**

HUNDRED PRECANCELS for fifty Commemoratives, Indian heads and Railroad Man's Magazines for eight pictures from cigarettes.—Edward Judd, 661 Platt St., Toledo, Ohio. **s6831**

SWAP—Watches 7 to 21 jewel reconditioned, for best offer. Send for descriptive list.—H. C. Anderson, 3701 S. Toledo, Coral Gables, Florida. **nl2621**

WILL GIVE fine stamps of Luxemburg or U. S. coins for coins of Luxemburg.—Hentgen, 864 Bronx Park, So., New York, N. Y. **jep**

EXCHANGE—Will give valuable First Day Covers, First Flights, Cams, Fams, Zepps, etc., for your United States Parks, Commemoratives, Airs.—Supco, 750-H Prospect, Cleveland, Ohio. **my306**

ANTIQUE FURNITURE, relics and curios, for fine old United States stamps.—Ernest Ritter, 356 East 9th St., Erie, Pa. **ol2411**

BOOK COLLECTORS — Trade for stamps, coins. Wanted, Civil War Patriotic covers.—A. Atlas Leve, Syracuse, N. Y. (Only Real Stamp Shop in Syracuse.) **je**

SEND LOT PRECANCELS—Will send \$2.00 box new carbon paper, \$1.00 typewriter ribbon or colored view cards of Oklahoma.—Peck, 207 Ritz, Tulsa, Okla. **my364**

TYPEWRITER WANTED—Any make, portable preferred; also coins and medals. Will trade ice skates, harmonica, pocket knives, searchlight, magazines, fountain pen and pencil. What do you want? Enclose stamp for reply.—Joseph Walsh, c/o William Ziemer, 219 East 83 Street, New York City. **my306**

EXCHANGE FOR AUTOGRAPHS, 1—Harding, W. G. Victor 12" Record. Address at burial of 5812 Soldiers. Overyse, speech, "Limitation of Armaments" 1921. 2—India, Album 92 carte-de-visite photos, Borneo, Siam, Java, Kings, Queens, Princess, Rajahs, Marys, Chinese, some hand colored; dated 1863 and identified.—Hoag, Box 9, Pratt Stat, Brooklyn, N. Y. **jep**

Please note the new rates for this department which became effective with the March issue. (2 cents per word for one time; or 3 times for the price of two insertions; or 12 times for the price of six insertions.)

LET'S TRADE Precanceled, Bicentennial Commemoratives and Parks, singles and box 4. I have several complete cities to trade for other complete cities I can use. Prompt returns.—Alfred Haase, Petersburg, Va. **my3611**

FIRST DAY COVERS of Walloon, Lexington, Norse, Ericsson and Sesquicentennial exchanged for U. S. postage in mint blocks centered. Price basis, Scott's catalogue.—Betty Wynn, 1256 West 50th St. Los Angeles, Calif. **my356**

WILL EXCHANGE one book, "Foolish Questions of Yellowstone Park," for Ranch Romances magazines, or what have you? 3c stamp for reply.—Frank J. Falbaum, Cameron, Mont. **sl2651**

ENGINEER TRANSIT or level, finest make, will trade for U. S. 19th century stamps.—O. Grimer, S.P.A. 7342, address 926 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo. **je309**

ABOUT 100 RARE U. S. and foreign stamps. No arms, Indian relics wanted. Make offer.—Norbert Hora, 1907 Loring Place, Bronx, N. Y. **nl2021**

HAVE ANTIQUES, collector's items, musical instruments. Want Godey books, Peterson's, Graham's, etc. Describe, state wants.—A. C. David, 14513 Union St., Harvey, Ill. **jly329**

DETECTIVE, WESTERN, Geographic magazines, for stamps, Commemoratives, Parks, Precanceled, Covers.—Chicago Book and Stamp Exchange, 3257 Adams St. Chicago, Ill. **my1**

WILL TRADE LaSalle higher accountancy course for good stamp collection or accumulation.—P. McKinney, Elsie, Mich. **je346**

HAVE REBUILT TYPEWRITER. Want good books and magazines in exchange.—Weissman, 161 West 21st St., New York. **my143**

HAWAII, CUBA stamps wanted on old envelopes or from stamp collections. What do you find and what do you want?—James M. Woods, Monett, Mo. **my306**

WILL TRADE Imperforate panes of 1c-3c Chicago, 1c-3c Parks and Byrds for plate box of commemoratives.—Turner, 1149-47 St., Brooklyn, N. Y. **je3001**

AUTO PARTS AND FENDERS for any make or year to exchange for old books, old jewelry, pictures, paintings, stamps or anything of value.—Easton Auto Parts, 4024-26 Easton Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Phone Franklin 7362 **jly3441**

WILL EXCHANGE 100 different U. S. or Foreign stamps for 100 different. Send return postage.—3H Products, Salem, Nebr. **jly**

MAGAZINES—Largest stock of every description, Books, etc. Prompt service. Swap for coins, guns, relics, etc.—Jos. O'Brogta, 217 Willow, Dunkirk, N. Y. **sl831**

MINERALS, 14 bis. stamps, coins, old magazines, exchange for coins.—Schenck, 18 Eaton Ave., Trenton, N. J. **je326**

INDIAN RELICS, beaded buckskin, pipes, pottery, baskets, Indian books, Navajo rugs, to swap for .22 pistols, rifles, 410 shotguns, Graflex camera. Only first class modern guns or camera in A-1 working condition wanted. Give full description and state wants.—2002 West Colorado Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo. (The Sheep Wagon). **jly3001**

15 CALIFORNIA Precancelled Commemoratives, Parks, etc., for 15 varieties mint blocks.—Dutton Efker, 509 Citron, Anaheim, Calif. s12201

PERFECT INDIAN arrowheads for good bound books, bird boxes, early United States stamps, Confederate covers, showy minerals, natural history specimens.—Box 199, Wilmington, Delaware. je001

FOR EACH 100 U. S. Postage and Airmail, not over 4 any kind, good copies, no current under 4c, will send 200 different foreign.—Western Stamp Co., Ponca City, Okla. my185

WANTED — United States, unused blocks preferred, in exchange for foreign.—Roberts, 636 High St., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—U. S., Foreign stamps, I will send you souvenir of Washington or novelties, curious from the Orient. — D. Uyeno, 1205 Penn. Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. my305

CHINESE ANTIQUES WANTED (positively no Japanese). Prefer carved wooden or ivory Gods. Have prints, Maxfield Parrish, Howard Chandler Christy, also original watercolor Earl Christy's Pennsylvania girl.—C. W. Mayer, 1530 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa. my307

BEER LABEL Collectors. I have a large stock of beer labels to exchange. Some of the hard-to-get ones are still on hand.—Schlader, 208 N. Central, Chicago, Ill. je3021

DOUBLE CATALOGUE value foreign for current used United States. Lists for stamp.—Beebe, Yonkers, N. Y. je3

INDIAN POTTERY, Gems, Minerals, Curios, Coins, to trade for good portable typewriter, genuine Indian relics or?—Ray Marshall, Northbranch, Kans. jly3

WILL GIVE GOOD exchange for covers, precancelled, foreign, cheap U.S., etc. Send anything you don't need, satisfaction guaranteed. — P. McKinney, Elsie, Mich. je329

CALIFORNIA PRECANCELED, Parks, Mothers, Commemoratives, for Precancelled Commemoratives, U. S. Revenues, Mint Commemoratives. — Dutton Efker, 509 S. Citron, Anaheim, Calif. s12021

WILL TRADE sea shells, sea animals and stamps for minerals, fossils, or what? — M. Whitman, 1410 Central Ave., Wildwood, N. J. o1208

SEND 3c MINT BLOCK U. S. Commemoratives, receive 150 different stamps from 50 countries.—Bouldin, 2728 Colfax, South Minneapolis, Minn. my304

STAMPS—Colonials, foreign, U. S. \$1, \$2 and \$5 issues, to trade for current U. S. and Canadian Commemoratives and scarcer values in any quantity but in good condition. Also general exchange. Send 3c stamp for information. — A. Mathieu, 4406 Augusta Blvd., Chicago, Ill. d12252

EXCHANGE YOUR duplicate stamps, cataloguing 4c and over. Details for 3c postage.—Elma Stamp Exchange, Elma, Erie Co., New York. S.P.A. 6945. jly12651

BADLAND CURIOS, buffalo horns, fossil leaves, petrified woods, agates, etc.; Wanted, sporting goods, guns, peep-sights, books, clothing, novelties, electrical articles, radios, U.S. coins, antiques, anything. — Aaron Thompson, Westmore, Montana. je3001

EXCHANGE ORIGINAL cartoons; art, reference and writers' books; other articles; for old cartoon originals.—George T. Maxwell, 505 West 29th St., Wilmington, Dela. mh12672

HAVE LARGE collection of stamps, coins, bills and magazines. Will trade for airmail stamps or matchbox labels. Prompt reply.—Al Pearson, 732 Fell St. San Francisco, Calif. my6001

THREE MAST SAILSHIP built inside a bottle for 20 commemorative precancelled or 250 assorted commemoratives or 50 assorted U. S. and foreign airmails or 50 cent face value U. S. mint commemoratives sent me.—P. Smith, 817 48th, Sacramento, Calif. jly3251

FOR EACH BLOCK of four mint George Rogers Clark stamps sent, will exchange one United States two-cent piece.—T. T. Wentworth, Jr., Pensacola, Fla. jly3

WILL TRADE — Mint block 9-cent Washington Bicentennial or 10-cent Lindbergh, for mint block Saratoga, Victory, Walloon 5 or Norse-American 5.—A. D. Donley, Pittsford, N. Y. my

PRIVATE COLLECTION of amatory, curious, medical and other rare unpurged books, to exchange for U. S. stamps or gold coins.—Box 144, Elyria, Ohio. f12672

BREAKING UP Stamp Collection that catalogues for over \$4,000. Want Petrified Wood, fossils or what have you. Write first.—T. G. Horesco, 270 S. Main St., Freeport, N. Y. je3421

BELOW ARTICLES to trade for good used copies U. S. postage, my choice, basis Scotts. Send for list. Fine duck goose feather pillows, value \$10, all duck, value \$3, own manufacture from new materials. Also to trade, instant check-writer, Gerrard wire tying machine, Royal portable, Federal art course, set of Alex. Hamilton.—T. N. Fosse, Ridgeway, Iowa. my3841

WILL TRADE—Henry Mears "Round the World Card," MacLaren Card, only 160 known, Wilkins North Pole covers, all autographed, and also many others, for typewriter, flintlock guns, unused U. S. commemoratives or other collectors' items. — Stanley Ciesielski, Terryville, Connecticut. my108

OPALIZED AND PETRIFIED WOOD suitable for cutting and polishing; black, creamy and varied colors to swap for coins, bills, arrowheads, etc.—Pat Claytor, R.F.D. Box 34, Penryn, Calif. my107

CIVIL WAR MUSKETTS, sabres, pistols; trade for coins, bills, Indian relics.—Paul Summers, Sagerton, Texas. je306

TRADE—FIRST DAY, First Flight C. A. M. Covers for genuine, perfect arrow points and bird points.—Harry Bryan, P.O. Box 5, Detroit, Mich. je3001

EXCHANGE MODERN REVOLVERS for antique arms. — Locke, 1319 City Nat'l, Omaha, Nebraska. mh63

WILL PRINT you quality letterheads and envelopes for your surplus U. S. mint stamps.—The Print Shop, 32 E. Dennick Ave., Youngstown, Ohio. je206

WILL TRADE—Stampless covers, precanceled stamps, old hobbies, for U. S. large cents and half cents.—A. D. Donley, Pittsford, N. Y. my

SWAP—Sheet music, newspaper headings, gum wrappers, milk bottle caps and match books, for sheet music.—Earl Baldwin, 1747 Seneca Ave., Alliance, Ohio. my104

COLLECTION 200 INDIAN RELICS. Want Colts, cap and ball revolvers, Kentucky rifles or mint blocks Columbian and Trans-Mississippi.—George C. Cummins, 717 Rentschler Bldg., Hamilton, Ohio. my

Please note the new rates for this department which became effective with the March issue. (2 cents per word for one time; or 3 times for the price of two insertions; or 12 times for the price of six insertions.)

TO TRADE — Driver wood-turning lathe; combination circle saw and shaper, sander; 4" planer, jeweler's lathe, Rathbun's Carpenter's Guide, 2 volumes; Steel Square, 2 volumes; 1 set (10 volumes) Hawkin's Electrical Guides; Shakespear's Complete Works, published about 1850, 2 volumes; I.C.S. heavy electric traction, sewing machine motor with rheostat, all in good condition, jig saw, 2" micrometer, turning chisels, etc. Want books on the Bible, Palestine, Archaeology, not of American subjects, photograph projector, National Geographics, Brethren (Dunkard) Church History.—W. E. Little, Dallas Center, Iowa. my1

BOOKS — Reference, fiction, business, law, Indians, West. Trade for coins, bills, relics, guns.—Paul Summers, Sagerton, Texas. je3

STAMP EXCHANGERS — Have fine U. S. 524, 571, 572, 573, 2284, Canada 171, 172. Want any quantity fine, not too common, U. S., British North America, airmails and foreign pictorials. Lots kept intact until you are satisfied.—A. Mathieu, 4406 Augusta Blvd., Chicago, Ill. d12252

TRADE—Skins and mounted specimens with taxidermists anywhere. — Marvin Guntzaviller, Northville, Mich. je384

RARE OLD AMERICAN CIRCUS and dramatic programmes, newspapers, books, autograph letters, etc., for commemorative half dollars, pilot signed first flights and Confederate covers.—Arax, 353 Fort Washington Ave., New York, N. Y. my3421

SWAP—1929 U. S. uncirculated Lincoln pennies for other U. S. uncirculated pennies before 1934.—A. D. Donley, Pittsford, N. Y. my

BUTTONS—Have dress buttons over 30 years old. Will exchange for shank buttons. Write and describe.—E. Kimball Davis, Jr., 235 1st Ave., Phoenixville, Pa. ap106

WANT KENTUCKY RIFLES, Will trade Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Cleveland land grants for rifles which I can use.—George C. Cummins, 717 Rentschler Bldg., Hamilton, Ohio. my

VERY LARGE ACCUMULATIONS, collections and mixtures of Precancelled wanted. No junk please. Have fine U. S., Foreign, Commemorative Precancelled and airmail covers to offer.—Francis Greeley, 90-19 88th Ave., Woodhaven, N. Y. my3021

SWAP — Fine First Flight, First Day covers for antique glassware, coins, or what have you?—Leland J. Mast, Box 872, Lubbock, Texas. my348

WILL GIVE thirty-one different Asiatic stamps, total catalogue value 75c, for four good arrowheads.—H. Rush, 3 Fourth St., Belvidere, N. J. jly369

FLAG CANCELLATION COVERS, also used U. S. commemorative stamps, to exchange for unused U. S. stamps or old U. S. coins.—A. D. Donley, Pittsford, N. Y. my

HAVE QUANTITY U. S. revenues, all issues. Will trade for Confederates or U. S. 1869 Pictorial issue.—George C. Cummins, 717 Rentschler Bldg., Hamilton, Ohio. my

THIRTY ARROWHEADS, Want anything.—Otto Nill, Islip, Long Island, New York. my181

SEND ME 15 Fine Parks, 4c face and over, or 75 Commemoratives, about 12 different, no N.R.A. or Chicago, or six mint Commemoratives, and I will send you a fine pair of stamp tongs. Add postage. — Harry Manhart, 2611 N. Sawyer, Chicago, Ill. my3271

CARTRIDGES—328 different polished and mounted on six panels, twelve by twenty-four inches; also twelve gauge pump. Trade for large jigsaw or over under twelve gauge. What have you?—John D. Ninemire, Pontiac, Ill. ap307

INDIAN RELICS FOR COINS. — Paul Summers, Sagerton, Texas. je3

MINT BLOCKS Arbor Day, Red Cross, 1½ Nebraska, for equal face Bicentennial blocks, or make offer.—Joe, 71 Price Ave., Lansdowne, Pa. my104

BOOKS ON POSTAGE or Revenue Stamps wanted. No magazines. Exchange for stamps.—Froom, 2420 Vancouver, San Diego, Calif. je386

TRADE COLLECTION of 55 different foreign coins, value \$5.50, for an accumulation or collection of U. S. stamps. Can use any amount of Commemorative regardless of duplicates. Also trade U. S. stamps for Canada stamps, Scott basis.—George Novak, 4424 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill. o12852

25 INDIAN HEAD CENTS, all different dates, for silver dollar.—Hobby Shop, 1271 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. mh12402

TRADEMARKS; Colophons or Printer's marks; "Brand" marks; Column Headings. Will swap same.—Chas. B. White, 17 Fernwood Rd., Summit, N. J. my152

THIRTY INDIAN HEAD pennies for uncirculated commemorative half dollars.—E. C. Bulkeley, Abingdon, Ill. jly3

EXCHANGE—U. S. Postage, Revenues, Narcotics, Airmails, Foreign and covers, for Odd Cancels, printed names and addresses on U. S. Revenues, Transfers and double prints.—H. A. Washburn, M.D., Waldron, Ind. my12351

WANTED — Stamps and tuberculosis seals. Will exchange used magazines and books. Name magazines wanted.—State Street Magazine Store, 1620 W. State St., Milwaukee, Wis. my306

SWAP — California gold tokens: \$4, \$2 and \$1.00 sizes for stamps; coins for stamps or stamps for coins.—Zimm Stamp & Coin Co., Box 1484, Salt Lake, Utah. my63

TRADE FOR ANTIQUE STOCK, glass and furniture. Texas orange and grapefruit grove on highway and bordering McAllen, Texas, largest town in valley. Trees 8 to 11 years old. No buildings. Value \$5,000.00. For details write—Arthur Payne, Humboldt, Kansas. my3061

BRAZIL 10,000R or Chile 10P airmail (just out) for ten different precanceled Bicentennials, Parks or Commemoratives —both for 20 different. Other good stamps for precancels.—A. A. Belser, 983 Kensington Ave., Plainfield, N. J. jly3421

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—On beautiful St. Andrews Bay, Florida. 50 x 150 building lot and 5 acre tract, \$150. Would exchange for mink, fox or other pelts. Or what have you?—S. M. Flint, Worcester, N. Y. jly357

FOR EXCHANGE—Fine flintlock horse-pistol for Zeppelin set or U. S. #245; fine brass bound percussion horse-pistol for U. S. 241 or 292; Allen Thurber pistol #174 for U. S. 251, 218 or 166; fine polished powder horn for U. S. 240, 291 or 369; metal powder flask for U. S. 239 or 229.—Wm. Reeder, Upper Darby, Pa. my1021

TO TRADE—One double muzzle loading gun very old, one fine single 410, to trade for Currier & Ives prints.—John Traver, Butler, Mo. mh152

SWAP — Your family coat-of-arms in colors for any genuine gems, luminous mineral, pitchblende uranium, jewelry, watches, microscopes, or what? Half million family arms on file of all nationalities.—International Heraldic Library, 3 Walnut St., Rochester, N. Y. my347

SEND ME MINT United States Commemoratives in blocks of 4 in exchange for different Malayan stamps.—Cheah Kim Chew, (A.P.S. 12486), 3 Bishop St., Penang, Straits Settlements. my365

WANT FLAMMARION'S "Haunted Houses," sex books. Have old coins.—Wm. P. Schramm, Balaton, Minn. my304

HIGH CATALOGUE value stamps. Covers, minerals, fossils, Indian relics, coins, to trade for curios, weapons, relics, stamps. What have you? My stamps catalogue 25c to \$200.00 by Scott and no reprints.—Lemley Curio Store, Northbranch, Kansas. my12612

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN stamps, also stampless covers, to exchange for your miscellaneous lots precancels and accumulations. Send along a trial lot.—Henry Perlish, 110 Riverside Drive, New York City. a12081

MALLARDS, WILD GEESSE, gladioli, dahlia bulbs, perennial plants, for copper lusterware, polished and gem stones, gem points, cameos, rocks for pillars.—Dawson, Franksville, Wis. je12061

INDIAN STATES Stamps given for your current mints.—Beerindra Kumar & Co., Saharanpur, U. P. (India). my36

HAVE WATER COLOR PAINTINGS garden magazines, books, coins. Want autographs or antiques.—Herbert E. Hulse, 33 Wheeler Ave., Warwick, N. Y. a12252

WANTED—To exchange gladioli bulbs for fishing tackle.—The Briggs Floral Company, Encinitas, Calif. a12861

EXCHANGE FOR EQUAL FACE, good mint, 10c Lindbergh airmail or ½c Bicentennials for commemoratives, imperforates, or what have you.—Styer, 1118 Hampden, Reading, Penna.

WANTED — Old bottles, glass and chinaware, Currier prints, etc., for U. S. and foreign stamps.—H. A. Washburn, M.D., Waldron, Ind. aul2411

U. S. STAMPS WANTED—Collections, accumulations, odd lots (pre-1926 postage, pre-1890 covers). Fine U. S. in exchange, or what do you want?—Vernon Baker, Elyria, Ohio. my1248

OLD RAILROAD TIMETABLES Wanted. Give postmarks, foreign stamps.—R. Clover, Willow Grove, Pa. je345

300 FOSSILS, 8 fish petrifications (up to 8"), valued over \$40.00, prepaid, for best offer of spearheads (none under 5"). Can break lot.—D. Roina, Box 4359, Route 6, Sacramento, Calif. my126

BUY STAMPS FROM MISSIONS. Will trade a list of 15 Missions for one pound of used United States Commemorative stamps.—Raymond Gilmore, Canton, Connecticut. my105

COLLECTOR'S MATERIAL — Gem Stones, Cameos, Books, Curios, Fossils, Indian Pottery, Old Coins, etc., to exchange for Indian Relics, Guns, Old Coins. List for stamp or your list.—Allen Brown, 5430 Hutchinson St., Chicago. f12693

WANTED — Tropical Fish Literature. Offer stamps, other literature.—Waltz, 218 Poplargo St., Pittsburgh, Pa. jly365

I HAVE A FINE COLLECTION of Prehistoric Moundbuilder pottery and will trade specimens for items I can use. Want Antique guns, Currier prints, Indian relics, Archaeology books, Americana, old glass flasks and bottles, Philippine weapons. Make offers.—B. Gebhart, 115 S. Main, Miamisburg, O. my3272

WILL TRADE better grade stamps for U. S. and foreign covers of any kind.—John D. Graham, M.D., Devils Lake, North Dakota. d12831

Please note the new rates for this department which become effective with the March issue. (2 cents per word for one time; or 3 times for the price of two insertions; or 12 times for the price of six insertions.)

WILL EXCHANGE Bureau Coll pairs against Want Lists.—Boetter, 17 N. State St., Chicago. jep

WHAT STAMPS have you a surplus of? What wanted in exchange? Anything accepted in stamp line if quality or quantity warrants handling.—Beebe, Yonkers, N. Y. je3401

SWAP — Latin America and British Colonies stamps for U. S. mint or used. Scott's basis.—George Novak, 4424 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill. je388

272 CIGARETTE CARDS, Lincoln pictures, Hobbies, books, McGuffey Readers. Want anything in antiques, prefer glass.—Chas. Patrick, Peoria, Ohio. my12001

TRADE — 12 volumes English Queens, Henty, Fiction, Novels, Classics, etc., for Currier & Ives prints, car tokens, autographs, curios, or what?—E. S. Cole, 6433 Market St., Upper Darby, Pa. my103

I WILL SEND one dozen Indian arrowheads for each 12 Indian head cents received.—W. C. Chambers, Harvard, Ill. my183

COLLECTOR will exchange photographs of persons who resemble celebrities for similar photos or correspondence mentioning resemblances.—Carl W. Lofgren, 57 Myrtle St., Worcester, Mass. je3001

WILL TRADE labeled, rough or polished mineral specimens for wood-working machinery, Delta, Driver or similar.—The Gem Shop, Kohre Block, Helena, Montana. je329

NEW MULTIPLEX HAMMOND TYPE-writer, 6-tube battery radio, barbell outfit. Want chiffarobe or dresser.—Wm. P. Schramm, Balaton, Minn. my153

OLD SMOKING PIPES—Meerscham and porcelain old German ctr. wanted by collector. What have you and what do you want?—O. H. Widmann, 316 East Columbia Ave., Palisades Park, N. Y. a12063

WILL TRADE Buescher clarinet, (Albert system), \$15 value, for U. S. commemoratives or coins.—J. F. Maurer, Oaklawn Ave., Stamford, Conn. je366

WANTED—Swords, daggers, old pistols, Geographics 1912 and older. Have Encyclopedias, magazines, weapons, land, cottages, Geographics. Big list.—Goulding, Eustis, Florida. d12621

WILL SWAP Indian baskets for fine grooved stone axes, blunderbuss or flintlock pistols, pepperbox revolver, commemorative half dollar.—H. J. Pryde, Aberdeen, Wash. jel

3000 HI-GRADE HINGES, 2 commemorative covers for 3 unused 3c U. S. commemoratives.—Birkhoff, 1509 N. Ashland, Chicago. my343

WILL TRADE BOOKS, one History U. S. Coin Designs, one Value of Old Coins, one Everybody's Stamp Book. Want coins and stamps. What have you to offer?—Fred Young, Box 833, Atlanta, Ga. my3321

CAMPAIGN BUTTONS (pin and boutonniere), Presidential and New York, 1877 to 1910. Swap all or part. What have you? Coins preferred.—E. J. Sunshine, 1440 Broadway, New York City. je3001

WANTED—1793, 1802 half cents, U. S. Revenues, match and medicine, postal cards. Will give in exchange coins, stamps and postal cards.—Leon G. Young, 133 Lincoln Ave., Portsmouth, N. H. je3021

WE TRADE good stamps and books for Photo Equipment, 8 and 16MM. movie outfits or anything we can use.—H. Stoddard Sales, Fostoria, Ohio. my334

BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS from all parts of the world. Brilliant and rare kinds, perfect, named, not mounted, very large stock. Will exchange for World stamps. Satisfaction guaranteed. Use cash prices for exchanging.—Geo. MacBean, 6565 Balsam St., Vancouver, B. C. a12042

FINE ONYX SPECIMENS and Abaloni shells for Indian artifacts.—Johnston, 615 S. El Molino, Pasadena, Calif. my505

WILL TRADE U. S., foreign, pre-canceled, covers (first issue), Zeppelin blocks, for U. S.—R. C. Davidson, 6201 Blackstone, Chicago, Ill. n12601

FIRST DAY COVERS, F.A.M. and C.A.M. covers to exchange for commemorative stamps, catalogue value for catalogue value. — Howard M. Weaver, Waynesboro, Pa. jal2231

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Blue Thousand Eye cake stand.

Eight Blue Opalescent Hobnall tumblers; also Hobnall in Canary and Clear Opalescent.

Six clear Daisy and Button tumblers with panel thumbprint. Many pieces in Blue, Canary and Amber.

Four Sawtooth goblets.

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Many patterns of old glass. Let me know your particular wants.

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Square seven-inch Daisy and Button plates in Amethyst, Canary and Blue.

Fruit plates in large size, 9 1/4".

Blue Arch Milk plates, largest size.

Blue Swan goblets, plates and covered dishes with frosted swan.

Small Staffordshire birds and small animals that are colorful.

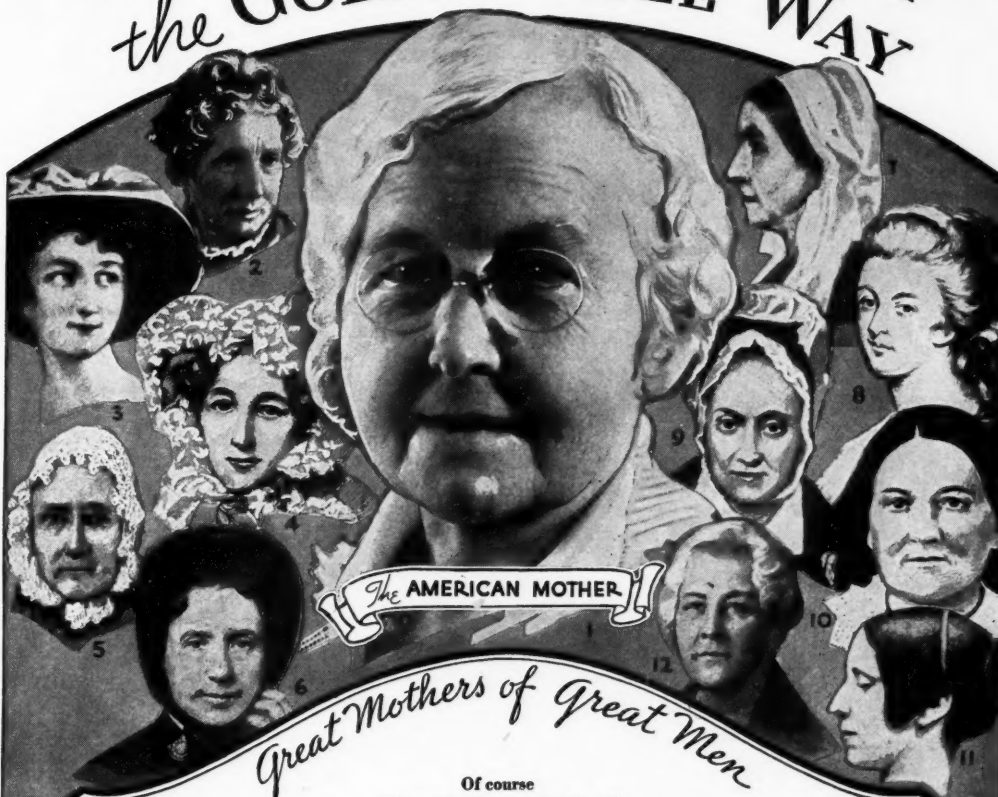
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send messages, flowers, candy, books and other tokens of love to mother on Mothers Day, May 12—if she is living.

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Whatever you would that others should do for your mother if she were in need, and whatever your mother would do for the needy if she had opportunity, do today in honor of mother and in her name for mothers and children, innocent victims of present-day maladjustments.

Apply the Golden Rule in direct personal helpfulness, or through your local hospital, home for the aged, orphanage, church or welfare agency, or through the Golden Rule Mothers Fund, to be used where most needed.

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NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

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